

Granddaughter of Gen. Garibaldi

SIGNORINA ITALIA GARIBALDI, General Garibaldi's granddaughter, is spending a few weeks in this country and is working in the interests of the women of Italy.

"I am particularly interested in two things," she said, "and both of them have to do with women and with emigration. One is the effort to establish headquarters in America to look after the Italians—especially the women—who go from our country to yours. The other is the settlement of the colony in Tripoli and the furtherance of the 'home industries' among the women, that will help, I feel sure, in making the colony a success."

Signorina Garibaldi speaks English perfectly, and she has made several visits to this country. She was a student at Columbia university, New York, a few years ago.

"I am helping in a fight against the American factory," she went on. "The Italian girls who come to this country do not want to go into factory work. Unless it is an absolute necessity they don't do it. The love of home and the desire to stay in the home, however poor it is, are born in the Italian girl."

"And we women who are interested in various kinds of social activities in Italy are working especially hard, just now to revive the home industries of the Italian women—the lacemaking and the embroidery. We want the Italian girls to be proficient in the work that their grandmothers did so beautifully. And if these girls emigrate to America we do not want them to go into factories here, but to go on doing the work that they did at home."

"So the Council of Italian Women, of which both my mother and myself are members, is trying to establish an office in New York to keep in touch with the Italian women and girls who come here. At present the Italian government takes very good care of them until they land in New York. Every ship that carries emigrants out of Italy has



1912, by American Press Association
SIGNORINA ITALIA GARIBALDI.

to have a government officer who is also a physician on board to look after them. But when these people get to New York Italy abandons them entirely, and they are alone in a strange land.

"Now, the Council of Italian Women wants to stop that. It wants to have headquarters here for nothing else but to look out for the women and girls who come from Italy."

"Just now we are discouraging emigration to America for a new reason. We have this new country in Tripoli, and we want our people to go there in stead of coming to America."

"There are two reasons for this. One is that it is, of course, better for them to be in their own country, under their own government, among their own people, than in this strange, big country across the sea. The other is that the Italians are not an industrial but an agricultural people, and the new land will be developed, not as an industrial, but as an agricultural colony."

"The Italians who go to Tripoli will be enabled to carry out the work and the way of living with which they are already familiar. The women will be making homes. We are encouraging the Italians to go to Tripoli in greater numbers instead of coming by so many thousands here."

"Of course we have to have emigration. There are too many Italians for Italy. Every week steamships bring thousands of Italians to New York. There were 1,700 in the boat I crossed on. And Italy is still crowded. They must go somewhere."

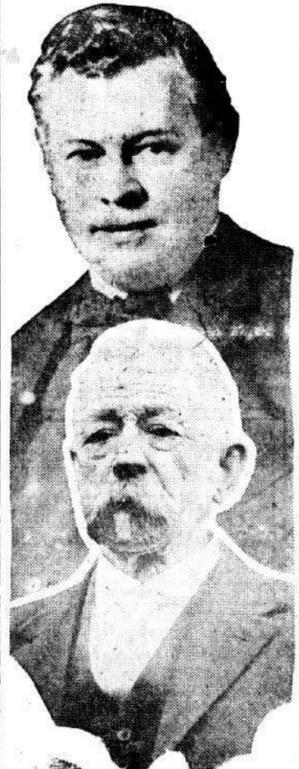
"Italy has never been successful as a colonizing nation. Tripoli may fall, but we have hopes of this new experiment."

"I do not believe in woman suffrage," said Signorina Garibaldi, when the question was put to her. "I think it tends to take women away from the home, and I think it far better for women to concentrate on the work that has to do with the home than to try to take part in the government. The Italian women as a whole are indifferent to suffrage. They are more conservative than you in America. But I do not believe in women working for other women and for the people who need help."

HORACE SMITH.

Up to Date Author Whose Subjects Are Real Soldiers of Fortune.

Horace Smith, who has written a number of fascinating adventure stories, invariably chooses for his subjects real soldiers of fortune. His latest book, "A Captain Unafraid," is an inside story of the hazardous profession of smuggling arms to revolutionists and is based on the experiences of Captain John O'Brien, "Dynamite Johnny," who was the most celebrated filibuster of the last century. "Dynamite Johnny" commanded the Dauntless, Three Friends and Somers-



HORACE SMITH (ABOVE) AND "DYNAMITE JOHNNY" O'BRIEN.

