

The NC-4 Type Will Be the Air Dreadnought Used in the Larger Operations in the Canal Zone.

America's Air Gibraltar

How Uncle Sam Is Diverting His Air Craft Strength to New Plans for the Defense of the Panama Canal--How the Canal Might Be Injured or Attacked, and How the System of Defense Will Be Organized.

BY F. A. COLLINS.

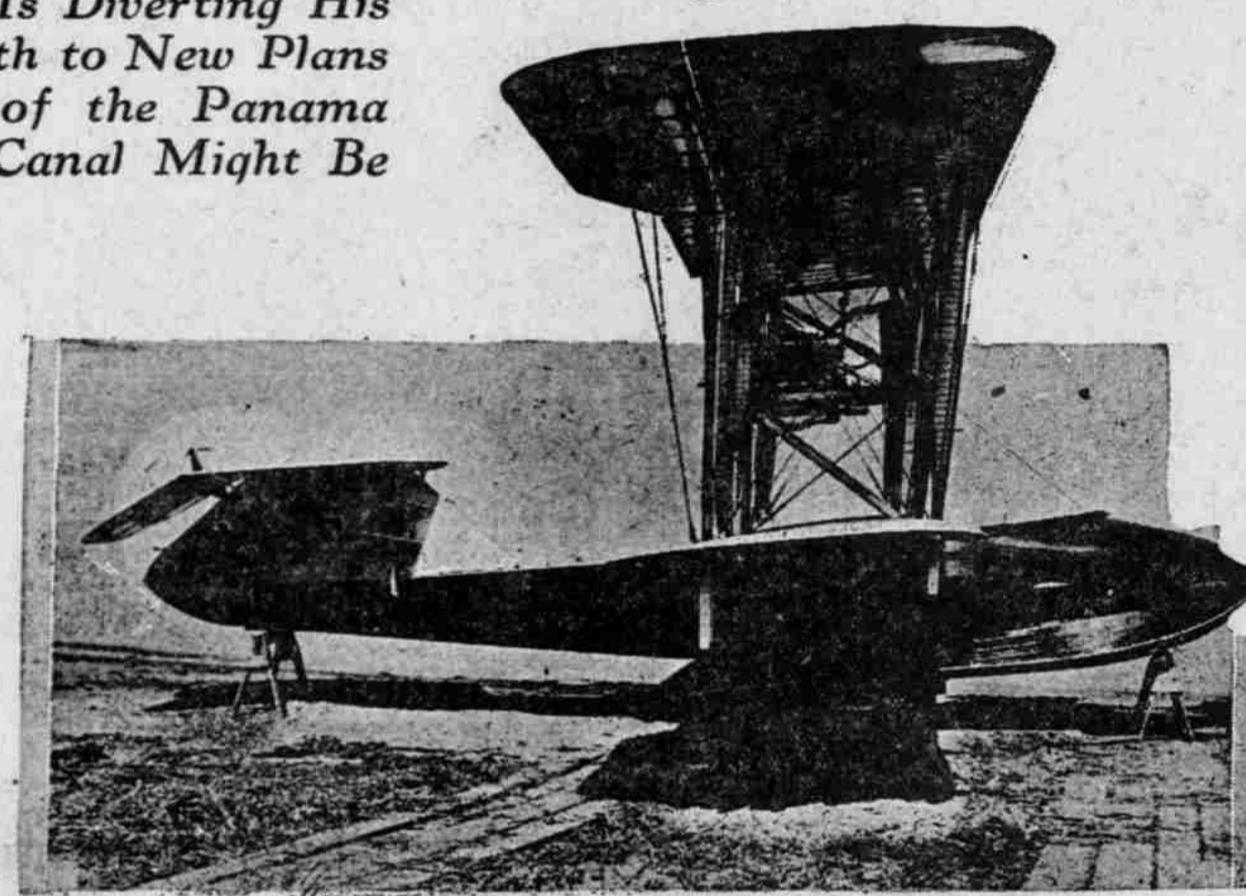
UNCLE SAM is building a Gibraltar of the air to defend the Panama canal. In the event of war with any foreign power the canal would, of course, be a most vulnerable point. When the great waterway was designed and built the possibility of attack by air forces was scarcely thought of, or at least appeared to be a danger of the very remote future. The amazing advance of aeronautics during the late war has completely transformed the situation. Without adequate air defense the canal would be at the mercy of the enemy. The fortifications constructed to defend the canal contain some of the heaviest artillery in the world, but these would be powerless against a well-directed air force.

