

T. R. ON EXPLORING TRIP.

The Colonel Will Spend Six Months in South America.

After a parting shot at several political leaders Colonel Theodore Roosevelt is out on the bounding billows, headed for South America.

T. R. will be gone six months. He purposes lecturing the natives of the three biggest countries of South America and exploring the jungles. He is taking along a complete equipment for his hunting journey, for he will try to reach places where no white men have ever been. Anthony Fiala, the arctic explorer, outfitted the expedition and goes with it.

Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Margaret Roosevelt will remain with the party until they reach the limits of civilization.



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COLONEL ROOSEVELT JUST BEFORE SAILING.

Then they will come back home. Fiala will act as official photographer of the party, taking the place Kermit Roosevelt held on the African trails. G. K. Cherry and Leo L. Miller, naturalists of the American Museum of Natural History, and Frank Harper, Colonel Roosevelt's private secretary, are the other members of the party. Cherry is an ornithologist, while Miller, who will be picked up when the ship touches Barbados, will look after the mammals.

In explanation of the lectures he will deliver, the colonel said:

"The political and social aspect of the trip is the carrying to our brother in the south a message concerning the ideals of a newer and greater democracy which have come into being among us here."

At the University of Rio Janeiro he will speak on "American Internationalism" at Sao Paulo of "Character and Civilization," at Buenos Aires on "Democratic Ideals" and at the University of Santiago, Chile, the oldest university in the hemisphere, on "The Democratic Movement in a Republic."

Colonel Roosevelt's voyage is the result of two things—first, an invitation from Argentina, Brazil and Chile to speak to their peoples, and, second, the urging of the Rev. Father John Augustine Zahm, provincial of the Order of the Holy Cross, who is much interested in the exploration of South America because of the little knowledge the world has regarding its aborigines and its flora and fauna. Father Zahm had hoped to go with the colonel, but he must remain at his post at Georgetown university.

EDISON BACK IN HARNESS.

"Wizard" Fully Recovered From Recent Illness.

Thomas Alva Edison has entirely recovered from his recent illness and has resumed the daily routine of his laboratory work.

Mr. Edison's indisposition came at a time when he was taking the first va-



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THOMAS A. EDISON.

caution in twenty years, and the "Wizard" was glad to get back among his notes of experimentation. This picture is the first one taken since his illness and was snapped in his wife's sunbath while she was taking him to his laboratory in West Orange. Those who know Mr. Edison best say that he is the kind of man who will die in harness, as his work is his whole life, and nothing short of serious illness could induce him to retire from the field of active experimentation in which he has become famous.

Department of Labor Badly In Need of Larger Appropriation

FOR some reason that is not apparent on the surface the house of representatives seems to have lost its affection for its former "pet," the new department of labor. The most serious practical effect of the parsimony with which the house thus far has treated the department is upon its possible activities in the conciliation of labor disputes. This field had seemed likely to become one of its principal fields of usefulness. Secretary Wilson asked congress for \$262,000. The general deficiency bill, as it stands, now gives him \$37,000. Unless the senate rewrites the bill in this regard the department during the coming year will be badly crippled.

The department began its independent life under a handicap. The last congress passed a law creating it out of the old department of commerce and labor, but gave it no sinews of war in the shape of appropriations. It was understood at the time that the new secretary of labor should organize his department and ask the succeeding congress for the funds necessary for it to get under way. The coolness with which his recommendations have been treated is hard to understand in view of the fact that labor and its interests have always been one of the chief hobbies of the house.

This failure on the part of the house to grant supplies for the department is characterized by Representative D. J. Lewis, chairman of the labor committee, as "outrageous." Mr. Lewis is endeavoring to revive interest in this matter in order to secure from the senate the money which the house has refused to give. He points out that not only will the department be handicapped in many important details, but its important function of arbitrating trade disputes is practically repeated.



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WILLIAM E. WILSON, SECRETARY OF LABOR. Already at least two trade disputes have arisen which the department could not handle, simply because it did not have the necessary money. At any time, as Mr. Lewis points out, an emergency may arise in the labor world in which the intervention of the department would avert great public evil, perhaps serious disorders.

