

Jack Morgan Deemed Capable Successor To His Great Parent

POSSESSED of an almost uncanny resemblance to his father in features, physical makeup, voice and gesture, John Pierpont Morgan, Jr., is looked upon as a thoroughly capable successor to that great money king.

Mr. Morgan the elder was seventy-six at his death. The younger man is forty-six, and but for the difference that the thirty years of age had contributed in the guise of a stoop to the figure of the father and the indefinable other marks of time the two might have been mistaken one for the other.

It is a matter of unanimous opinion among the financiers of Wall street that Jack Morgan, or "Young J. P.," is the successor is called, has other personal attributes than look-alike with those of his illustrious sire. He is a chip from the old block. It is the consensus of opinion.

Mr. Morgan has had a long experience in the active direction of many of his father's great interests, and has learned and displayed prodigious knowledge in the ways of finance.

For years the question in the "street" had been would the younger man develop the ability of the elder, but at ways the figure of the elder so completely dominated all others in the great banking enterprise of their name that no adequate estimate could be made. Finally, however, there came a time when "Young J. P." personally engineered several big deals, and he was discovered as a man of no less



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J. P. MORGAN, JR.

ability or courage than his parent. Virtually he was the real head of the Morgan enterprises for some time preceding the elder man's death.

He is five feet ten inches in height, a broad shoulder and of massive build, having lines suggestive of great physical strength. He is quiet and direct in his manner of speech. He has the large Morgan head, small deep set eyes, heavy under jaw, prominent nose and calm, quizzical expression.

Jack Morgan was born in New York City in 1857. He was the only boy in the family. As a student in Harvard he exhibited quiet, studious habits with thorough proficiency in various sports and a democratic spirit. His classmates say he did not seem overburdened with thoughts of his importance as heir to prodigious wealth. He graduated in 1880. In 1880 he married Jane Norton Drew. They have two sons and two daughters—Ignatius Spencer, Henry Sturgis, Jane Norton and Frances Tracy. Ignatius Morgan is now in Harvard.

After graduation, for a few years Mr. Morgan was with the London firm in which his father was interested, which had the name of J. S. Morgan & Co. and had been established by his grandfather. During those years in London he showed his fine ability which later was to be tested to its greatest extent in the panic of 1907.

It was during the trying times of the panic that Mr. Morgan exhibited his worth, acting as aid to his father and offering judgment which the elder Morgan dared not accept from even more mature financiers.

Morgan never had any of the frivolities that are generally expected of sons of the very rich. Though football, golfing and kindred sports engaged his attention, he never carried his exploits in them to the point of the enthusiast. He took up yachting as his principal hobby in recent years and has given attention also in the search for treasures of art. There are some who say young Morgan is even a greater judge of art than his parent was.

His town house in New York, at 231 Madison avenue, in the block that contains the mansion occupied by his father and the library and the art museum, he has a rich store of paintings and other works of art. He has a country place on East Island, in Long Island sound, just off Oyster Bay peninsula. Certain improvements which he is making there will cost, it is said, over \$1,000,000.

PRINCESS POPPED QUESTION

How Victoria Louise Made It Easy For Duke.

To the world at large the recent announcement that the Kaiser's only daughter, Princess Victoria Louise, was to wed Prince Ernst Augustus, duke of Cumberland, was a surprise. Here is a greater surprise, and it comes on good authority. It was the princess herself who popped the question.

There had been many suitors for the hand of this comely, regal young woman, and she had disdainfully at-



PRINCE ERNST AUGUSTUS AND PRINCESS VICTORIA LOUISE.

praised all and found them wanting. Finally along came the Duke of Cumberland, and he was on the only with papa, the Kaiser, too.

According to the pretty little romance from the lips of the princess herself, it was at a ball in the royal palace of Potsdam that the proposal occurred. After she had gone through the maze of a waltz with her brother, the princess was swept out upon the floor on the arm of the dashing Prince Ernst Augustus. As they sat later among the palms he hesitated to speak the message on his lips. "I am happy tonight, Prince Augustus," said the princess.

"I too, am overjoyed and high as a kite," the prince assured her. "It is a night that should have no ending."