The government has been quick to realize the necessity of adequate air defense. Within a few days 275 scout planes were shipped to the isthmus. The station designed for the air fleet of the Panama canal is one of the most elaborate in the world. It will ultimately rank among similar air stations much as Gibraltar ranks among the world's sea fortifications or as Heligoland before its demolition. The great air station now in course of construction is known as France field, being named for Lieutenant France, who lost his life there in May, 1918. Although the field has been in existence only since April, 1918, is doubtless destined to be one of the most famous in the world.

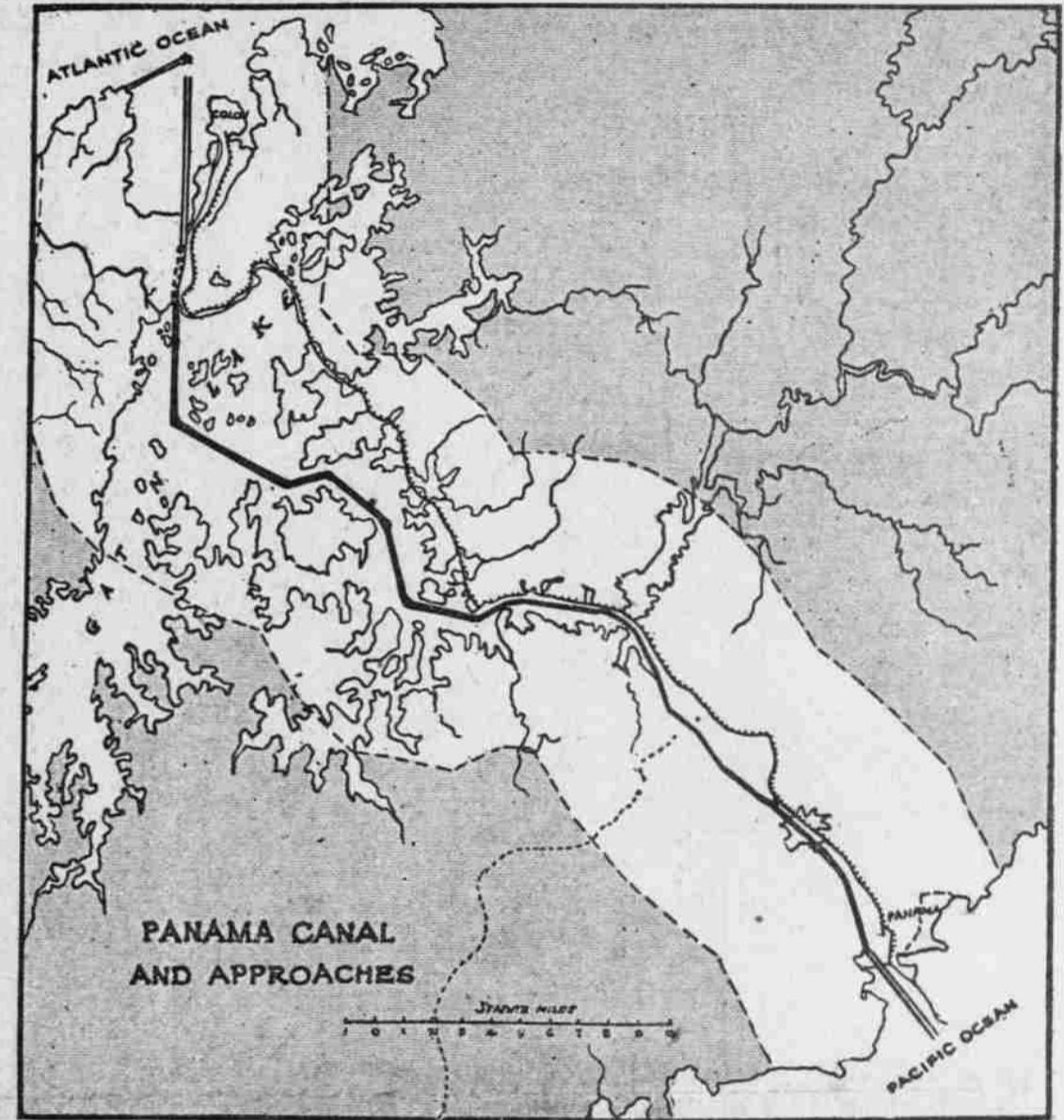
Strategy of France Field.

France field is situated on the Atlantic side of the isthmus, although it is designed to protect both ends of the famous waterway. The location was chosen because the form of the coast line at this point is ideal for the purpose. The canal, as all the world knows, is only 40 miles in length. The fleets of air craft could fly from one end of the canal to the other in less than half an hour, thus making a surprise attack from either side practically impossible. If an attacking fleet were to sail from Europe or Asia there would, of course, be ample time to mobilize air forces on either side of the isthmus.

