

ENGINEERS GAINING ON SLIDES IN CANAL

TREACHEROUS SHIFTS AT CULEBRA ARE BEING CONQUERED BY BUILDERS.

(By Associated Press Cable.) Panama, May 9.—Rock and dirt are still moving down the Culebra slide into the Culebra cut, but the engineers who have been fighting the treacherous slides in this vicinity are at last gaining upon nature. Fears that the opening of the canal, set for January, 1915, would have to be postponed indefinitely, have been growing less each day, for the dredges and steamshovels have been taking out the dirt and rock much faster than it slid into the canal.

The Culebra slide, just to the south of the Cucaracha trouble, is entirely at rest and it is hoped it will remain so, but the canal engineers will watch this treacherous hillside with some anxiety as the rainy season approaches. Breaks already are showing far back from the canal prism and these may indicate a movement which might any day precipitate tons of crushed rock and dirt into the canal for the fireless dredges and steam shovels to remove. The coming wet season will be likely to loosen anything ready to slide.

Dredging and hydraulic operations in the cut continue day and night. Back of Gold Hill the hydraulic pumps are washing away vast quantities of loose soil, thereby relieving the pressure which has forced so much of the dirt into the canal prism. At the top of the slide the dredges have been busily engaged in removing the dirt out of the channel itself while far up the side of the slide other hydraulic operations are tearing at the very heart of the hill.

Within a short time two new large dipper dredges will be engaged. These are the largest yet built of this type. One already has been received on the isthmus and is almost ready for operation. At the same time the dredge Corozal will begin deepening the channel which now averages about 25 feet, to the required 45 feet.

This deepening of the channel, the engineers believe, will be a tedious operation for the weight on the hillside at Gold, Culebra and Contractors hills is constantly forcing the bottom of the canal upward. It is anticipated that this will continue until the weight on the hillside has been sufficiently lessened.

According to figures just compiled there have been removed from the canal prism between Gamboa and Pedro Miguel, which includes the entire Culebra cut area, a total of 27,000,000 cubic yards of dirt with a probable 6,000,000 cubic yards remaining to be excavated.

A FIGHTING CHANCE.

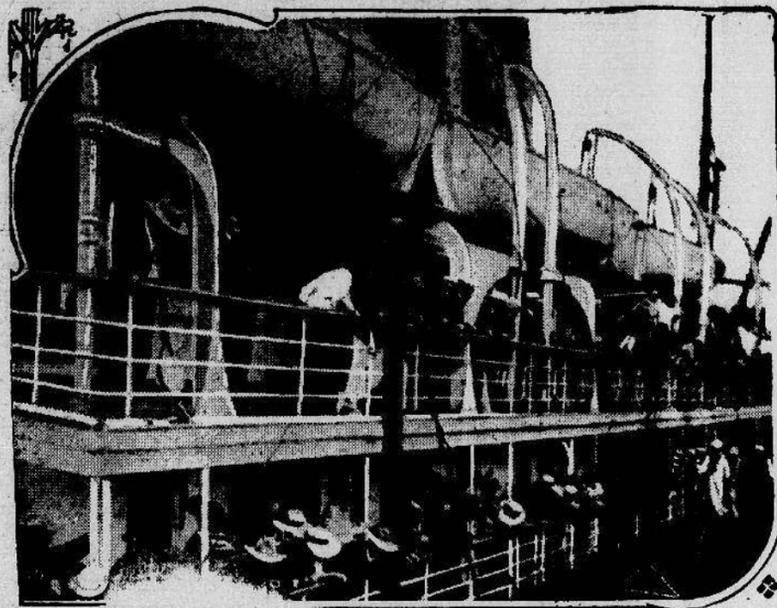
(From Judge.) Miss Passee—Oh, Mr. Plunks, are you married or unmarried?

Mr. Plunks—Married, generally. But if you would call every day, you might strike me some time when I wasn't.

FRUIT.

(From Judge.) Mr. Peach, before leaving town on a business trip, instructed his wife's nurse to apprise him of the arrival of the stork. She obliged with the following telegram: "Mrs. Peach has a pair."

COST OF RELIEVING REFUGEES AMOUNTS TO TREMENDOUS SUM



STEAMSHIP ESPERANZA ARRIVING AT GALVESTON WITH 372 REFUGEES.

Washington, May 9.—The military and naval operations in the vicinity of Mexico have not been the only sources of expense to Uncle Sam in connection with the present revolution. During the past year the government has spent \$200,000 and the Red Cross \$40,000 in bringing American refugees out of Mexico. Congress recently appropriated \$500,000, which is now being used to bring out those who remain.

During 1913, under the direction of the state department, co-operating with the Red Cross, the work of relieving American destitute or stranded in Mexico was in the hands of Charles Jenkinson, who for years was in the service of the department specializing in Mexican affairs. Recently he has joined the permanent force of the Red Cross, and he is the director of the Atlantic division, comprising all that portion of the United States lying east of the Mississippi river.

