STAR SPANGLED BANNER

O, say can you see
By the dawn's early light
What so proudly we hail
At the twilight's last gleaming
Whose broad stripes and bright stars
Through the perilous night
O'er the ramparts we watched
Were so gallantly streaming
And the rockets' red glare
The bombs bursting in air
Gave proof through the night
That our flag was still there.
O, say does that star spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free
And the home of the brave.

AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL

Oh, beautiful for spacious skies
For amber waves of grain
For purple mountain majesties
Across the prairies wide,
America! America!
God shed his grace on thee
And crown thy good with brotherhood
From sea to shining sea.

AMERICA

My country tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty
Of thee I sing
Land where my fathers died
Land of the pilgrims' pride
From every mountainside
Let freedom ring.

Our Father's God to thee
Author of liberty
To thee we sing
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light
Protect us by thy might,
Great God our King.
Gentlemen:

There is not much to say because all that I would say is how heartily I appreciate on behalf of the country the work that you are doing. Yesterday and today as I have been going along the canal and seeing the work I have felt more and more a feeling toward you gentlemen and toward all connected with the Canal who are now going along and doing their duty, that they are earning a right to the gratitude of the country such as can normally be earned only by soldiers who have served in the few great wars of history.

I have just the feeling about you men down here that I have in meeting the men who have done well in a big war necessary for the honor and interest of the country that has been carried to a successful conclusion.

Next to man's home life the thing best worth doing is something that counts not only for himself but for the country at large, and that is the kind of thing you are doing, and I hope that the spirit already here will grow even greater such as will make each man identify himself with this work and do it in such shape that in the future it will only be necessary to say of any man he was connected with the digging of the Panama Canal" to confer the patent of nobility upon that man. In other words, just as we think of those who fought valiantly in the Civil War we feel that he is a man who does not have to explain his part in the work of civilization, and it is a great work and I feel that this is what you have earned. What he has done explains itself. Now that is exactly what we will have the right to say. That man did his full duty, because he was connected honorably and in good faith with the greatest feat of the kind ever performed in America, the greatest feat ever performed by any nation in the history of the world.

Now goodbye and good luck. You seem a straight-out set of Americans and I am mighty proud of you.

Theodore Roosevelt
Without going into the history of pre-canal days more than to state that the U.S. Gov. for many years, recognized the need of connecting the Atlantic & the Pacific oceans somewhere along the Isthmus, to speed up mobilization of the Navy in time of threatened war. In 1898 the war clouds were heavy over the Spanish territory of Cuba, and the U.S. Fleet was sent to Cuban waters to protect Amer. interests is Cuba. The Spaniards had a strong fleet within the Harbor of Santiago de Cuba guarding that port. Sampson and Schley were in command of the Amer. fleet in a position of watchful waiting.

In a crisis, however, they felt their weakness, and the battleship Oregon was immediately dispatched for re-inforcements. But the Oregon was in the San Francisco Harbor, and although she set sail at once, and traveled 16,000 miles without a single important mishap, it took 71 days to reach Key West by the shortest route. Down the west coast of the Americas, around Cape Horn and up the east coast of So. America.

After the close of the Spanish-American war, the U.S. Gov. entered negotiations for the Canal in earnest. At this time the French Canal Company had a franchise from the Columbian Gov't. to build a canal across the Isthmus of Panama; but owing to bad management and unsanitary conditions, they were unable to make progress.

In 1903, The Republic of Panama secured its freedom from Columbia, and within six months the U.S. Gov. had closed an agreement with the French Canal Company for the purchase of its franchise and property; and the Republic of Panama completed agreement for perpetual lease of land five miles on either side of the center of the proposed canal.

The U.S. Gov. took complete command on May 4, 1904. Several of my friends went into the service of the Canal at once, and in September of the same year I went down to see what was going on, and also joined them in the construction of the canal.

Just a word about the topography of the Isthmus of Panama. A double crook in the narrow strip of land connecting South America with our Continent, makes it possible to make the canal almost north and south, rather than east and west as we would naturally think of it.

Through the west of center, runs a ridge of hills and valleys, on either side of which is a river which empties into the Atlantic and Pacific respectively. The Chagres into the Atlantic, and the Rio Grande into the Pacific. A valley between Gold Hill and Contractors Hill was chosen through which to cut a connecting canal between the Chagres and the Rio Grande.

By means of dams, locks and reservoirs, the water is stored in artificial lakes in sections of these rivers, sufficient to raise and lower the boats through the canal from ocean to ocean.

On the Atlantic side, at a place called Gatun a system of three locks, lifts the boat from sea level, 85 feet to the level of Gatun lake, where it travels 23 miles to Cambodia, where it enters the Culebra Cut, officially known as Gilliard Cut.

The cut is eight miles long to the Pedro Miguel lock where it is lowered to the level of Mira Flores lake. About a mile through this lake to a pair of Mira Flores locks, then by means of two locks it is lowered about fifty five feet to the sea level section of the canal into the Pacific ocean.

\(\text{S.H.R. about 1920}\)
3 NEW TEACHERS ARRIVE TUESDAY FOR C.Z. SCHOOLS

Strong New Man at the Helm in the Balboa High School.

All Top Notchers.
Masculine Element on Teaching Staff Largely Increased This Year.

With the recent arrival of the new teachers for the Balboa schools and many others who were returning from their vacations in the States, the outlook for progress in educational matters for the coming year is exceeding bright.