The Panama canal makes it possible for the United States to shift its fleet

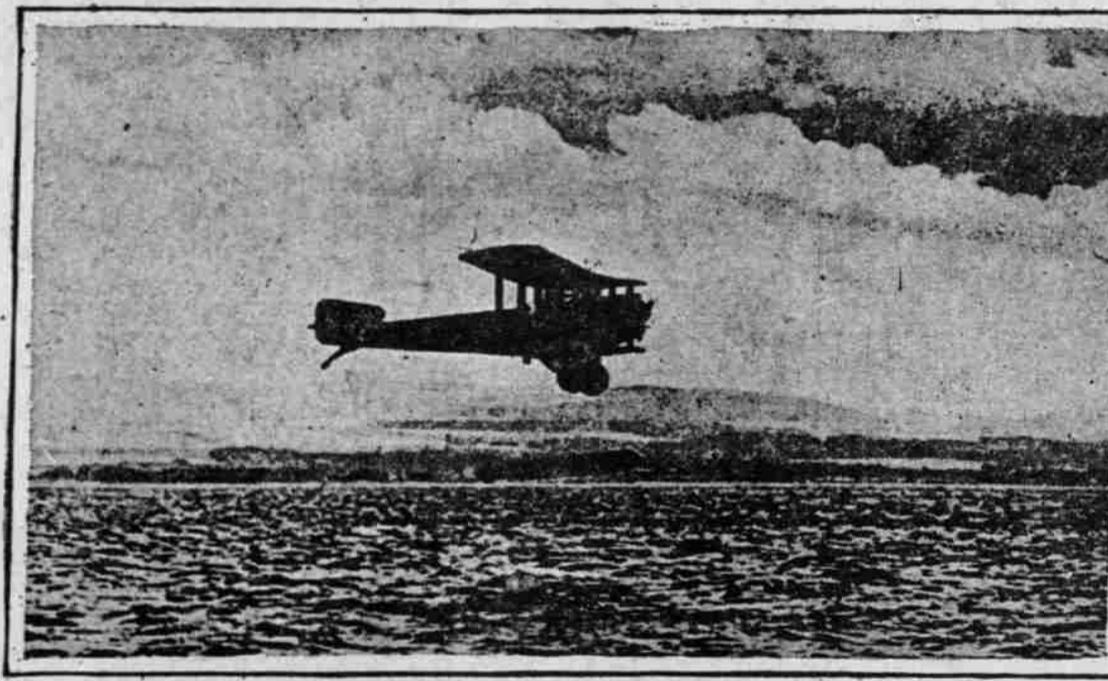


The Flying Boat Designed for Scouting Service at the Canal.



Showing the Panama Ship Route from Sea to Sea. Area Indicate the Canal Zone Controlled by the United States.

The White Parts of the Land



A Torpedo-Carrying Seaplane Dropping a Torpedo During Flight.

PORLAND'S FOREIGN NEWCOMERS RAPIDLY ADJUST THEMSELVES TO NEW CONDITIONS

Process of Making New Citizens Here Is of Vast Importance, and, Though Generally Well Handled, There Is Room for Much Improvement.

(Continued From First Page.)

many essentials, they may be carried away by their longing to show their worth into channels fraught with personal perils.

They quickly find that the children, once their leisure is aroused, become tractable, though many of them at first have leanings towards incorrigibility. Here is called into play the most difficult task that could confront a teacher; she must be a good teacher of types like her work, and be continually on the alert for ways and means of influence—her charges for the better. This is why the best of the faculty of Portland's schools are to be found in these districts; they have the most difficult tasks and have been seen and tried of varied experience. And, after all they must be interested in their work, and, indeed, most of them go even further than that; they are engrossed in it.

What Can They Do Best?

The aim of those in charge of the work in Portland's center of settlement education is to ascertain for what the pupil is best fitted, whether they be man, woman, child, and then to strive to develop the natural talent. It is not fitting that the newcomer, who is frequently an artisan or mechanic, and as such could do good work if given a chance, be turned into industrial channels and made the lowest paid kind of laborer.

Money barons have generally seen only one thing in the foreign immigrants—the labor and a commodity which they can use to swell their profits. Portland can pride herself on what has been done for them here,

but there is much more that can be accomplished. Public-spirited individuals have tried to offset some of the ill effects of too much street life by the erection of centers such as the neighborhood houses at Second and Woods streets. Here Miss Ida Lowenberg is in charge, and it is a hotbed of Americanism. The clientele is almost all orthodox Jews, and the work varied and complicated, for they care for all ages and both sexes.