The amount of money authorized in the house bill for the execution of the duties in regard to conciliating labor disputes, which are imposed upon the secretary of labor by the organic act, is so small as to be practically useless, to the extent of defeating the whole purpose of the law. Since the department came into being last March it has taken part in eleven arbitration cases, almost invariably with success.

The house bill, by limiting the expenditure of this money to the payment of expenses only of commissioners of conciliation, in effect prohibits the employment of men who have the training and equipment necessary. The department asked congress to appropriate for salaries as well as for expenses. This congress so far has failed to do.

Every bureau in the department of labor—the children's bureau, the bureau of labor statistics, the immigration bureau included—is completely up in the air as to whether it must move or stay where it is. In many of the offices the furniture, books, etc., are tagged and ready to be shipped. Plans as to where to move are many and conflicting, and it all depends on congress. According to one scheme, the secretary of labor will have to move out of the building in which he is now located and seek quarters elsewhere. Secretary Wilson objects strongly to this, because he feels that, wherever he goes, he must be in close touch with the bureau of immigration. Hardly a day passes that he is not in consultation with senators, congressmen or the general public regarding cases involving the right of aliens to enter or remain in the United States.

It is known that President Wilson is deeply interested in the development of this new department, and it is believed that when the bill begins to be considered seriously by the senate the administration will exert strong pressure in its behalf.

PANAMA CANAL THE WORLD AT

Dynamiting Gamboa Dike Removed Last Big Obstruction.

WITH the dynamiting of Gamboa dike the last link in the Panama canal has been forged and the United States has virtually completed the greatest feat of modern times. Although tons of earth will still block the waterway, the remaining work will be mere child's play compared with the Herculean feats which have already been performed. Thus the Americans have completed in nine years the task which baffled the French after as many years of work.

It was a month ago that the last bit of rock was taken out of Culebra



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CULEBRA CUT, JUST BEFORE WATER WAS LET IN, SHOWING A BAD SLIDE.

cut with the steam shovels. Since that time the workmen have been removing the shovels, railroad trucks and other machinery necessary to the digging work. Any dirt taken out of the canal system from now on will be removed with the steam dredges, which will be able to cruise from the Atlantic to the Pacific, groping with their iron hands beneath the waters for any remaining obstructions.

The canal is a lake canal as well as a lock canal, the dominating feature being Gatun lake, an artificially created body of water covering about 164 square miles in the northern half of the portion of the isthmus, through which the canal passes. The channel of the canal through the lake is about twenty-four miles in length. It is intended that the surface of the water in the lake shall be maintained at eighty-seven feet above sea level.

In passing through the canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific a vessel will enter the approach channel in Limon



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OPENING ONE OF THE GREAT GATES.

bay, which has a bottom width of 500 feet and extends to Gatun, a distance of seven miles. Here it will enter a series of three locks and be raised eighty-seven feet to the level of the lake. Steaming through the dredged out channel for the lake, it will enter the Culebra cut. The channel in the lake varies in width from 500 to 1,000 feet. After passing through the cut, which has a bottom width of 300 feet, the vessel will enter the Pedro Miguel lock and be lowered thirty and a half feet to Miraflores lake, which has an elevation of fifty-four and a half feet above sea level. Passing for a mile and a half through the lake, the vessel will then enter the two Miraflores locks and be lowered to sea level, passing out into the Pacific through a channel about eight and a half miles in length, and having a bottom width of 500 feet. The water in the Culebra cut, as well as the approaches in both the Atlantic and the Pacific, will be about forty-five feet deep. In Gatun lake the depth of the water varies from forty-five to eighty-five feet.

In order to form this gigantic artificial lake it was necessary to impound

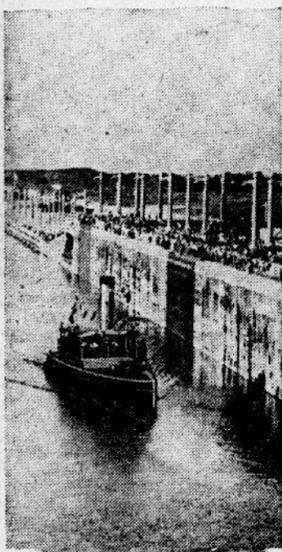
WONDER OF LAST A REALITY

World's Greatest Engineering Feat Will Cost \$400,000,000.

the waters of the Chagres river behind a big dam. This huge barrier, called the Gatun dam, is located about seven miles south of Colon at the northern end of the lake. It is a mile and a half long and nearly half a mile wide at its base, about 400 feet wide at the water surface and about 100 feet wide at the top, which is about 105 feet above sea level or twenty feet above the normal level of the lake. It is in reality a low ridge uniting the high hills on either side of the Chagres valley, so as to convert the valley into a huge reservoir.