Elaborate plans have been formulated by the Red Cross for operations in Mexico should mediation fail and war ensue. In that event Jenkinson will be at the front with the fighting line. It will be his task to keep track of the ill, the injured and the dead, also to inform the families of the dead and injured. This work of information, in addition to caring for the sick and wounded, is made mandatory upon the Red Cross by the federal law incorporating the society and placing it under the direction of the war department.

Misfortunes have followed fast and furiously upon thousands of Americans in Mexico," said Mr. Jenkinson. "Here is a striking example, but it can be paralleled by many similar cases that are known to exist. Early in 1912 an American, whose uncle is one of the leaders in the United States, owned a mining property on the west coast, and his income was at that time \$10,000 a week. Last fall I took him out of Mexico, bringing him to San Francisco and giving him railroad fare home. He was broken. His troubles came so fast that he did not have time to save a dollar.

First, the Mexicans refused to work. Then the rebels seized his place and shook him down for a goodly contribution. Then the rebels gave way to the federals, and again he paid. Then he was held up by brigands, who not only took his remaining money, but robbed the bank where he had on deposit the last of his money. His machinery became useless owing to lack of care; it was impossible to get men to work; he had not one penny;

he came out of Mexico with one suit of clothes and not even hand luggage. He did bring out a parrot, the only thing left him.

"Today I believe there are not over two thousand Americans in Mexico. When I say 'Americans' I include those who are American on the father's side. Many Americans have married Mexican women, and the wife and her children are classed as Americans. All the Americans who want to leave will be got out. There are some who would rather take their chances there than return to the United States, where they are wanted for crimes.

"I brought a number of Texans out of Mexico from the west coast into San Francisco. One of these was uncommunicative and gave his destination as El Paso. Before we landed the other Texans decided that he was an old friend of theirs who was wanted in El Paso for horse stealing. The uncommunicative Texan evidently perceived their suspicions, which turned out to be well founded. When the party reached San Francisco the Texan with the horse-stealing reputation was the first to get ashore, and the last I heard of him he was making a bee line for the Canadian border."

SNOW NEVER SO DEEP AT FAMOUS MONASTERY

Geneva, Switzerland, May 9.—Reports from Saint Bernard monastery as late as April 10 said that snow was 14 1/2 inches deep in the region around the hospice. Snow fell 24 days in March without intermission. An avalanche came down the mountain recently and struck the monastery, but its thick walls, centuries old, withstood the assault. Not for 50 years has so much snow fallen and so many avalanches descended the Saint Bernard as during this winter.

WOMEN OF ENGLAND TO HELP BARMAIDS

(By Associated Press Cable.) London, May 9.—"Too old at 30," is the unhappy lot of the British barmaid described in a report by Mrs. Bernard Drake of an inquiry made by the Women's Industrial Council. Barmaids are a British institution. Very few men are found behind the bars in the saloons throughout the United Kingdom, except proprietors. There are 22,000 barmaids in England alone. Frequent crusades have been started with the purpose of eliminating women, and particularly girls, from this vocation but nothing last-

ing has been accomplished. One reason is that the saloon is the working man's club, and he prefers those places where he can gossip with the girls. On the whole the influence of barmaids is to raise the atmosphere of saloons, but the influence of the saloons upon the women is considered bad.

"The barmaid soon grows old," says the report. "Sometimes she is old at 25; she is generally too old at 30." Her chances of marriage are small unless she marries the barman or the manager, and almost the only recourse left to her is the streets. The number of women on the London street who have once been barmaids is out of all proportion to the total numbers in the trade.

Mrs. Drake writes sympathetically of the women behind the bars. She says: "The barmaid is cheaper than the barman. She is more industrious, more sober, more amenable to the wishes of her employer, less rebellious against the hard conditions of public-house life.

"There are women, women of fine character, who earn in the bar a decent and respectable living, and are not unhappy. There is even a woman of robust health and temperament, who finds in the public house a certain vocation. The bar is to other women immediate ruin.

"But all these are exceptions. The barmaid who is of the majority, although she loses nothing of self-respect, yet continues at her post only in weariness and loathing, and with a great fear in her heart of that which the future is to bring."

Wages for barmaids are no more than domestic servants command in the United States and the average working day is 14 hours. In houses patronized by working men the average pay is \$2.50 to \$3 a week; in hotels it may rise to \$3.50, and for a head barmaid to \$4.50 or even \$5. Board and lodging are always furnished but the girls are expected to dress well.