N. Smith and was in charge of practically all of the filibustering expeditions that were landed in Cuba in 1896, 1897 and 1898. Prior to that he had figured in revolutions in Haiti, Honduras and Colombia.

Mr. Smith himself is a victim of the wanderlust and has seen much of adventure. He was engaged in news paper work in the mining camps of the far west in the early days when every man carried a gun and knew how to use it. After the west had quieted down he became managing editor of a Cincinnati newspaper. He left there on an hour's notice for Martinique to cover the eruption of Mount Pelee for a syndicate of newspapers, traveling a part of the way to New Orleans on a special train in order to catch a French warship which was leaving for the scene. With two companions he was caught directly under the volcano by a later eruption, and the party was thought to have been lost until they made their way back to Fort de France two days later.

He also has made two long trips to the Windward and Leeward islands and the Spanish main.

GOMEZ AND MONTEAGUDO.

President of Cuba and the Commander of His Army.

Despite seemingly believable reports from Americans and other foreign residents of Cuba that the rebel movement there is a serious matter, President Jose Miguel Gomez maintains, outwardly at least, his calmness and continues to assert that the uprising is a local affair with no likelihood of



PRESIDENT GOMEZ (ABOVE) AND GENERAL MONTEAGUDO.

occasion for intervention arising. At the same time the United States government, by dispatching marines and warships there, has given evidence that she may be depended upon to do her full duty under the Platt amendment.

General Jesus Monteaquedo, commander of the Cuban army, is a close friend of Gomez and fought as a rebel against the government of Estrada Palma. Monteaquedo is known as Chuché, which means owl.

Ready For the Republican National Convention

Chicago's Great Coliseum Will Seat More Than 11,000 Persons.

Force of 800 Attendants Provided For—Committee Has Spent \$40,000.

FOR the third time since its erection thirteen years ago the doors of the coliseum will be thrown open June 18 for the accommodation of a Republican national convention. In 1904 the Republicans nominated Colonel Theodore Roosevelt for president in this building, and in 1908 under the same roof Wil-



Photo by American Press Association
SERGEANT-AT-ARMS WILLIAM F. STONE.

Ham H. Taft was chosen as the party's standard bearer.

The coliseum is on Wabash avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, less than a mile from the center of Chicago's retail shopping and hotel district, and is accessible from all parts of the city by elevated roads and surface lines. The coliseum is 305 feet long, 170 feet wide and 70 feet in height, built of stone, brick, steel and concrete, and is fireproof.

It stands on the site of the old Libby prison, which was shipped to Chicago from Richmond, Va., in sections and rebuilt the year of the World's fair and used to exhibit a valuable collection of civil war relics. It is of modern Romanesque combined with the English castellated type of architecture and cost \$800,000. It has been the scene of many notable assemblages. It has eleven large exits and can be emptied in five minutes in an emergency.

The subcommittee on arrangements of the Republican national committee, under the direction of Colonel Harry S. New, has expended \$40,000 preparing the building for this year's national convention of the Republican party. The building has 11,188 seats, of which 7,988 are on the main floor and 3,200 in the balcony.

The speakers' platform is built against the south wall of the structure and extends across the entire width of the building. It is seventy-five feet deep and contains 1,382 seats, which will be occupied by the chairman, offi-



VICTOR ROSEWATER, RETIRING CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

cers of the convention, members of the national committee and distinguished guests.

The seats back of the chairman's table are slightly elevated. Directly beneath the chairman's table is a space for four noiseless telegraph instruments and their operators, by which news of the convention's proceedings will be flashed to the world. On both sides and extending in a half circle around the front of the platform are seats and tables for 400 working newspaper men and correspondents from all parts of the country.

Arranged by States. Directly in front of these are the seats for the 1,078 delegates, arranged by states. This space is inclosed by a railing and closely guarded by a large force of sergeants-at-arms. Back of this are the seats for the 1,078 alternates, inclosed by a railing. On both sides and in the rear of the space occupied by the delegates and alternates are 3,500 elevated seats for visitors.

