

## GOVERNOR DUNNE SEES INSPECTOR

State Factory Official Confers  
With Chief Executive.

WILL ENFORCE ALL THE LAWS

Oscar F. Nelson Has Long Talk With  
His Chief Regarding Policy and  
Also Sees the Acting Sec-  
retary of State.

Springfield.—Following a conference with Governor Dunne, Oscar F. Nelson of Chicago, chief state factory inspector, made a statement outlining the policy of his office and declaring that the law would be more stringently enforced in the future than it had been in the past.

In a conference with acting secretary of the state board of health, Amos Sawyer, Mr. Nelson discussed the subjects of occupational diseases and the safety appliance act, and a decision was reached to send out blanked to the manufacturers of Illinois, for the purpose of placing employers of labor on record regarding safety appliances and whether or not such factories to be closed under the provisions of the occupational disease laws of the state. It is the plan to have the state board of health send a monthly check on these statements from the manufacturers.

"We have but twenty-eight inspectors," Mr. Nelson said, "and everyone who knows anything about conditions in the state knows that number is hopelessly inadequate. New York has a hundred inspectors regularly employed and the department may add more as they are needed during the coming season, and the like. But we intend to do the best we can with what we have to enforce the Illinois laws."

"We are studying the situation and preparing for the great task before us," Mr. Nelson said. "We are charged with the important duty of seeing that life is protected and we wish to be as thorough as possible with our limited facilities."

Mr. Nelson succeeded Edgar T. Davies, who was factory inspector under the past administration.

"We expect to let the factory owners know that they must obey laws which are framed for the purpose of protecting life of employees. If they don't obey the law, they will have to take the consequences."

"We are not after our pound of flesh, however. If a factory owner arrested for violation of the safety appliance or the occupational disease act shows a willingness to comply in the future, we shall give him a chance. All we want is compliance with the law."

U. of I. Buys a Large Farm.

President Edmund J. James of the University of Illinois has announced that the trustees of the university have purchased an estate of 400 acres at a cost of \$255,000 for the purpose of enlarging and developing the horticultural interests of the university.

This will make a provision for horticulture, including forestry, and will surpass considerably any similar work done abroad.

"More intensive methods of cultivation must be adopted," said President James' announcement. "The systematic cultivation of forest trees, the development of the whole department of horticulture, which has become one of the great industries of the state of Illinois, and the adequate development of fruit growing and market gardening call for more systematic and comprehensive attention to this subject than they have ever before received in the state of Illinois, and the provision of this added space and equipment at the University of Illinois to undertake the development of this interest on an added scale."

Levee Work Plans Discussed.

The plans for the work of the state levee and lake commission were discussed by Chairman Arthur Charles of Carlin and Walter A. Shaw at a meeting held in the office of Governor Dunne.

It is expected that the minority member of the commission will be named by the governor within a few days, in order that the commission may get ahead with the work on hand and complete the same before the end of the summer months. The enlarged powers of the commission were also discussed at the meeting of the commission, as the body now has the power over all waterways in the state and their decision must be appealed direct to the circuit courts of the state.

The recent general assembly appropriated \$250,000 for the improvement of the levees at Cairo, \$100,000 for Shawneetown and \$20,000 for Mound.

Game Commissioners Appear.

C. J. Dittmer, of Freeport, the last member of the game and game conservation commission, arrived anxiety at the capital by appearing at the office of the commission and getting right to work. He explained his failure to arrive Thursday when the commission was organized and received Governor Dunne's message by declaring he had not received the official call for the meeting. The commission expects to name a number of deputy game wardens whose applications have been received.

O'Connell is Coming.

Gossip in circles close to the state administration relative to state patronage, and particularly concerning minority appointments, about which much interest is centered, was quieted a little by the failure of William L. O'Connell of Chicago, the governor's political adviser, to arrive. Mr. O'Connell, it is announced, will be here later.

