Thomas Mott Osborne. Amateur Convict. Once More a "Free Man'

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HOMAS MOTT OSBORNE, phit's self imposed sentence, is once nore a free man; also a sadder but wiser one.

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Mr. Osborne was in quest of tirst hand information in regard to the wesent prison system in vogue in New York state which he can use in draft mg recommendations for the legisla mre when he reports next year as theirman of the state commission on prison reform.

It took less than half an hour after ! als arrival to transform the cultured : and wealthy manufacturer into a Arlsoner in gray. His own garments were taken from him and a first term w'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 rork .-- The delle-gang cleans up the belidings, carries furniture from Bluo to shop, moves supplies and does all hake not regularly given to any priso

Later on Mr. Osborne was sent to the banket shop and while working there committed a breach of discipline that rought him before the warden. The warden told him that the only alter native to obedience was the "cooler" and locked the amateur convict in colliary confinement, which Mr. Os berne has since termed the "innermost ricle of the inferno."

After his release Mr. Osborne issued tollowing statement:

"I am more than ever confirmed in my previous opinion that the prison watern is singularly unintelligent, in effective 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



MOTT OSMOĐŲS AND TIER CRLL 19

ed. are clean, well lighted by night and are satisfactorily ventilated. How wer. I am told that in cold weather they are often exceedingly damp, as -well be the case where floor, cell 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 ofes the same as for great offense There is no difference, for instance between the offense of a man talking the shop and of a man who takes up a crowbar and attempts to murder be officer in charge. Both are treated the dungeon

"There is a frightful waste of human Mie and ingenuity because the system so bad that, while there is some slight reform, the principle of reformason le not used to anywhere near its measure of possibilities. Realizing perfectly the considerable number of degenerates and other undesirable citi sens included in the ranks of the priseners. I was amazed at the amount of plendid courage, fine feeling and melchborly interest displayed by the immates toward each other. You can realize somewhat the cruelty of a rule which forblds a newcomer in prison to wite 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 piday, you will admit that the pun nment is severe. I found that the men did not sleep well, and of course I and not sleep well myself. In the dungeon I managed to get three or four

was sleep during the period I was in "I hope to translate this experience to something of great value to the venvicts, to myself and to every citi sen 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 with in Auburn prison that was gralous and brave and splendid in every

"So far as I am concerned, the thin hes been a thrilling success, and ikisk that I have imagination enough after what I have seen and done and Aved through this week to put myself in the shoes of most of the convicts and that knowledge will, I hope, bring

MRS. MARSHALL'S RECORD.

Vice President's Wife Made 1,500 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 culls in 120 days.

But how was it possible, physically lanthropist and millionaire, who speaking, for any woman to accomplish entered Auburn prison under so much in so little time? In the visit the allas of "Tom Brown" for ing week there are but five days-Monday, when the wives of the justices of the supreme court receive: Tuesday when recentions are held by the wives of congressmen: Wednesday, set apart



cabinet: Thursday, devoted to social duties by the wives of senators, and Friday, when wives of ambassador 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 fali area to reach them all.

not require the vice president's wife CULEBRA CUT, JUST REFORE WATER WAS to enter the homes of all ladies of the LET IN, SHOWING A RAD SLIDE. political world in making return visits. liberty to do so, if so disposed

one in the social world is obliged to vice president, except the wife of the beneath the waters for any remaining president himself, every one in social obstructions.

llve in botel ápartments.

BEACHEY QUITS FOR GOOD

Daredevil Air Man's "Come Bag

Stunt Has Sudden Ending. Lincoln Beachey, the daredevil Amer can air man who returned to the av ation game after an absence of mearly a year, will probably never fly again His recent accident, in which two young girls were swept from the roof of his hanger and one of the girls was killed, is the reason for his second re

At the time of his first giving u neronauties Beachey said that hi



Photo by American Press Association LINCOLN BRACHEY IN HIS MACHINE.

feats in the air had tempted many will then enter the two Miraffores locks young and inexperienced aristors to and be lowered to see level, passing attempt foolbardy stunts and had out into the Pacific through a channel

caused many deaths His re-entry into the game was laid and having a bottom width of 500 feet. to the startling work of Pegoud, whose The water in the Culebra cut, as wel loop the loop has electrified Europe as the approaches in both the Atlantic Beachey was of the opinion that such and the Pacific, will be about fortythings were easy for the experienced five feet deep. In Gatun lake the depth aviator who knew how to handle his of the water varies from forty-five to levers properly and was preparing in eighty-five feet diplicate them at the tim

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

ship will be allowed to pass

through the locks under Its own power

Electrically operated towing locomo

tives will be provided for this pur-

pose " To each ship there will be four

loremotives; two on either side of the

bow and two at the stern The towing

cables will be attached to the locomo

tives by winding drums; so that it will

oppossible 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 con

trol at all times. To further safeguard

the locks from accident fender chain

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

the flow of water from the lake

The time of transit through the cr

nal for a vessel of the largest type has

con estimated at from ten to twelve

hours, depending on the rate of speed

maintained in passing through Gatun

lake. It will také an hour and a haif

all mind and the throught the three lines.

through the three locks on the Pacific

large ocean going vessel with a full

cargo aboard eighty-seven feet and

\$400,000.000 mark. Two-fifths of

ago.

canal a reality.

čaliv aH -Američans.

into the remainder of the canal.

waters of the Chagres river be TITH the dynamiting of Gamboa dike the last link in the Panama canal has been forg seven miles south of Colon at the ed and the United States northern end of the lake. It is a mile ns virtually completed the greatest and a half long and nearly half a mile but of modern times. Although tons wide at its base, about 400 feet wide of earth will still block the waterway, at the water surface and about 100 the remaining work will be mercfeet wide at the top, which is about child's play compared with the her feet above the normal level of the lake. ulean feats which have aiready been performed. Thus the Americans have It is in reality a low ridge uniting the completed in nine years the task which high hills on either side of the Chagres baffled the French after as many years valley, so as to convert the valley into i huge reservoir.

