

THE APPEAL KEEPS IN FRONT BECAUSE: 1-It aims to publish all the news possible. 2-It does so impartially, wasting no words. 3-Its correspondents are able and energetic.

THE APPEAL

THE APPEAL STEADILY GAINS BECAUSE: 4-It is the organ of ALL Afro-Americans. 5-It is not controlled by any ring or clique. 6-It asks no support but the people's.

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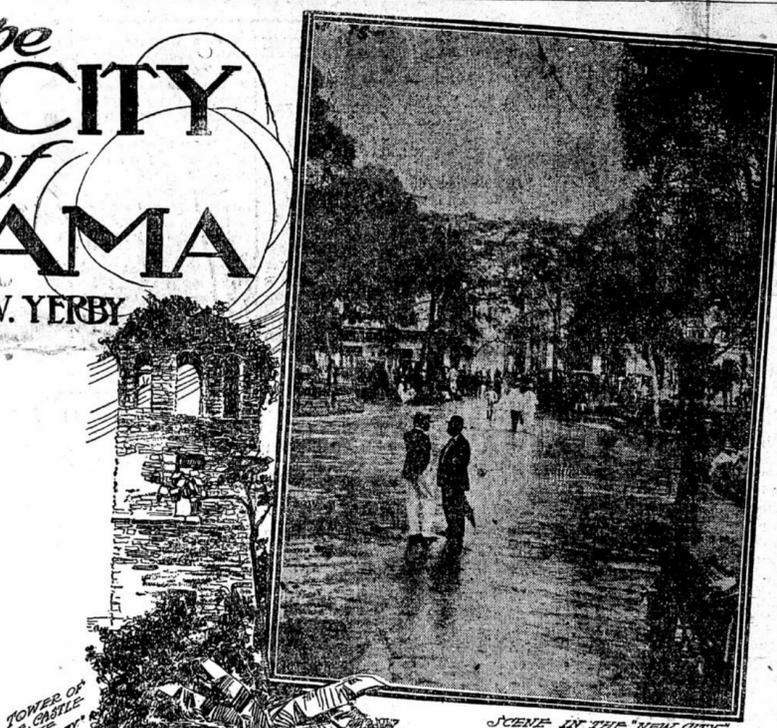
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The OLD CITY of PANAMA

WILLIAM E. W. YERBY

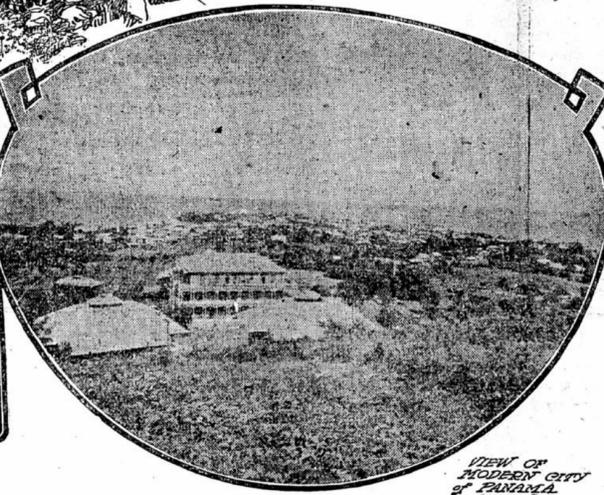
TO visit to the Isthmus of Panama, nor to the canal, is complete without seeing the historic ruins of the Old City of Panama. In its day and time it was as important a city of the Americas as Venice was in Europe. The ruins are located some eight miles out from the New City of Panama—but new only in name, for it was founded nearly 300 years ago—before the Pilgrim fathers set foot upon the rock-bound coasts of this continent.



SCENE IN THE "NEW CITY"



WHITE HOUSE OF PANAMA



VIEW OF MODERN CITY OF PANAMA

rays of the sun that was shining from a cloudless sky. This sand was soft and yielding under foot, and made walking hard and tiresome. But on up the beach we went, and came to the old sea wall that had been built there centuries ago to keep back the waves when winds were at war with the waters.

mit their bodies to the earth and garland their graves with the flowers of the tropics. The bleak old walls throw their shadows across many of the last resting places of these natives who have laid life's burdens down and crossed over to the other side.

it was a populous place, and said to have been the richest city in all the world—these riches having come from the gold fields of Peru and been stored there by the Spaniards.