In the absence of official announcement of any sort, the depositors limited themselves with speculations. Prominent among the rumors of the day was the report that Edwin R. Wright, president of the State Federation of Labor, a leader in Chicago labor circles and a friend of former Governor Deneen, is slated for a place on the newly created state board of pardons, which was established with the enactment of the new workmen's compensation act by the last general assembly. Wright is said to have been recommended by labor organizations to have had, in addition, the endorsement of former Governor Deneen and United States Senator Lawrence V. Sherman of this city for the place.

The new compensation act succeeds the old law which was repealed. The only new feature is the creation of the industrial board, which will have its enforcement in hand.

Other rumors of the day include the gossip that former Governor Richard Yates, who has for months been connected with rumors of minority appointments, is to have the minority place on the state board of pardons. That the governor will name the utilities commission, which carries the five \$100,000 a year jobs, is not likely at the present time. Official statements of the office of the board run on good authority that the personnel of the important board will not be settled for some time to come.

Corn Crop to Be Light.

That the corn crop of Illinois would not be over 40 per cent of a seasonable average unless there are general heavy rains all over the state within the next few days, was the prediction made by James K. Dickinson, secretary of the state board of agriculture, made on the strength of reports received at the office of the board from correspondents all over the state. While these reports have not been compiled, enough has been gathered from them to warrant the belief, says Secretary Dickinson, that the crop in northern Illinois, even with the heavy rains, which are said to have been general through the north, will be less than last year's. The damage to the crop in southern Illinois is estimated by Mr. Dickinson at 25 per cent, and in central Illinois at 35 to 40 per cent.

He thinks that in central Illinois, unless there are copious rains within the next few days, that the crop in that portion of the state will not be over 25 per cent of a seasonable average.

"There has not been enough moisture to fill the grain of the stalk, owing to the continued drought," said Mr. Dickinson, "and the corn is firing badly, also. Even with rain, in some localities it is not so good as it used to be. The farmers will cut it and feed it for fodder to the stock."

Much Speaking Talent.

A very interesting array of speaking talent has been secured by the committee in charge of the arrangements for the old settlers' picnic at Chatham. This will make a provision for horticulture, including forestry, and will surpass considerably any similar work done abroad.

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Those who are arranged to reach the grounds of the picnic for the opening exercises and hear this talk which precedes the dinner hour will be fortunate. The oratory of the afternoon will be given by James H. Shaw, whose powers along this line are too well known to need extended comment. The next speaker will be Leslie Crow, descendant of the pioneers, while himself a young settler. Mr. Crow has spoken at old settler gatherings before and has always acquitted himself with credit.

Ben F. Caldwell will be the last speaker of the day and the mere announcement that he is to speak will excite the audience, and after they have heard what he has to say. Those who attend the old settlers' meeting will be presented with a treat that is not often met with. Many are singing interspersed the speakers.

Convict Makes Escape.

James H. Hurd, a negro convict from Chicago, who had been in the penitentiary at Joliet one year, tried to board the stockade around the prison at Joliet, and escaped. He was at large an hour before his absence was discovered and no clue to his whereabouts has been obtained. Hurd was serving a 25 year sentence on a serious charge.

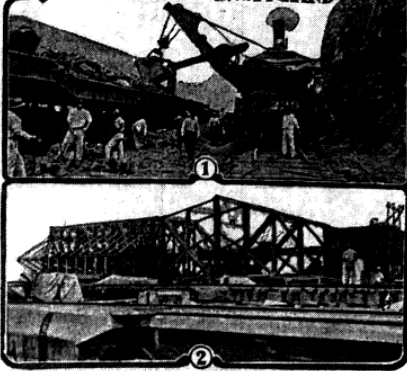
Judge Creighton in Washington.

Judge James A. Creighton of this city is in Washington, D. C., as a candidate for appointment to fill the vacancy upon the bench of the United States circuit court at Chicago, caused by the resignation of Judge John H. Wood. Judge Creighton has been several times elected to the bench in Sangamon county and several of the Democratic congressmen from downstate intend to urge his elevation to the federal bench.

He has an appointment with Attorney General McPherson.