"Why, yes?"

"This time, having entered paradise, I am loath to leave it."

"Need you?" she asked demurely.

"Thus was the betrothal brought about."

CAREER OF WALTER H. PAGE

Editor Appointed Ambassador to Great Britain a Strong Writer.

Principally it has been as champion of the south that Walter Hines Page, who has been appointed ambassador to Great Britain, has won his prominence. Mr. Page during his years of editorial labors has contributed much literary work toward the political, agricultural and social betterment of the south.

Probably his best known work is "The Upbuilding of Old Commonwealth," in which he makes a masterful argument for the need of a broad national feeling in Dixie which will take it away from the exclusive devotion to the problems at home and help it to regain its old place of importance in the thought and character of the republic.

Mr. Page has been with the magazine the World's Work as editor since



WALTER H. PAGE

its establishment in 1899 and has been a member of the firm of Doubleday, Page & Co. since 1889.

He is a native of Cary, N. C., where he was born in 1855. He was educated at Randolph-Macon college, Virginia, and was a fellow at Johns Hopkins university from 1876 to 1878. From 1880 to 1895 he was editor of the Forum and was editor of the Atlantic Monthly until 1899.

Several years ago Mr. Page was literary adviser to the firm of Houghton Mifflin & Co., and for years he has taken a month of each year to lecture.

He has always been a deep student of finance and has advanced several solutions of troubles surrounding land and agricultural credits. Broadly, Mr. Page advocates the policy of agricultural credits followed in Germany, which provides for loans to farmers, secured in each case by the signature of the borrower's neighbors. Each loan given on this basis forms a liability against the pockets of the entire community and induces all concerned to have a lively interest in the wise use of the money.

FINE RECEPTION ON HAND FOR ENEMIES AT PANAMA CANAL

Seventeen Tons of Steel to Be Thrown Every Fifty Seconds. Ninety Per Cent of Projectiles Fired Will Hit Their Object.

THERE awaits a warm welcome for any hostile fleet which attempts to steam in at either end of Uncle Sam's great Panama canal.

To be precise, the nature of the reception is 33,600 pounds of steel hurled through the air with lightning velocity from the mouths of great fourteen-inch guns, etc. These projectiles of virtually seventeen tons will be directed upon the enemy every fifty seconds at the Pacific end of the canal. The salvo of welcome on the Atlantic end may be a trifle less, according to present plans, though what is lacking by com-



LOADING FOURTEEN INCH DISAPPEARING GUNS.

parison probably will be made up with the broadsides of several American Dreadnaughts.

To some extent the foregoing figures represent the way Uncle Sam has arranged to fortify his canal.

The great fourteen-inch disappearing guns, mounted in the recesses of wonderfully steel-shielded turrets, so that they can be raised to a vantage above the shelter and quickly lowered out of sight like phantom objects, will be remarkable defenders. It has been established in many target practicing bouts at Fort Monroe that Uncle Sam's gunners can send their steel messages with such precision that 90 per cent of all the shells fired reach their marks and are "hits."

On the Atlantic entrance the armament is designed to send only 21,000 pounds of steel in every salvo.

Several elements combined to bring about Uncle Sam's grim preparation for the armed protection of his rights on the waterway. They were the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which released this country from the moral obligation not to fortify the canal; the insistent advocacy of proper canal armament by President Taft, and finally the passage by congress of a bill appropriating \$2,000,000 to provide for the construction of the fortifications.

Limon bay, the Atlantic entrance to the canal was ideally constructed by

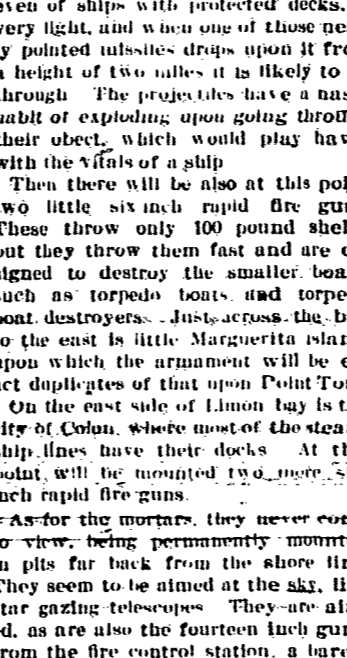
a few degrees and steams southeast until it finds itself on the Pacific.