If was a month ago that the last

f work.

Dynamiting Gamboa Dike

Removed Last Big

Obstruction.



Well, in the first place, eliquette does @ 1913, by American Press Association

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 work. Any dirt taken out of the canal liberty to do so, if so disposed Mrs Marshall determined to use her with the steam dredges, which will be provided to the full. And, as every able to cruise from the Atlantic to the Pacific, groping with their iron hands

Washington called on Mrs Marshall The canal is a lake canal as well as a and she fulfilled her resolution that Hence her 1 100 calls Mrs. Marshall herself gives a further explanation of how her social feat was notionly a possibility but a pleasure. She has no family to look after, neither is she burdened as yet with the enters of a house, for she and her husband live in hotel anartments.

eighty-seven feet above sea level. In passing through the canal from enter the approach channel in Limo



(a) 1913, by American Press Association

OPENING ONE OF THE GREAT GATES.

ay, 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 canal. ighty-seven feet to the level of the ake. Steaming through the dredged out channel for the take, it will enter the Culebra cut. The channel in the ake varies in width from 500 to 1:000 feet. After passing through the cut. place in which few people will reside which has a bottom width of 300 feet. he vessel will enter the Pedro Miguel ock and be lowered thirty and a half was the chief factor in making the cet to Miratlores 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

about eight and a balf miles in length

T. R. ON EXPLORING TRIP.

a parting shot at several poitical leadera Colonel Theodore Roose velt 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

goes with it. hind a big dam. This huge barrier, Roosevelt will remain with the party the conciliation of labor disputes. This



1915, by American Press Association. will separate the chains from the lock colonen ROOSEVELT JUST BEFORE SAIL

In addition to this there is a movable tion. Then they will come back home. emergetrey dam placed at the head bay Flain will act as official photographer trade disputes is practically repealed. above the upper locks at both ends of of the party, taking the place Kermit Roosevelt held on the African trails O. 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 Mil er, who will be picked up when the ship touches Barbados, will look after tho mammals

In explanation of the lectures he wil cliver, 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 be will speak on "American Internationalism." at Sao Paulo of "Character and ivilization," at Buenos Aires on "Demcratic Ideals" and at the University of Santiago, Chile, the oldest university in the hemisphere, on "The Democratic Movement in a Republic."

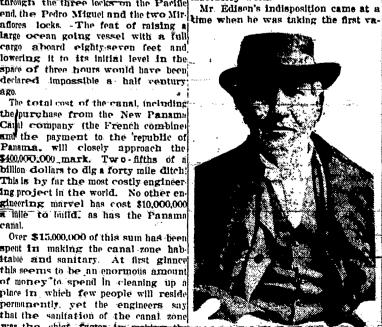
Colonel Roosevelt's voyage is the result of two things-first, an invitation from Argentina. Brazil and Chile to speak to their peoples, and record, the urging of the Rev. Father John Augusahm, provincial of the O the Holy Cross, who is much interested in the exploration of South America because of the little knowledge the its flora and fauna. Father Zahm had william B. wilson, section and rabox. world has regarding its aborigines and hoped to go with the colonel, but he Aircady at least two trade disputes must remain at his post at Georgetown university.

EDISON BACK IN HARNESS.

Wizard' Fully Recovered From cent Ilineas.

Thomas Alva Edison has entirely re

covered from his recent illness and has resumed the daily routine of his it listup and the same time to pass it laboratory work.



Spanlards, Italians, West Indians and cation in twenty years, and the "Wizthem much credit is due, but the ma- notes of experimentation.

Jor part of the glory in such a remarkable achievement must be given to the since his illness and was snapped in his men or the general public American engineers and to the off wife's runabout while she was taking cases involving the right of allens to class clerical force, construction men him to his laboratory in West Orange.

and skilled artisans, who were practi Those who know Mr. Edison best say undertaking and has developed somelife, and nothing short of serious illbig men, chief among them being Colo ness could induce him to retire from J. W. Goethale, who is known neithe field of active experimentation in ministration will exert strong pre which he bis become famous.

Department of Labor Badly In Need of Larger Appropriation

OR some reason that is not an parent on the surface the house of representatives seems to have lost its affection for its reach places where no white men have former "pet," the new department of ver been. Anthony Fiala, the arctic labor. The most serious practical ef explorer, outfitted the expedition and fect of the parsimony with which the house thus far has treated the depart-Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Margaret ment is upon its possible activities in called the Gatun dam. is located about until they reach the limits of civiliza-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 handleap. 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 organ ize 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 under stand in view of the fact that labor and its interests have always been one f the chief hobbles of the house.

This failure on the part of the house o grant supplies for the department is characterized by Representative D. J. Lewis, chairman of the labor committee, as "outrageous." Mr. Lewis is en deavoring to revive interest in this matter in order to secure from the seaate 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



have arisen which the department could not handle, simply because it didnot 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 commission ers 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 falled to do.

Every bureau in the department of labor-the children's bureau, the buread of labor statistics, the immigration bureau included-is completely up in the air as to whether it must move 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 ongress. 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 else-Secretary Wilson objects strongly to this, because he feels that, wherever he goes, he must be in close natives of the republic of Panama. To ard" was glad to get back among his touch with the bureau of immigration Hardly a day passes that he is not in This picture is the first one taken consultation with senators, congressenter or remain in the United States.

It is known that President Wilson is that he is the kind of man who will deeply interested in the development of The Panama canal has been a big die in harness, as his work is his whole this new department, and it is believed sidered seriously by the senate the ad-