## The REAL CANAL DIGGERS

L.W. PICKARD



1—Steam Shovel and Crew in Culvert Cut. 2—One of the Great Emergency Dams Devised to Protect the Locks.

Colon, C. Z.—What of the men who have done the actual digging of the Panama canal? Who are they, whence have they come, how do they live?

We all have read a lot about Colonel Goethals, Colonel Sibert, Colonel Gaillard, Colonel Hodges, Colonel Gorgas and a few others of the men who hold the "big jobs." We know that they are men of high caliber, skillful, energetic young engineers and doctors from the states. But what do we know about the men who handle the pick and shovel, who run the steam drills, who load the boats with dynamite, who help to fill up and empty the interminable dirt trains?

With the very beginning of the French attempt to dig the canal the labor problem bobbed up as serious, especially in view of the horribly insanitary conditions on the isthmus. White laborers succumbed rapidly to yellow fever and malaria and it was found that only negroes could withstand the malarial life of the disease and the climate.

When Uncle Sam took hold of the canal he had the benefit of the experience of the French in the matter of other aspects, and though he tried a few experiments in the labor field on his own account, it was soon determined that the actual digging must be done by negroes. Now there are two islands in the West Indies, both British possessions, which are overcrowded with negroes—Jamaica and Barbados. To these islands agents were sent, and soon the colored men began to arrive on the isthmus, shipped after shipped. Many of them brought their wives and children and have become a part of the permanent population of Panama.

One other source of labor was drawn upon largely in the north of Spain. There the agents of the commission found a race of men hardy, eager for work and more intelligent than the negroes. A large number of them were brought over, and though for a time they were troublesome because of their disposition to engage in bloody quarrels, they soon learned after several had been locked up by the zone police they learned to be more like civilized beings.

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and often have considerable education. The best of them have found positions as clerks, stewards and the like. The Barbadians are in the main densely ignorant, but they are a happy lot and as they stream away from the canal to their quarters in the evening they sing, frolic and tell practical jokes as though they had not just completed a day of back-breaking labor. They receive an average of \$20 a month, a small cost them 30 cents a day and their living quarters are almost nothing unless they prefer to rent rooms from outsiders. There they get the worst of the work for ordinary rooms, without furniture and conveniences, are exorbitant. The barracks for laborers provided by the commission are fitted with several tiers of bunks made of canvas slung on iron frames. At regular intervals these are taken down and boiled, and such other sanitary measures as are necessary are carried out with regularity and precision.

If the laborer is injured or falls ill, there is a dispensary and a doctor close at hand, and if the case is at all serious the patient is sent to the hospital at Ancon or Colon. There he receives the best of medical treatment as money could buy, and there he is kept until he recovers or dies.

There is intense rivalry between the Jamaicans and the "Diggs" for each believes firmer that his island is bigger and better than the other's, and, incidentally, both believe that Jamaica and Barbados are larger than Cuba. Their looks of dismay when shown a map of the West Indies are comical to behold.

Two things the negroes are extremely fond of—religion and rum. And both are rather disastrous to many of them. The insane asylum for religious mania in the zone of Ancon hill is full of them, and according to the doctors most of them have been brought there by either the religious or the rum.

Every evening in the streets of Panama may be encountered large groups of negroes, listening to the exhortations of some labor, often a woman, and singing with fervor the hymns of the bible. For them, on other corners are detachments of the Salvation Army, working with equal enthusiasm. And in the dining quarters and the hospitals groups will surround some amateur pastor who preaches to them and prays for them. In these ways, the negroes are kept busy.

Pay day in the zone furnishes some interesting scenes. The pay car traverses the railway and at each labor camp or town a long line of negroes files through it. Each man must present his pay check and identification tag with one hand and in the other hold his hat or cap. Into the latter the cashier shoves the silver coins that make up the workman's monthly stipend. The process is so unimportant that the men who are in charge of the work are not for there are many thousands of laborers to be paid.