On Point Toro, at the right or starboard of the ship entering Limon bay, there will be a powerful battery consisting of two fourteen-inch rifles, each capable of throwing a 1,500 pound projectile and of hitting its target at least nine times out of ten, usually oftener, at any distance up to nine miles, and doing serious damage even at fourteen miles. Here, too, will be a battery of eight twelve-inch mortars, each capable of throwing a 1,000 pound projectile many miles into the air and dropping it almost perpendicularly upon the deck of a ship. The deck armor, even of ships with protected decks, is very light, and when one of these newly pointed missiles drops upon it from a height of two miles it is likely to go through. The projectiles have a nasty habit of exploding upon going through their object, which would play havoc with the vitals of a ship.

Then there will be also at this point two little six-inch rapid fire guns. These throw only 100 pound shells, but they throw them fast and are designed to destroy the smaller boats, such as torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers. Just across the bay to the east is little Marguerita island, upon which the armament will be exact duplicates of that upon Point Toro.

On the east side of Limon bay is the city of Colon, where most of the steamship lines have their docks. At this point will be mounted two more six-inch rapid fire guns.

As for the mortars, they never come to view, being permanently mounted in pits far back from the shore line. They seem to be aimed at the sky, like star gazing telescopes. They are aimed, as are also the fourteen inch guns, from the fire control station, a barely perceptible little observation house from whence come telephoned instructions to the gunners as to the degree in azimuth that is the degree to right



DISCHARGING A MORTAR.

or left and the degree of elevation and signaling the moment to fire. Mathematical calculations regulate the firing of the guns, and these calculations rarely fail. The big guns have deadly effect at twelve and even fourteen miles. They are to be mounted with the additional feature of taking part in any target practice that is to have place on the bay.

Contrary to the popular impression the water entrance to the canal is not at Panama, but at Balboa, about six or seven miles to the southwest of Panama. Panama bay proper is altogether too shallow for shipping, even the little fishing smacks being left wallowing in the mud at low tide. At Balboa a good channel has been made deep enough for all practical purposes by Uncle Sam's dredges. Three of the islands guarding the entrance here are used for fortifications. They are Naos, Perico and Flamingo. On Perico island will be mounted one gun, but it will be a monster. It is none other than the great sixteen inch rifle which for years stood at the Sandy Hook proving ground. It is capable of vomiting forth a projectile weighing 2,400 pounds and carrying a charge of explosives capable of blowing up the ship it strikes.

On Flamingo there will be mounted a battery virtually duplicating that at Point Toro. At Naos there will be mounted four fourteen-inch rifles and two six-inch rapid fire guns. On the mainland at Balboa there will be four six-inch rapid fire guns.

The garrisons for these batteries will consist of all told of eighteen companies of coast artillery, each having 100 men. There will be other defenses along the line of the canal, principally at the locks, but plans for these have not been definitely announced.

ADVOCATE OF WHIPPING POST

Ardeen Foster Urges Stringent Penalty Against Social Evil.

Evidence that the great movement to improve the condition of women who are forced to work and to avert the sex from the awful fall of the social evil had become international was shown recently by the visit to this country of Ardeen Foster, a notable Englishman. Mr. Foster is the international commissioner for the British Federation For the Emancipation of Sweated Women and Girls. The English movement is largely identical with that being conducted in the United



ARDEEN FOSTER.

States by the Illinois vice commission, at whose head is Barratt O'Hara, lieutenant governor of Illinois.

Mr. Foster gained fame while here principally through his advocacy of the whipping post for men who mistreat women. He set forth the example of the whipping post's results in England as proof of its efficacy. He declared that his country had virtually broken the organized traffic in the social evil through the use of the lash on the backs of those found guilty.

