

STREETS OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, FLOODED



A storm which has been sweeping the Atlantic coast caused an unusually high tide, and many of the streets of Norfolk, Va., were flooded. This photograph shows automobiles making their way through the flooded streets.

ROAD TO SPAN CONTINENTS

Thousand-Mile Line From Hudson Bay to Patagonia Planned.

GRESS IN THE PROJECT

Sections Already Have Been Completed—American Investors Are Invited to Aid—Dream of Fifty Years.

New York.—Realization of the dream of a railroad from Hudson Bay to Patagonia has been brought nearer as a result of the recent Pan-American conference in Washington, according to Charles M. Pepper, who is in charge of the project.

The project, which has been in the mind of Hinton Rowan Keller, a southern writer and former United States consul in South America, for more than fifty years ago. The late United States Senator Henry Cassaway of West Virginia, a practical railroad builder, saw its feasibility, and Andrew Carnegie and other wealthy Americans gave the idea an impetus. James G. Blaine also advocated it.

Takes Definite Form. The project received first definite form at the international American

THOUSANDS OF RABBITS

Conducts Big Drives Against Animals That Menaced Irrigated Lands.

Washington.—Idaho has conducted big drives in recent weeks on a scale as when the country was first settled. Because the cold weather has driven the rabbits by the thousands into the irrigated lands they are causing extraordinary damage to some sections. One drive netted 8,000 rabbits and another 3,500. In Blaine county, Idaho, 20,000 Jack rabbits have been killed this winter in organized drives and 60,000 additional poisoning campaigns. Once school children are dismissed to permit the boys to part. Four hundred people participated. Six rabbit drives in Lincoln



Few of the Rabbits Killed in Drive.

county, Idaho, resulted in killing 1,800 rabbits. Each event took on the character of a community gathering. Sandwiches and coffee were served. In Walla Walla county, Washington, 10,000 rabbits were killed by 600 sportsmen armed with shotguns. They formed a line five miles long and drove the animals to the point where the Snake and Columbia rivers unite. Local representatives of the United States department of agriculture have directed the work or have co-operated with the local county agent or other authority.

conference held in Mexico City in 1902, which appointed a permanent Pan-American railway committee composed of prominent citizens of the United States and diplomatic officials of Latin-American countries resident in Washington. Former Senator Davis and Mr. Carnegie were members of it.

"In the eighteen years since the plan was endorsed by the Mexican conference," explained Mr. Pepper in his report, "considerable progress has been made in joining up various railway sections. Chile has completed the longitudinal line from Puerto Montt in the south to the railways in the north, which form junctions with the main trunk of the Pan-American system.

"The Transandean line, from Valparaiso to Buenos Aires, also has been completed, while the lines joining the Brazilian systems radiating from Rio de Janeiro have been finished so that they form junctions with Uruguayan and Argentine lines.

"The Argentine line was finished to the southern border of Bolivia at La Quiaca several years ago, while Bolivia has closed up most of the links

GEOLOGIST NOW ALL-ROUND MAN

He Adequately Combines the Functions of the Miner and Practical Engineer.

SUCH MEN ARE IN DEMAND

Mining Engineer of the Future Is Likely to Be More Liberally Educated Than the Engineer of the Past.

New York.—The new type of geologist is coming into his own, if the opinion of Dr. Charles P. Berkey, professor of geology at Columbia university, is given weight. This modern geologist has an instinct for practical problems, is qualified to give prompt, decisive advice when minutes mean dollars, possibly hundreds of them, in connection with big exploration or engineering works.

In the old days the mining engineer or explorer was his own geologist, making his observations and collecting his own data. Later came the day of the purely scientific geologist, who, according to Professor Berkey, "failed to make good in the applied science field," or at least not "to any greater degree than the practical engineer."

An Applied Science.

"Geology has become an applied science to a very considerable extent," said he. "It is now well understood that great numbers of so-called accidents in engineering and mining work, of calamitous or costly failures, of excessive expense and delay, of inappropriate design and plan of operation, and of entirely mistaken or erroneous conception of the problem in hand have been due to ignorance or neglect of the geologic factors involved, quite as often as to mistakes on the strictly engineering questions.

"A dam that is built, a tunnel that is constructed, a mine that is developed, a bridge, pier, or other heavy structure—that is located, or a natural resource that is exploited without due regard for all the geological conditions has not the same certainty of success that attends a proper consideration of these factors."

This is the field of the new type of engineering and mining geologist. According to Columbia authorities, a marked and growing demand is noted for geologists of this type, having the point of view of the applied science of man—the engineer. The engineer of the future is likely, it is pointed out,

in her Pan-American trunk line. There are now less than 125 miles in Bolivia to be completed, some of which is also graded in order to provide through railway connection from Buenos Aires to La Paz and to the Pacific. It would cost approximately \$5,000,000 to complete it.

Bolivia to Get Loan.

"The group committee on Bolivia at the recent Pan-American financial conference recommended that a loan be granted Bolivia for the purpose of completing this link. It was explained that the gauge was the same as that of the Argentine lines and an arrangement by which Bolivia could use Argentine rolling stock was suggested."