Up near the summit of Ancon hill is a large vegetable ground where the negroes grow their own food. According to the legend, an Indian maiden, said there centuries ago and wept bitterly for the loss of her country, when she could see far below, lying under the lashes of the cruel Spaniards, her sad tears flowed down the hillside and henceforth no vegetation could exist there. If any maiden from Jamaica or Barbados ever sits up there, she need not weep over the lot of her fellow-laborers. Indeed, her tears would be for her own good, for their happy condition might well restore that bit of land to its pristine fertility. Her husband, father or brother might worry him as he did before, be living better, and when he returns to his island home may have saved up enough to last for a long time more.

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## NEWS NUGGETS FROM ILLINOIS

Robinson—Charles C. Wells, of the instructor in mathematics in Millikin university and prominent in athletic circles, has been appointed athletic coach and instructor of the Robinson high school for the coming year.

Rushville.—The Mississippi Valley Short Ship harness racing circuit opens its tenth annual season at Rushville next week, the dates being August 12 to 15. There will be six stakes of \$500 each and other events of smaller purses. There are six cities in the circuit.

Illopolis.—Information was filed in the county court by the state's attorney against Marion M. Fletcher and Roy B. Lucas, both of Illopolis, charging them with violation of the fishing laws. They are accused of exploding dynamite in the Sangamon river, killing thousands of fish.

Kankakee.—Gardeners and fruit growers of Kankakee and vicinity are now heavy loss from the depredations of squirrels. They are trying the expedient of tying ears of corn in the trees in the hope that the squirrels will leave the fruit alone and eat the corn.

Beardstown.—Shelley Barbee has filed suit in the Cass county circuit court against Douglas Hager, proprietor of the club house at Clear Lake, and \$100,000 damages. It is alleged that the defendant sold intoxicants to the son of the plaintiff, Simon Barbee, aged seventeen, and that the young man was drowned as a result.

Rock Island.—The Island City Boat-keeping association has come into possession of the boat house formerly occupied by the Rock Island naval reserve. The boat, which cost the state \$3,000, was unseaworthy, and, as it was in the hands of the association, it was condemned. Upon an appeal by Rock Island business men the boat house was turned over to the Island City club, and will be made over into ideal headquarters.

Dakota.—The Dakota bank has decided to place \$1 on deposit to the credit of every baby born in the township henceforth.

Pooria.—Purses aggregating \$15,000 have been hung up for the Great Western county races here this week. The program opens today and concludes Saturday. The entries exceed 400 high grade horses and the meeting promises to be one of the most successful ever given in this city.

Lindenwood.—The quick elevator was struck and burned and burned to the ground, causing loss of \$5,000.

Walton.—The new Catholic church, which was built at an expense of \$15,000, will be dedicated by Bishop Muldon of Rockford, August 19.

Morrison.—The Progressives of Whiteside county will hold a monster picnic here on September 17. Former President Roosevelt and Albert J. Beveridge are expected to attend.

Monmouth.—Twenty junior and intermediate members of the U. M. C. A. are expected to give the annual "summer camp" at Quakana.

Altamont.—The directorate of the First National bank of Altamont has elected J. H. Electric president to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Herman Schwetfeger, and J. L. Brummerstedt, who has been identified with the institution from its beginning, was made director.

Chicago.—Officials of the Aurora, Elgin & Chicago Electric railroad went into session with a committee of Local Union No. 215 of the trainmen to arbitrate the demands for an increase of 10 cents an hour in wages. Albert J. Hopkins, attorney for the company, said an agreement would likely be reached quickly.

Trenton.—Father F. Ronnel, aged sixty-three years, died at the parsonage of St. Mary's church after an illness of about two weeks. He was born May 24, 1850, at Rueton, Westphalia, Germany, and was educated for the priesthood at Paderborn, Westphalia, and later at Bonn, Germany. He was ordained at Mechlin, Belgium, May 18, 1877, and came to America in October of the same year, and for two years was assistant priest at St. Peter's cathedral in Belleville. From there he was appointed to this parish.

Batavia.—The Batavia Boat club, composed of a score of young men, has let the contract for a two-story boathouse of concrete to take the place of the old boathouse of frame recently destroyed by fire. The new structure will be one of the finest on the river.