Leaving this prison of the old time, we went further on up the beach and came to the ruined old castle, standing there on the seashore like some great, silent sentry, pointing backward and whispering to one of the days that are buried in the depths of the long ago.

And how came it about that this city was destroyed? Long, long ago, Sir Henry Morgan, an Englishman—the most noted buccaner of all time—gathered together all the pirates that infested the Caribbean sea, to the number of 2,000 and sallied forth in quest of gain.

The old city was never rebuilt—the former inhabitants who escaped the sword of the invaders moved eight miles further down the coast and located on the spot where the populous Panama City of today is standing.

The great stones that form the castle walls, towering many feet high, with their barren windows and frowning portholes commanding a view of the blue and restless waters as far as the eye can see, are the only tokens that man once resided here—for the ruler and his courtiers and his bands of soldiers—proud lords and lovely ladies of that far-off time, have all, gone, and not one left to tell of their greatness and grandeur—their very names being blotted from the memory of man.

There are lots of instances where beauty is invariably beaten to the job when freckles may defy the massage parlor grade of complexion. How about the commercial demand for the un-decorative? It is even very great, the agents say.

good deal upon the subject of themselves and only a little bit on the work. "Every visitor who comes into the office, too, is continually rubbing and gives that stenographer a better idea of herself than ever. She's always pulling down her shirt waist or frowning about her hair or rubbing chamois skin on her nose or taking a look at herself in her little hand mirror. She counts a good deal upon her good looks to hold her job—and very often she counts right.

Homely Face Her Fortune

Only a short distance from the ruins of this silent old castle stands the wreck of the once beautiful cathedral, roofless and barren. Its walls are of gray sandstone firmly cemented together.

Her employer regards her as the apple of his eye. You couldn't loosen his hold of her with a clasp knife. For a long time his attitude was a mystery to his friends, who were all enabled to become humorists through the inspiration of his stenographer. Then he proceeded to explain: "You see," he said, "I am in business for business, and I hire my stenographer for exactly the same reasons as I hire my foreman—because I figure them both out to be thoroughly efficient. When I was younger I hired many pretty girls because I like to have 'em around. But listen to this—I've never found a pretty girl who was really efficient in a business office. They think a

"And not only that," he went on, "she not only wastes her own time but that of everybody else in the office. The boys are always peering over the glass windows at her. "No," concluded this man, shaking his head, "from a business point of view your pretty girl is a failure. She's a bad speller, a time waster and a disorganizer. Now, your homely girl," he went on, "is right down on to her job. She knows that if she doesn't nurse that nothing will save her. She can't think of her shape, because she hasn't got any. She does think of her spelling, because that's her only hope. So usually your homely girl is a pretty good stenographer."

OUR COASTAL CITIES

Greedy Atlantic Said to Be Slowly Engulfing Them.

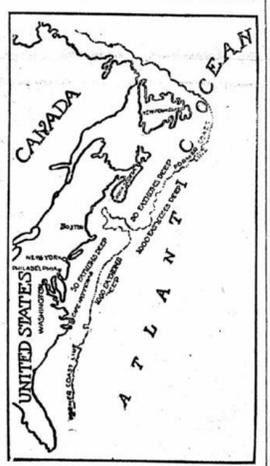
Government Geologist Declares That in Time Coast Cities From Boston to New Orleans Will Be Under Water.

Boston.—The time will come when that coast line of the United States which boasts such cities as New York, Boston, Baltimore, Washington and Galveston will be 300 miles out to sea and those cities will have been submerged. The whole Atlantic coast is slowly sinking into the ocean. So rapid is the sinking that evidences of it and measurements of it within the last decade are now to be had.

He holds that there is no need on the part of the residents of the coast cities to scramble to the housetops today or tomorrow. But, as sure as the geologic tendencies which have gone on unchanged for hundreds of thousands of years and are now at work continue, the people of the nation's great eastern cities will be gradually pulled beneath the water level.

Geologists have long recognized the fact that the Atlantic coast line was once much further out than it is now. There is a line from 100 to 300 miles off the present coast at which the water suddenly gets much deeper. Out to that distance the water is generally some 300 feet deep. Then it plunges suddenly and becomes ten times as far to the ocean bottom.