The war, it is said, has made it virtually impossible for European countries to continue their financing of South America, and this is why delegations from Colombia, Peru, Chile, Brazil, Ecuador, Uruguay, Paraguay and other South American lands have visited the United States in recent years to awaken American investors to what they call "a big investment opportunity." The proposed trunk line would run from the United States through Mexico, Central America, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, almost the entire length of Chile and from La Quiaca, Bolivia, to Buenos Aires. From this main line would be connecting roads, some already completed, extending like "fingers" in many directions toward the Atlantic ocean.

to be more liberally educated than the engineer of the past.

Foundation Training.

"The best foundation training," says Professor Berkey, "for the men who are to do work in this field of engineering and mining geology is the educational foundation given to engineers, and the best additional training is connected with the fundamental engineering subjects."

This must be accomplished, he thinks, by a thorough working knowledge of geology almost equivalent to that given to a Ph. D. candidate. The practical education problem at Columbia has been solved by the adoption of a course in mining geology in engineering schools as a definite branch of applied science training.

"This three-year course trains men for advisory and professional work," he says, "in connection with engineering and other operations, involving a knowledge of ground structure and conditions, as well as for special studies of mining prospects and mine development or other more formal geological investigations. The course leads to the degree of engineer of mines in geology. Men preparing for the operating or construction fields or for the ore-dressing side of mining work, take the regular mining schedule."

"The principal members of the staff are men of much experience in advisory work, in connection with extensive mining and engineering operations, and accustomed to handling practical problems of the greatest possible variety. Columbia's setting, in this great business center, with its own immense undertakings and its worldwide interests, adds further to this atmosphere of the practical, the applied and the economic."

GERMAN SHIELD KEEPS EAGLE

But Papers Ridicule the New Escutcheon, Saying Bird Is "Skinny, Homely."

Berlin.—The new German coat of arms adopted by the national assembly consists of a one-headed eagle, on a yellow gold shield, and without the old-time crown.

The eagle will be displayed in simple heraldic form without any accessories.

The Hohenzollern coat of arms and the chain of the order of the Silver Eagle, all parts of the old Prussian coat of arms, have been omitted. The bill of the eagle, the tongue and the talons are in red. Servants of the government are to wear the device without the shield, so it can be pinned to their uniforms.

Some of the pan-German papers ridicule it, saying the "skinny, homely eagle with extended tongue" violates all the rules of good taste.

Modern Woman Is Superior to Grandmother

London.—The woman of today is intellectually and physically superior to her grandmother of the ever-ready blush and the downcast eye. Her latchkey is the badge of her emancipation. She is no longer the wooed but the wooer. She has, and exercises, the right to select her own mate.

Dr. Alfred T. Schofield, the latest champion of the modern woman, advanced this courageous theory at a recent lecture at the Central hall, discussing that strangely tangled subject, "The Psychology of the Female Mind."

The subject, says Doctor Schofield, presents at the moment a dissolving view of great promise. The woman of early Victorian days has nearly disappeared, though she may still be found in remote country places—the gentle, quaint, prim, yet graceful lady with her tippet and poke bonnet, her samplers and her still room. But the new is better! The coming picture is on nobler and grander lines. The gentle submission and downcast eye may not be easy to find nowadays, but they have been replaced by the candid and clear look of complete emancipation and the upright figure of the freedom.

Marvel in Rapid Advance.

The marvel is that with such rapid advance there has not been more extravagance. Setting aside exceptions, nothing is more delightful and marvelous than the quiet, decent, self-respecting dignity of the modern latchkey young woman living in her own rooms in a large city. Very severe strictures have been passed on her dress in these last few years, but that has somewhat confused the causes. In all times of war and general upheaval similar caprice in women's dress has been observed, but that was not in any way the outcome of the emancipation of womanhood.

The remarkable lack of women's interests in their own minds, Doctor Schofield points out, is a very curious point. No doubt this is a survival of the past bad years. After the most careful search in the libraries of the world no works on psychology written by women are discoverable, save, perhaps, tentatively by that remarkable Swede, Ellen Key.

The world still waits for a true conception of the female mind written by a woman. The future of England and America largely depends on the quality of woman's mind today. A good physique is important to the next generation of woman, but the quality of her mind is of still greater importance than her body. In proposed legislation which is now being considered with regard to the prevention of a certain contagious disease, the question really turns on whether the health or the morals of a nation are of greater importance. In ultimate analysis there is no antagonism between health and morals.

Value of Man's Body.

In earlier times the value of man's body was supreme; a woman's mind then was cultivated better than a man's and her preponderance as a sex in spiritual matters was overwhelming. When man, however, substituted machinery for manual labor his bodily powers were heavily discounted and his success in life depended on his intellectual powers; at the same time, relieved of constant physical exhaustion his spiritual outlook approximated more nearly to that of women. Since then the resemblance of the sexes has increased.