No ship will be allowed to pass through the locks under its own power. Electrically operated towing locomotives will be provided for this purpose. To each ship there will be four locomotives, two on either side of the bow and two at the stern. The towing cables will be attached to the locomotives by winding drums, so that it will be possible for the cable to be payed out or taken in while the locomotive is stationary on the tracks. Thus the big ships will be under absolute control at all times. To further safeguard the locks from accident fender chains will be stretched across them. These chains will be capable of stopping a 10,000 ton ship running at four knots an hour within seventy-three feet, which is less than the distance that will separate the chains from the lock gates.

In addition to this there is a movable emergency dam placed at the head bay above the upper locks at both ends of the Gatun lake. These can be swung



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TUG GATUN GOING THROUGH A LOCK.

into place in case of an accident and stop the flow of water from the lake into the remainder of the canal.

The time of transit through the canal for a vessel of the largest type has been estimated at from ten to twelve hours, depending on the rate of speed maintained in passing through Gatun lake. It will take an hour and a half to send a ship through the three locks at Gatun and the same time to pass it through the three locks on the Pacific end, the Pedro Miguel and the two Miraflores locks. The feat of raising a large ocean going vessel with a full cargo aboard eighty-seven feet and lowering it to its initial level in the space of three hours would have been declared impossible a half century ago.

The total cost of the canal, including the purchase from the New Panama Canal company (the French combine) and the payment to the republic of Panama, will closely approach the \$400,000,000 mark. Two-fifths of a billion dollars to dig a forty mile ditch! This is by far the most costly engineering project in the world. No other engineering marvel has cost \$10,000,000 a mile to build, as has the Panama canal.

Over \$15,000,000 of this sum has been spent in making the canal zone habitable and sanitary. At first glance this seems to be an enormous amount of money to spend in cleaning up a place in which few people will reside permanently, yet the engineers say that the sanitation of the canal zone was the chief factor in making the canal a reality.

In the construction of the canal most of the manual labor was performed by Spaniards, Italians, West Indians and natives of the republic of Panama. To them much credit is due, but the major part of the glory in such a remarkable achievement must be given to the American engineers and to the officials, clerical force, construction men and skilled artisans, who were practically all Americans.

The Panama canal has been a big undertaking and has developed some big men, chief among them being Colonel G. W. Goethals, who is known as "the man who made the dirt fly."

Thomas Mott Osborne, Amateur Convict, Once More a "Free Man"

THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE, philanthropist and millionaire, who entered Auburn prison under the alias of "Tom Brown" for a week's self imposed sentence, is once more a free man; also a sadder but wiser one.

Mr. Osborne was in quest of first hand information in regard to the present prison system in vogue in New York state which he can use in drafting recommendations for the legislature when he reports next year as chairman of the state commission on prison reform.

It took less than half an hour after his arrival to transform the cultured and wealthy manufacturer into a prisoner in gray. His own garments were taken from him and a first timer's suit with visored cap, heavy shoes and coarse underwear and socks of prison manufacture given him.

He was at first assigned to the "idle gang," in which all new arrivals are placed pending assignment to regular work. The idle gang cleans up the buildings, carries furniture from shop to shop, moves supplies and does all tasks not regularly given to any prisoners.

Later on Mr. Osborne was sent to the basket shop and while working there committed a breach of discipline that brought him before the warden. The warden told him that the only alternative to obedience was the "cooler" and locked the amateur convict in solitary confinement, which Mr. Osborne has since termed the "innermost circle of the inferno."