Italians Take Firm Stand.

In the Catholic parishes the leaders strive by every means in their power to properly Americanize their wards. The Italian colony in this city just two weeks ago formed a federation of all their organizations, and next Saturday will give their first dance in Swiss hall. In announcing their object President O. Collistro, in a letter to Mayor Baker, says:

"With the federation of all the societies the Italian colony will be here to stay, and we hope to make a public or civic nature and freed from self-constituted leaders who have assumed, in the past, to represent and misrepresent the Italians of Oregon to their great injury in the minds of the American public."

In this respect Portland's civic officials have always shown themselves more than anxious to meet the foreign element of the city half way, and they have gained co-operation in a degree seldom met with in other cities. Capitalization of nationality and pleasure and appeal to common origin, destined for purposes of self-aggrandizement or for reasons

immaterial to the public good, have

been firmly repressed here, with healthy jealousy. Recent efforts to split up the Italian community have been prevented and the general tone of the lack of serious trouble here when most of the rest of the country is writhing in the throes of unprecedent unrest. It is a matter of pride to know that here the races reside together in better harmony than in most of the other sections of the country, as a large and well-regulated family should.

Clothes and Speech Are Veneno.

A contented foreigner makes the best American. The veneer of clothes and speech does not count for much, the metamorphosis must go deeper. Accidents of birth have but little to do with a person's social status. It was found that the greatest agitators, the best little trouble makers, were those people who had assumed the outside polish of the American, while the army was filled with men who could hardly read and write the alphabet. Foreign parents are usually found proud and interested in the progress made by their offspring, and try to keep pace with them, the child thus frequently becoming the teacher at home. In this respect the parents-teachers of the foreign schools have been of great benefit, and the good accomplished by this means alone is astonishing, for many elaborations of the scheme have from time to time been adopted until now they are almost schools for parents, and are fully as important in many respects as are the ordinary classes.

Youngsters who emerge from the preliminary crucible of the primary schools are not lost sight of during their later work. They nearly always manage to impress their personalities on their teachers, and their progress is proudly watched as they mount through the rising stages until they enter community life. Many of these youngsters have to leave all or part of their schooling. They have more handicaps to overcome than the average American child, but they have more pioneer spirit to impel them, as they do, fighting their way through life. As they emerge at the completion of their courses in many cases better fitted to what is best in synagogal music. He has trained a choir of 15 male

singers (there are no female singers in the Jewish orthodox church) soprano, alto, tenor, bass, and basso. Their exhibition of sacred music is wonderful. The majority of the Jews in Portland—and they are the majority of the foreign-born population of this city—come from the province of Volynia, and have brought their music with them.

The young people, who have boot-blacks, vegetable peddlers, the junkman, they will amply repay your effort. They are most all trying to make their way in a new and strange country, and the majority of them are making a success of it. They have too much at stake to fail, their aims are high and they usually succeed. Some means to offset the fast and unwholesome American life. This is also partially accomplished by social and literary clubs, reading rooms, and gymnasiums.

Work there is plenty, and work of the right sort is offered for the foreigner, and they receive, as a general rule, a little better treatment here than in many other sections of the country. Thanks to the natural advantages, a better class of foreign population is attracted and, naturally, they make better citizens. But Americanization is slow in coming. The foreigner does not mind drudgery and poverty, and Portland can yet find a great deal to correct in this respect, though erring less than the majority of other cities.

Lawn Tennis Is Played for Queen 300 Years Ago.

Book of Elizabeth's Time Tells of "Squared Green Court."

LAWN tennis is at least three centuries old, having been played in 1591, when Queen Elizabeth was entertained at Elvetham, in Hampshire, by the Earl of Hertford. Strutt quotes from Nichols' "Progress of Queen Elizabeth," relates that "after dinner, about 2 o'clock, 10 of his lordship's servants, all Somersethshire men, in a square green court, before her majesty's window, did hand up lines, squaring out the form of a tennis court, and making a cross line in the middle. In this square they, being strip out of their doublets, played, five to five; with hand ball, to the great liking of her highness."

LONDON DOCKS CROWDED

Blockade One Reason for Present High Cost of Living.

LONDON.—One cause of the high cost of living, against which all Londoners are complaining, is given as the congestion at the docks where whole cargoes of food and other supplies are being held up because it is impossible to unload and distribute them to points where they are needed. Government occupancy of warehouses is given as the principal reason for the congestion.

The western granary, which should be filled with grain for the London market, is filled with uniform for the Australian army, and other instances equally irritating to the average Londoner are being cited.