The result is nowhere more marked than in the typical presentation of John Bull. A hundred years and more ago the streets in this country were filled with portly, rubicund men, stern or jovial of visage, and vastly different from the more intellectual but slightly anaemic and attenuated individuals who fill their role today. The doctor admits that the substitution of tea and coffee for beer has been a minor factor in the change.

The mother's atmosphere in the home is stronger than heredity. Every training college for women must include special instruction in the right education of childhood. The character of the child, even of the nation, depends mainly, not on heredity, but on environment or atmosphere, discipline or habit, and so ideal or example in the parent's life. It is absolutely cruel to allow girls to become wives and mothers without their acquiring any knowledge of these mighty forces, any idea of the value of their own minds, any insight into these great but simple powers, or any skill in their use.

Endowment or Motherhood.

Man is mainly, in virtue of his economic position, the principal selector in matrimony—a fact which is detrimental to the status of woman and her offspring. So long as women are mostly dependent on their fathers until they change that for dependence on their husbands will they continue to retain many of the characteristics peculiar to the servile state. The endowment of motherhood is one solution of this financial difficulty, though by no means the best, for all state interference in private life is more or less of an evil. Once a woman's independent economic position is

assured, she will probably select her mate in a way that would now, with our false standards of conduct, be considered perfectly indecent, but seeing she is the mother of the resulting race, it seems only right she should do so. One thing is certain, that a large number of degrading raptures which now take place would at once cease and the whole psychology of marriage would be raised to a higher level.

Until the economic position of women is altered woman is most unfairly handicapped. It is undoubtedly for the good of the individual, of the nations and of civilization itself that the financial position of a woman shall be assured as that of a man. Already the freedom of women has begun, but it is in vain to strike off the prisoner's shackles one by one so long as the most galling one of all is retained in the form of economic dependence. No doubt professional and business careers have to some small extent solved the problem, but much more is required. A radical change of view as to the provision of daughters as compared with sons seems to Doctor Schofield to be an essential step.

TO RETURN FRENCH HOTELS

Government Soon Will Give Back to Owners Hostilities Used for War Purposes.

Paris.—Hotels requisitioned for government offices are to be returned to their owners as soon as possible, according to advices received by the French cabinet. It is believed they will be ready to accommodate the flood of American visitors expected next summer.

There are 600 large hotels and 2,500 smaller hostels in Paris. Of the latter 1,000 are suited for the tourist trade. Hotel men believe they can handle the tide of excursionists this

Explorer Fails to Force Polar Channel

Los Angeles.—Joseph F. Bernard, explorer and former resident of Los Angeles, is returning from the North American channel, according to word just received here, after an unsuccessful effort for three years to force his way from the Pacific to the Atlantic ocean north of the American continent.

Bernard has twice defied the ice fields in a ten-ton schooner, the Teddy Bear, accompanied by only one man. On his first trip in 1908 he went to the Siberian coast and was absent for nearly five years. His assistant died on this voyage, and the explorer sailed his boat to the ice fields alone.

In 1916 he again sailed north in the Teddy Bear, this time in the hope of drifting from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

Recently David H. Hurley, a friend of Bernard here, received word that the Teddy Bear had been sighted by natives near Banksland, and that Bernard was unable to negotiate the passage between the two oceans.

BALLOON OBSERVER TAKES A JUMP



Navy dirigible observer taking the jump from the side of one of the observation balloons at the Pensacola naval training station. This is the experience of every commissioned observer. The parachute unfolds when the jumper has dropped less than a hundred feet.

"GOB" PAINTING SHIP



A "Paint Ship" photograph taken on one of the Pacific fleet dreadnaughts, showing a carefree "gob" at work with a will on the side of the ship, swinging on the falls while he dresses up the sides of the sea fighter. Painting is only one of the many remunerative trades learned in the United States navy, while traveling about the world.

year and intend to open a central bureau where strangers may be directed to satisfactory quarters.

Foreigners are barred from the hotel and restaurant business by a bill introduced in parliament by the government. The war revealed that many foreign hotel and restaurant owners were enemy agents. The bill forbids participation by aliens in the customs transit or commission agency trade, information bureaus, employment agencies, munition factories, chemical works affecting national defense and the quarrying industry.

WILL HUNT MAN-EATING TIGER

Party of Sportsmen Planning Expedition in the Foothill Country of China.

Kulling, China.—E. S. Little, noted scholar and traveler, will head a party of sportsmen early in the spring in an expedition into the district to the southwest, where an effort is to be made to rid the country of a number of man-eating animals, said by the natives to be tigers.

Reports are that 20 Chinese, besides a large number of cattle, sheep, and other animals, have been killed and devoured in the district that the hunters will visit. The country, which is about 1,000 feet above the plains along the upper foothills, has been in a state of terror since last summer. Inhabitants have abandoned their homes and farmers their fields, and Chinese report that at least five different tigers have been seen.

Pastor Quits Church for Business.

Detroit.—Rev. Thomas G. Sykes, pastor of the Grosse Pointe Protestant church, said to be one of the wealthiest congregations in America, resigned because his salary was "not sufficient to provide properly for his family." Doctor Sykes, who served as a chaplain with the First division in France, plans to enter business.