At the north end of the building a special band stand has been erected. In the balcony, which extends around the four walls of the building, there are 3,200 seats for visitors.

To avoid confusion in seating the crowd each entrance has been placarded showing the sections for which it will be used, and each ticket will bear the letter of the entrance for which it is intended. By this plan delegates and visitors will enter the door nearest the seats assigned them.

The platform, aisles and all open spaces have been covered with matting to insure the maximum of quiet while the convention is in session. Five hundred public telephones and a large number of telegraph instruments have been installed in various parts of the building for the accommodation of delegates and the public.

Eight Hundred Assistants.

Architect Arthur G. Brown has arranged the seats in such a manner that the chairman's platform may be seen from every section of the large hall. Sergeant-at-arms William F. Stone will be assisted by a force of 800 deputy sergeants-at-arms, doorkeepers, ushers and attendants. A special telephone system will enable Sergeant-at-arms Stone from his desk on the platform immediately to communicate with his assistants in any part of the hall.

Colonel Stone also was sergeant-at-arms of the Republican national conventions of 1904 and 1908. He is collector of customs at Baltimore.

In the two story annex adjoining the main building on the south are the of-



HARRY S. NEW, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS.

fices of the Republican national committee, private rooms for the use of the chairman, secretaries and sergeant-at-arms, quarters for the committees on permanent organization, credentials and resolutions and a fully equipped postoffice.

In addition to this, there are rooms for the press, where scores of private telegraph wires have been installed. On the second floor there is a fully equipped emergency hospital in charge of a corps of physicians and Red Cross nurses. There are numerous retiring rooms for men and women in the annex.

In the basement of the main building there is a lunch counter with several thousand seats. The building will be elaborately decorated in the national colors. The exterior of the structure will be profusely draped with red, white and blue bunting surrounded by hundreds of large American flags.

Interior Decorations.

Practically every foot of available space of the interior will be draped with bunting and flags. Over the speakers' platform there will be a fifty foot president's flag flanked by two large American flags. The space on both sides of this centerpiece will be heavily draped with fastuous bunting and batteries of small flags and standards.

The walls of the building will be draped with bunting and flags. The end of the balcony also will be draped with festoons of bunting with small flags, shields and wreaths at every angle.

Colonel New's position as chairman of the committee on arrangements has been perhaps more trying than that of any previous occupant of that post. Because of the added interest taken in this year's convention, due to the fact that there was a contest for the presidential nomination, the demand for seats has been extraordinary.

Colonel New had to refuse a large number of requests for admission tickets for the reason, as he explained, that it simply was impossible to grant them. In this connection he has come in for some severe criticism from persons who declared that they were being discriminated against.

MARGARET V. KELLY.

She is Assistant Director of the United States Mint at \$3,000 a Year.

Miss Margaret V. Kelly occupies the enviable position of being one of the highest salaried female officials in the employ of the United States government. She is assistant director of the mint at an annual salary of \$3,000.

The appointment of Miss Kelly was due to merit. When after leaving her native hills of New Hampshire and obtaining the best education that the private schools of Boston could give her she determined to make her own way in the world and turned to the civil service she had no influence of any kind to aid her. Passing the examination for stenographer sixteen years ago, she was at once appointed to a place in the office of the appointment clerk of the treasury department at Washington. After a year's service she was transferred to work as a stenographer in the bureau of the mint in the same department. Since that time she has remained in that bureau, advancing steadily until she has now reached the highest point in it.

George E. Roberts, director of the mint, is obliged to be absent from the



Photo by American Press Association
MISS MARGARET V. KELLY.

treasury much of his time, and H. E. Preston, the mint examiner, is also away much. In such cases Miss Kelly is acting director of the mint, with full powers.

A cursory glance at the details of the bureau will make one more appreciative of the burden that is on this woman's shoulders. There are three coinage mints, with their complicated mechanism, and nine minor mints, where bullion is bought, but no money coined. There are employed in the mint service more than 1,400 persons, many of them experts detailed in a high class of scientific work whose individual salaries are \$5,000 a year or more.

ANDREW ABELS.