The barmaid, according to Mrs. Drake, belongs to the type of normal and average working girl, industrious, sober and honest, although she is to be distinguished from her sisters by a greater measure of the love of youth for adventure. She seldom adopts the career as the result of a false step. The workman seldom loses his respect for the barmaid as a woman worker; it is reserved for the man about town to be without all sense of honor or chivalry to women. Young and pretty girls are deliberately chosen for the West End saloons which are the resorts of dissolute men and fallen women, because the inexperienced girls attract the men. They are given no protection by their employers.

OLD AS THE ANDES IS THIS CITY OF BOLIVIA

RUINS OF ANCIENT TIAHUANACU INDICATE CIVILIZATION ANTEDATING EGYPT.

A city so old that even the legendary lore of the Incas, who traced an unbroken line of kings back to the 11th century, is dumb concerning the people who built it: a city which a thousand years ago had been so long dead that even song, story and tradition had forgotten every vestige of its history when Columbus discovered the "New World." Such is the ancient city of Tiahuanacu, whose ruins are crumbling surely, but very slowly, into dust not far from the southern shore of Lake Titicaca, in Bolivia.

"The little present-day village of Tiahuanacu is located on the railroad which connects La Paz, the modern capital of Bolivia, with the port of Guacui on Lake Titicaca, and may be reached in about two hours from the former place. The ruins of ancient Tiahuanacu, covering an area of about a square mile, are not over a half mile from the village," writes Edward Albes in the Monthly Bulletin of the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.

"A traveler stopping in the little town and ignorant of the proximity of the ruins, would be astounded to observe the number of beautifully cut stones built into parts of adobe huts of the most primitive character, and sometimes forming portions of a dilapidated, thatch-roof hut, may have a lintel or jamb formed by an artistically carved stone. In the walls of the little Catholic church and in those enclosing its yard, and even in the paving, may be seen these smooth stones. The pedestal on which is mounted the stone cross in front of the church is made up of them, while on either side of the gateway to the inclosure stands a carved stone idol whose lines, marred by the ravages of time, still show the artistic skill of the ancient sculptors who wrought them."

Thus the ruins of the ancient city have furnished much of the material to build the civilization of today, and while the strict utilitarian may find no fault with this work of destroying the artistic monuments of a hoary antiquity to cater to present needs, to the student of archaeology it seems almost like desecration. The Bolivian government has recently enacted a law which forbids the carrying off or willful destruction of that portion of the ruins which vandal hands have left intact.

The ruins themselves include the remnants of temples, palaces and great structures of what once must have been a large and densely populated city. Not a vestige remains of the dwellings and less pretentious houses in which this population must have lived. These were naturally of a more temporary character and the relentless agents of destruction, working through countless centuries, have obliterated all traces.

The question which confronts the archaeologist is how could a population sufficiently numerous to accomplish the building of such a city have maintained itself in this region. The ruins are located 13,000 feet above the level of the sea on a vast plateau where the constant cold prevents the maturing of corn or other grain. At present potatoes, oca and some other edible roots are grown, but the region sustains only a scanty mountain population. The city once covered a large area, the great structures were built by skilled masons. One stone is 36 feet long by seven feet wide and 18 inches thick. Only the monoliths of ancient Egypt equal those found in Tiahuanacu. The movement and placing of such monoliths point to a dense population, to an organized government and consequently to a large agricultural area with means of transportation from various directions.

The only tenable explanation is that at the time when Tiahuanacu flourished the Andes were from 2,000 to 3,000 feet lower than at present. Geologists hold that in the Jurassic and even in the Cretaceous period there were no Andes and that through a gradual upheaval they have been formed in more recent geological times. The bones of a mastodon have been discovered in Bolivia at an altitude of 13,000 feet above the sea, and such an animal could not have existed at such an elevation. Skeletons of gigantic anteaters have been found in the deserts of Tagapaca, and these could only have existed in regions of arboreal vegetation. These, and other geological facts, support the theory that the ancient city of Tiahuanacu existed when the Andes were much lower than at present, perhaps when the cave man of Britain was fighting for his life with cave bear, wild boar, and mastodon and sketching their rude pictures on the walls of his primitive, subterranean dwelling.

Bagdad, May 9.—A modern Robin Hood, who selects tax gatherers as his victims, is operating near Nejeff. The Vall has been out in the Nejeff and Kerhela districts collecting taxes from the tribes and recently he sent by post to Bagdad 4,000 liras of the amount he had collected. Between Nejeff and Kerhela, the post guarded by one gendarme only, was attacked apparently by adherents of the tribes from whom the taxes were collected. The money was taken from the mail bags and returned to the people. The Vall has again resumed his task and is said to have recovered 3,000 liras of the lost taxes and guarantees for the remainder.

MODERN ROBIN HOOD IN ROMANTIC BAGDAD

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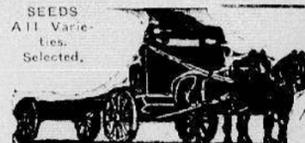


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