After his release Mr. Osborne issued the following statement:

"I am more than ever confirmed in my previous opinion that the prison system is singularly unintelligent, ineffective and cruel. In many respects the material well being of convicts is carefully looked after. For instance, I found the food unexpectedly good. The cells, while exceedingly antiquat-



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THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE AND TIER CELL IN AUBURN.

ed, are clean, well lighted by night and are satisfactorily ventilated. However, I am told that in cold weather they are often exceedingly damp, as may well be the case where floor, ceiling and walls are of stone.

"My adoption of an alias proved to have been most valuable in getting on common ground with the men.

"Another unintelligent aspect is the way the system inevitably tends toward making punishment for small offenses the same as for great offenses. There is no difference, for instance, between the offense of a man talking in the shop and of a man who takes up a crowbar and attempts to murder the officer in charge. Both are treated to the dungeon.

"There is a frightful waste of human life and ingenuity because the system is so bad that, while there is some slight reform, the principle of reformation is not used to anywhere near its measure of possibilities. Realizing perfectly the considerable number of degenerates and other undesirable citizens included in the ranks of the prisoners, I was amazed at the amount of splendid courage, fine feeling and neighborly interest displayed by the inmates toward each other. You can realize somewhat the cruelty of a rule which forbids a newcomer in prison to write more than one letter a month.

"When you think that we are in our cells every night from 5 until the next morning, fourteen hours, and all day Sunday, you will admit that the punishment is severe. I found that the men did not sleep well, and of course I did not sleep well myself. In the dungeon I managed to get three or four hours' sleep during the period I was in.

"I hope to translate this experience into something of great value to the convicts, to myself and to every citizen of the state of New York. I have gained a new knowledge of human nature, a new faith in human nature, a new altruism, because I have seen so much in Auburn prison that was gracious and brave and splendid in every way.

MRS. MARSHALL'S RECORD.

Vice President's Wife Made 1,600 Calls in 120 Days.

Mrs. Thomas Riley Marshall, wife of the vice president, made a record during her first season in the capital that will probably stand for years. This achievement consisted in making 1,600 calls in 120 days.

But how was it possible, physically speaking, for any woman to accomplish so much in so little time? In the visiting week there are but five days—Monday, when the wives of the justices of the supreme court receive; Tuesday, when receptions are held by the wives of congressmen; Wednesday, set apart for formal calls by the ladies of the



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MRS. THOMAS R. MARSHALL.

cabinet; Thursday, devoted to social duties by the wives of senators, and Friday, when wives of ambassadors and other diplomats are "at home" to their friends. In all, Mrs. Marshall had 120 days in which to discharge her social duties. And then, again, all the homes of the various members of Washington's social world are far apart, and a visitor must needs cover a fair area to reach them all.

Well, in the first place, etiquette does not require the vice president's wife to enter the homes of all ladies of the political world in making return visits. In some cases she is not expected even to return the calls, unless, of course, the caller had at any time been her hostess. However, she is at perfect liberty to do so, if so disposed.

Mrs. Marshall determined to use her privileges to the full. And, as every one in the social world is obliged to make a first call on the wife of the vice president, except the wife of the president himself, every one in social Washington called on Mrs. Marshall and she fulfilled her resolution that every one should have a return visit. Hence her 1,600 calls.

Mrs. Marshall herself gives a further explanation of how her social feat was not only a possibility but a pleasure. She has no family to look after; neither is she burdened as yet with the cares of a house, for she and her husband live in hotel apartments.

BEACHEY QUITS FOR GOOD.

Daredevil Air Man's "Come Back" Stunt Has Sudden Ending.

Lincoln Beachey, the daredevil American air man who returned to the aviation game after an absence of nearly a year, will probably never fly again. His recent accident, in which two young girls were swept from the roof of his hangar and one of the girls was killed, is the reason for his second retirement.

At the time of his first giving up aeronautics Beachey said that his



Photo by American Press Association.

LINCOLN BEACHEY IN HIS MACHINE.

fents in the air had tempted many young and inexperienced aviators to attempt foolhardy stunts and had caused many deaths.

His re-entry into the game was held to the startling work of Pegoud, whose loop the loop has electrified Europe. Beachey was of the opinion that such things were easy for the experienced aviator who knew how to handle his levers properly and was preparing to duplicate them at the time of the unfortunate accident.