From a geological standpoint this has happened in comparatively recent times. It has all been done since the



Atlantic Coast Line.

glacial period. This brings it into the present period and makes the action new. In fact, it is positively known to be now going on.

At Rye Beach, N. H., there is a shelving beach which proves positively that there has been a much greater decline in what would appear to be a comparatively short time. When the tide runs unusually low at Rye Beach there appears from the bottom of the sea what looks like a great forest which has been cut over with but the stumps of the old trees remaining.

It has been found from Maine to Florida that at a level of from ten to twenty feet down there was originally the bed of a forest. Stumps of great trees still in a reasonable state of preservation are found at these depths.

The original mouth of the Hudson river is now 200 miles out to sea. The ships follow its old channel in leaving port even now. Geologically it is proven that New York cannot endure.

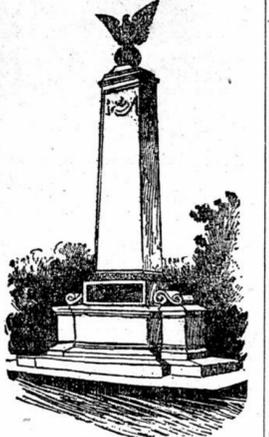
In the ages that are to come there will be an aquatic Pompeii out from the coast and the port of New York will be somewhere up toward West Point. Likewise will Boston be submerged. Baltimore will disappear about the same time, and great portions of Washington, the nation's capital will have kept pace with them.

The great Mississippi is bringing down deposits to raise its delta and counterbalance the decline. But man is fencing off these waters and preventing the overflow of the lands surrounding, and the river will gradually become a dyked stream above the housetops of the people on the farms and in cities. So low is New Orleans that it will be one of the first of the cities to sink below the sea level and be a municipality high walled against the enemy, the sea. Galveston has already felt the encroachment of the waters and been forced to build itself a sea wall, and the decline of the land level may have played no small part in the devastation of the waters during the Galveston flood.

A MONUMENT AT PETERSBURG

Beautiful Shaft Which is Soon to Be Dedicated in Honor of Massachusetts Soldiers.

Springfield, Mass.—The design of the Massachusetts monument for the soldiers of the Potomac who died before Petersburg, Va., is simple, yet far more effective than the earlier design which was tentatively accepted by the Petersburg monument commission. In the main the memorial is simply a tall, graceful shaft with an eagle resting on a globe placed on top. The design is dignified and will compare favorably with other monuments of the same approximate cost.



Petersburg Monument.

The state set aside the sum of \$5,000 for the work. About \$500 of this was needed for the expenses of the commission, and the contract for the monument itself amounts to \$4,500.

The material used is white granite from Barre, Vt., which is considered the most durable stone for such purposes. The total height of the monument is 21 feet 3 inches and the base is 11 feet 11 inches by 7 feet 2 inches. The distance from tip to tip of the spread wings of the eagle is 4 feet 4 inches. At the top of the shaft on the front of the monument is the seal of the commonwealth of Massachusetts over a draped bronze tablet, on which will be inscribed the names of the Massachusetts organizations which took part in the battle as a part of the Army of the Potomac. Just beneath with incised letters will be the word "Massachusetts."

On the rear of the tablet, in a position corresponding to the names of the Massachusetts organizations, will be a quotation from one of Lincoln's speeches, although just what it will be has not been decided yet. The monument is to be surrounded with a granolithic walk five feet wide. On the globe at the feet of the eagle is a spray of laurel, and at the base of the shaft is a scroll of laurel.

RICHEST BABY IN THE WORLD

Two-Year-Old Walsh-McLean Grandson Is Heir to Two Fabulous Fortunes.

Washington.—This is Vinson Walsh McLean, said to be the richest baby in the world. This picture of him was made only a short while ago. Young Vinson is a grandson of the late Thomas F. Walsh, the millionaire mining man of Colorado, and also a grandson of John R. McLean, another millionaire newspaper owner of Cincinnati and Washington. Mr. Walsh



Vinson Walsh-McLean.

had two children. His son, Vinson, was killed in an automobile accident at Newport. This left his daughter sole heir to his great fortune. Miss Walsh ran away one day with Edward McLean, son and heir of John R. McLean. Baby Walsh is now about two years old and is a healthy and vigorous baby.