One of the Pennsylvania Railroad's Eight Nonagenarian Employees.

With 2,040 active employees who have been in service forty years or longer and with 1,572 men who served forty years or more and are now receiving pensions, the Pennsylvania railroad has a payroll which is unique. The records show that there are 480 men who have been in the road's serv-



ANDREW ABELS.

ice more than fifty years, and one employee has been receiving pay for sixty-six years.

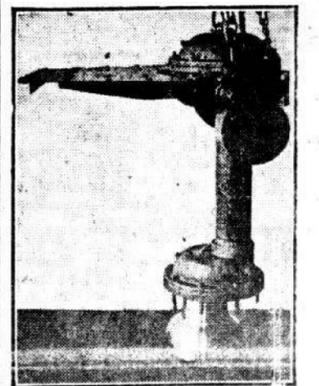
There are eight employees who are over ninety years of age. The oldest is Andrew Abels, ninety-five, who lives in Philadelphia, where he was employed prior to his retirement.

The other nonagenarians are: Michael Eckerline, James Kaylor and Elias Griffith, all of Altoona, Pa.; James L. Shields, of Blairsville, Pa.; David L. Grief, of Columbia, Pa.; Thomas C. Payne, of Belvidere, N. J., and Charles A. Jeffrey, of Lancaster, Pa.

Submarine Bell Signaling

RECOMMENDATIONS by the senate Titanic committee and the fact that it has been accepted by the American Museum of Safety have brought the submarine sound signal into prominence. There are nearly 200 signal stations in all parts of the world, and more than 900 vessels are equipped with the receiving apparatus.

Much of the submarine bell's importance is due to the fact that it is as re-

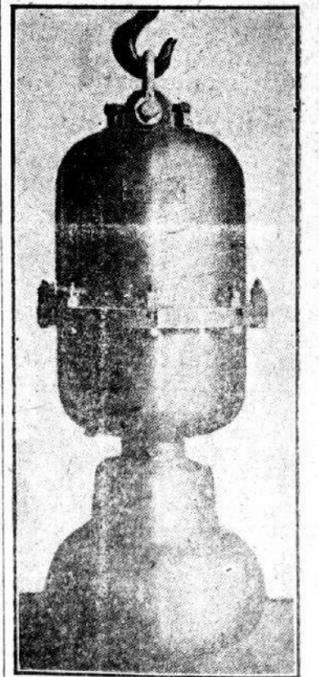


AUTOMATIC SUBMARINE BELL.

liable in fog as in clear weather. There are four kinds of bells—the pneumatic, electric, automatic and the hand bell, named to designate their motive power.

The pneumatic bell is the most compact. It is the one installed on lightships and is struck by what is known as the diaphragm method by compressed air. The air is carried to the clapper mechanism by means of twin hose and piping. It is lowered from the lightship to twenty-five feet below the water, but on submarines it is bolted to the top of the deck in an inverted position. The compressed air from the ship's boilers passes through one tube, enters the upper cylinder and releases a spring, rings the bell and is released through the other tube when the spring resumes its position. The striking can be made as rapidly as desired.

The automatic bell is the most useful and also the most complicated. It is installed in places where it is too far from shore to be reached readily by a cable and is in the bell buoy class. It has no connection with the shore or ocean bottom except that it is anchored there and is rung by the action of the waves. The special buoy consists of a cylindrical float with crown and about eight feet in diameter by seven feet high. On the bottom of the buoy is riveted a framework to which is attached a receptacle



PNEUMATIC SUBMARINE BELL.

or square tube four feet square by five feet long made of boiler plate. This receptacle is open at the top and bottom and contains the mechanism for ringing the submarine bell. The bell itself projects slightly below the bottom of the receptacle.

The mechanism for ringing the bell is inclosed in a water tight case containing oil. Through one end of the mechanism case passes a horizontal shaft, to which is fastened a vane which nearly fills the opening in the receptacle. It is normally held in a horizontal position by means of two counterweights. As the buoy moves up and down with the waves the vane passes through the receptacle first one way and then the other, causing the vane to rock its shaft. As it does so, by means of gears and ratchets, a spring attached to the hammer arm is stretched until the desired tension is produced when it is released. This rings the bell.