His society mainly gives its attention to the aiding of women employed in sweatshops and at all manner of ill paid labor. Mr. Foster expressed strong advocacy for a minimum wage and a child labor law preventing the exploitation of children in the factories. Mr. Foster's mission to this country had been to raise funds for his society, but he found soon after arriving that this was a hard task. Whereas his society needed \$500,000, according to his claim, another rival society sent communications from London saying theirs was the only worthy organization, and they counseled against Americans giving support to Mr. Foster.

The latter declares he was evaded about this country by a spy from abroad. Meantime the United States has a movement of its own toward bettering the condition of women, probably greater than those on foot in England.

THE U. S. ARMY FLYING BOAT

Unique Craft is Tested at Aviation Grounds at San Diego, Cal.

In view of the startling plans now being made to cross the Atlantic with a hydroaeroplane great interest attaches to the different styles of aircraft designed to alight and rise from water. The United States army probably has as efficient a craft of this sort as is at present in existence.

The army aeroplane is called a flying boat. It differs from other hydroaer-



VIEW OF FLYING BOAT.

planes in that it is not burdened with great pontoons at center and outer points, but is designed to rest on a single one in the center. The equilibrium of the craft is maintained by a gyroscope operating above the aviator. Two very small canvas water buffers are placed at the ends of the wings to protect them from occasional dips into the water, but not to support the machine. The machine was recently tested at the North Island aviation grounds, San Diego, Cal.

There are several aviators planning to make an early attempt at flying across the Atlantic this summer. Interest is given to the projects by the offer of a \$50,000 prize for such a flight, made by an English publication.

Secretary Lane's Plan To Reclaim Land From Grip of Flood

As a result of the recent disasters inflicted upon various sections of the country by the hand of the elements a great subject for debate and theory just now is flood prevention. Most of the plans as talked of in the circle of congressmen and senators are of the wild, visionary, infeasible sort.

But there is one man who probably may put through a great benefit to future generations with reference to safeguarding them from the torrents. He is Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior.

Secretary Lane has plans looking toward the absolute control by man of all the waterways. When the continuous rains and the thawing of snow in the early spring contrive to swell all the streams and send immeasurable volumes of water tumbling into the valleys it is his plan to have the torrents bridled.

His theory, roughly, is to have the federal government systematically widen and deepen the channels of all the waterways likely to receive the swollen waters.

The engineering of the project, of course, is a function of the war department, but Mr. Lane takes a hand in it because of the phase of land reclamation that is involved. The several states which have in the past borne the brunt of the flood torrents would be unable to float the great, costly undertaking alone; therefore it is Mr. Lane's belief the nation should take the responsibility. The states involved could contribute substantially from their resources. These commonwealths would



FLOOD SCENE AT DAYTON (ABOUT) WITH LATE PICTURE OF SECRETARY FRANKLIN K. LANE.

receive quick reimbursement, he believes, through the redemption of swamp lands covering thousands of acres.

And in this last mentioned idea is presented a reversal of traditions. Reclamation in the past has been almost wholly a matter of bringing water to the arid lands. The process of removing water which had soaked and swallowed up land has been attempted but seldom.

"The reclamation of overwatered lands," says Secretary Lane, "to be of real value must be preceded by systematic work on the channels of the streams draining the areas to be improved. The disaster at Dayton illustrates the point. The trouble was simply that the neck of the bottle was too small for the water to run out. The rain fell in torrents, and with no unobstructed channel to the sea the water simply backed up over the river banks. The rainstorm, I know, was phenomenal and even with the system I have suggested would have doubtless resulted in material damage and the loss of some lives. But flood conditions repeat every spring in some noticeable way, and my plan would obviate most of the resulting damage."

"It will not do for Ohio or Indiana or even the two states together to spend their money generously in clearing the beds of the streams within their boundaries. That would merely carry the flood more swiftly to the state lines to the south, and the water would back more angrily than ever into what would quickly be great lakes."

Mr. Lane illustrated the manner in which the states and the federal government might co-operate by mentioning the method followed in Oregon. In reclaiming the arid lands of Oregon the state supplies the water, which is under government ownership, and \$450,000 for the work. The federal government supplies its engineers and an equal sum of money. When the 30,000 acres of land to be reclaimed has been sold the returns are applied to liquidate the expense undertaken by the United States.