Rockford.—Aided by philanthropic citizens, Captain and Mrs. Tripp of the Volunteers of America have raised a fund of \$4,000, which will be used in purchasing a "dormitory" home in which a home for working girls be established.

Polo.—Fifty farmers, after two hours' fighting, beat out a blaze that in a time threatened to destroy the place of the pine forest, the forest which Illinois' pine forests are undervalued by the people. The forest is being purchased by the state to be preserved as a public park.

## What is A Man?

By REV. J. H. RALSTON  
Secretary of Compassion Department  
Meady Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT—What is man, that thou art  
mortal of him? and the son of man,  
that thou visitest him?—Psalm 8.

As man is seen in the mass, how insignificant he is! What is one among the four hundred million Chinese? What is one man of the billion and a half of the human race? From those standpoint man has no more significance than the insect that can hardly be seen with the naked eye. The most of interest is created on the surface of society. On the other hand as we look at man as he is seen in his individuality, how great does he appear! Only a little lower than the angels, crowned with honor and glory, and given dominion over the creatures. An old poet has very well expressed our thought in this way:

"An heir of glory! frail child of dust  
Heir of the universe, and yet so small  
A worm a god! I tremble  
As I see in man's soul  
The image of God's throne."

We must keep in mind that the question is, What is man that thou art mortal of him? It is God that is in mind here, his estimate of man. The first place man is mortal, that is, he is like all beings composed of flesh, bones and blood; he is born, he lives, he dies. Now if that were all could we say that God has put his mind upon him? What has God done for man as an animal? If man would obey God's laws would he not be stronger, more comely in person, would he not be better housed, have more beautiful and pleasant surroundings?

But man is a moral being, and here we are approaching the image of God. Here we may include the likeness of God the intellect also. As a moral being man is accountable to God. Here is also the realm of conscience, the capacity of distinguishing between right and wrong. And here we may find that the thoughtfulness of God receives emphasis. Every provision is made for the moral perfection of man. If a conflict arises between the merely physical and the moral, the moral is preferred, and rightly so, because it is the image of God. The relationship between God and man is more clearly shown. Every man has a conscience unless indeed he may have put it to death by one neglect or abuse of it. And God does not leave man with the capacity of distinguishing between right and wrong without a criterion of right and wrong, we have the Bible. We have, too, the advantage that comes from association with men and women of high moral character, and we have the example of the life of Jesus Christ, which a late writer has spoken of in the term, "the moral glory of Jesus Christ."

There is no so denying that man has a very high right of himself, and it is the spontaneous disposition of man, when asked as to his moral or spiritual state, to say that he is perfectly right and good. But the instance of Jesus Christ shows the searchlight on man, and he sees himself as God sees him, and gets the correct answer to the question, What is man that thou art mortal of him? and the son of man, that thou visitest him? In the first place he is not right. He is not just slightly wrong. Taking the teaching of his master, he has been a fairly depleted man, we must concede that the picture is gruesome and sad. At the very beginning of the race when man had not gotten far from the state of perfect innocence, it was said that every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually. Job said that if he attempted to justify himself his mouth would condemn him. David said that all men are gone astray, that they had all become as filthy, that there was not one that did good, not one. Isaiah said that all of man professed righteousness was as filthy rags, and that his iniquities like the red cloth were as white as snow. Jesus Christ spoke of some men as a generation of vipers, and questioned whether out of them, being evil, any good thing could come. The picture that Paul gives in his letters to the Romans and Galatians is one that makes us shudder. This is man, as God thinks of him, and there is nothing less that God could do for him but to redeem him out of his wretchedness and misery and death. As God sees him, he is not a man, but a creature of gloom and gloom, and the glowing possibilities of future greatness and glory. The glory of the Christian religion is that it makes provision for the redemption, not simply his spiritual inward regeneration, but the regeneration of man in his whole being. Twice-born man can be numbered with the redeemed by the tens of thousands, men whose present is as different from the past as day is from night. God sees in every man, however depraved, a creature that is more beautiful than the angel that the sculptor sees in the block of marble.