On his first birthday anniversary, among other trifles, baby McLean received a specially-built automobile, a private boulevard on which to operate it, and a tiny chauffeur to run it. When baby Vinson and his pals (for it is a four-passenger affair), go for a joy ride through the gardens around the Walsh home in Massachusetts avenue, the detective assigned to duty in guarding the young heir, takes short cuts to keep the outfit in sight and prevent its being kidnaped. Ned McLean, Vinson's father, has hired two detectives to keep constant watch on Vinson for the next ten years. One sits by his cradle all night, and the other keeps an eye on him all day.

TOWER TO BE SAVED

Huge Eiffel Structure Converted Into Wireless Station.

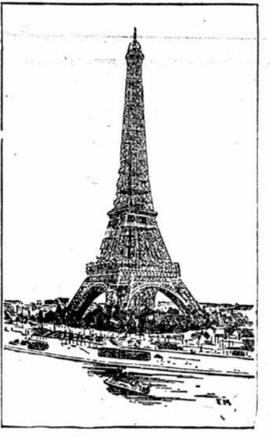
From Its Top Messages Are Sent 5,000 Miles—Soon to Be in Touch With the United States.

Paris.—From the summit of the Eiffel tower, 984 feet in the air, scientists communicate with ships nearly 5,000 miles out at sea. It is radio-telegraphy which makes it possible to transmit to all vessels within that distance a given time, say the hour of noon, mathematically exact within the tenth of a second, the speed of the Hertzian waves being almost equal to that of light.

Put in possession of the chronometric time, the sailor determines the exact spot where the ship is at that moment. He calculates the longitude and the latitude with absolute correctness. The importance of this exactitude lies in the fact that it allows of the correction of serious errors. The best marine chronometers in use are subject, after a few weeks or months of navigation, to variations of two or three seconds or more, and each error of a second in time corresponds to the exact position of the ship. A metre is slightly more than a yard. The method now used at the Eiffel tower was first experimented with last June. An increase in the power of electric batteries and improvements in other instruments enabled radio-telegraphic signals to be sent and received.

Certain wireless telegraph stations in the United States, which have water power at their disposal and are thus able to produce larger quantities of electric energy, had already sent electric waves as far as Europe, where they were registered by sensitive apparatus.

In transmitting the hour to ships at sea the co-operation of the Paris observatory is, of course, required. In the silent observatory are the two principal clocks regulated to the hundredth of a second, which were ordered by Ballard, the director of the observatory, from Leroy, the chronometer maker of the French navy. These two clocks twice every day—at 11



The Eiffel Tower.

o'clock in the morning and at midnight will signal the time to the four points of the compass by means of an electrical apparatus on the summit of the Eiffel tower.

Exactly at 10:59 o'clock in the morning and at 11:59 at night the astronomer on duty, with one eye on the telescope, watches the hand of the clock and sends the first electric signals to the wireless telegraph station near the tower. From there, immediately transmitted by radio-telegraphy, they travel immense distances, warning navigators and other wireless stations.

Then, exactly at the hour, and twice again at intervals of two minutes, the clockwork automatically establishes a contact, by means of which an electric manipulator in the Eiffel tower sets up a discharge of Hertzian waves. These waves, spreading through space, reach the limits of the immense circle of which the tower is the center, influencing all the receivers in this area and conveying to all, as it were, the beat of a heart which is felt in the pulsations of the remotest arteries.

In the wireless telegraph station, 100 yards away in the Champs-de-Mars, the military authorities hold sway. The station keeps Paris in touch with the frontier, and even with remote posts in Africa. It was the great services rendered by wireless telegraphy during the French expedition to Morocco which led to the provision of modern quarters to the wireless telegraph corps in Paris.

These quarters are underground and it is there that the engineer officers and sergeants carry on their experiments daily. On one door may be read the impressive words "Danger to life." The door leads to the first battery, which has been in operation several years and gives upwards of 50,000 volts and a range of 2,500 kilometers.

And so the permanency of the Eiffel tower is assured. Several times moves have threatened to rid the city of a monument which many regard as un-aesthetic and cumbersome. As to whether the tower really is inartistic or not opinions differ. But if it is considerations of utility will override considerations of art.