Principal Manning
Among those who are clasded as new arrivals, chief interest centers in Mr. George A. Manning, who comes as a successor to Mrs. James MacFaulan, (nee Miss Jessie Daniels) who filled the position of principal of the Balboa High School very efficiently for several years.

Mr. Manning comes to his new work thoroughly prepared. He is a graduate of DePauw University, Green Castle, Indiana, of which state he is a native. For the past three years he has been eminently successful as the principal of the High School at Ypsilanti, Mich. His work brought him into close

1500 MEN GET A SUBSTANTIAL RAISE IN PAY

Ranks in Ranks in U.S. Navy Yards Is Cause of Local Advance.

Effective September 24.

Blacksmiths, Molders, Ballroomers, and Other Trades Expectant.

Mechanics rates in the Navy Yards in the United States have been advanced as follows, effective September 24th, according to a letter received yesterday by Mr. H. A. DeCoumingey, Secretary of the Mechanics' Local Union at Balboa. The advice is from union headquarters.

Washington advanced 32 cents, new rate $4.58 per day.

Philadelphia advanced 24 cents, new rate $4.80 per day.

Norfolk advanced 24 cents, new rate $4.80 per day.

New York advanced 16 cents, new rate $4.90 per day.

Mare Island advanced 40 cents, new rate $4.90 per day.

Paget Sound advanced 64 cents, new rate $5.04 per day.

"So far as I know these are the only rates that have been received, and I know that the blacksmiths, molder, ballroomers, and all others"
prospects are bright for our local high school to be abstemious of the times in organization, methods and equipment.

Mr. Manning has a pleasing personality, is open countenance, and is heartily in spirit and approach. While his manner is friendly, his eyes are blue and his method indicates quietness and determination. A guess is ventured that he is "the boy's kind of a man."

Mrs. Manning and their little daughter are visiting relatives in Connecticut, and will come to the Isthmus in about two months.

B. S. Boys

Mr. Boos is the new science teacher in the High School, and is a graduate of the Wisconsin University at Madison. He is an enthusiast in his line, and his education and experience bespeak for this position a free year of accomplishment.

The laboratories for the Physical Sciences are being newly equipped, and it is fortunate for pupils and teachers that an able man is to be at the head of this department.

Mr. Arthur Ward

Mr. Ward is the new musical director for the Public Schools. He has been in New York, and Mr. Ward, with his six feet, two or three inches, looks able to fill the position to the satisfaction of all concerned.

These close, educated, progressive, Christian young men will be a potent influence in our community in all that makes for social and educational progress.

Mr. Lang's Achievement

With new buildings, new and more complete equipment, and increased teaching force, Superintendent Lang has at last gotten things together.

Continued on page 16

THEIR RESPECTIVE CHANCES

Picking a world's series winner has for years been a one-sided job, inasmuch as the whole baseball universe has seemed to accept the American League victory as a foregone conclusion. The victory of the Braves over the Athletics in 1914 only served as a fleeting interlude. The man who talks of a National League team beating the best of the American League is looked upon as a dream or plain "nut," and no one thinks of getting anything else than a good laugh for the "subo-to-be-beaten team" from the other league.

There never was a team in any league that couldn't be beaten, sounds the old Winsome, and the defeat has been charged to luck that followed a certain league for a number of years.

As to the Red Sox.--The White Sox by winning the pennant in the Johnson circuit have demonstrated that Red Sox is a force of no small magnitude. They were taken out of their feet by a team that was not afraid of them. Taking the Red Sox as a criterion, it stands to reason that what one team can do another can also do.

The question is can the Giants do it as easily as the White Sox did? If they can do it, then, they will beat the White Sox.

So Simple.—Not.

Is it not very simple? It is not! The White Sox are not invulnerable, and it may be the Grantis who will puncture them.

Where the White Sox get their ledge is that they command four great leaguers who will puncture them.

The announcement of the new 4 per cent. issue, and the fact that the 3½'s are convertible at the holder's option is the cause. The rates aggregated four and one half million dollars.

Continued on page 16

Liberty Bonds.

(You will get the same on your old.)
$3,000,000,000

to be subscribed.

Before November 1.

Prepare to come in strong, if you can.

America needs the support of all her people.

The people make America.

You are the people.

LIBERTY BONDS ABOVE par.

On September 21, Liberty Bonds, 3½ per cent., sold at 100.20 on the New York market, the first time that they have gone above par. The announcement of the new 4 per cent. issue, and the fact that the 3½'s are convertible at the holder's option is the cause.

The rates aggregated four and one half million dollars.

Continued on page 16

FOUR DOCKETS CONSIDERED

Four dockets were considered by the Governor of the United States, 100 per cent. of the deposits to be paid in goods, but the terms were not made public.

The attorneys for the Government were Frank Fauille and Acting Attorney Walter F. Van Dam, and the attorneys for the claimants, Messrs. Hinckley, Ganson and Teran, Jorge E. Boyd and Valentine F. Bruno, were present. The Umpire announced that he was ready to hear arguments in the San Lazaro case. It was suggested by counsel for the government that the San Lazaro and Punta Mala cases be consolidated for the purpose of the arguments, which suggestion was adopted. The Government, however, stated that they desired to be present and dispose of some preliminary issues, among them the issue respecting the value of 1903. The Umpire informed him that he would adhere to the provisions of the treaty, which require the property to be appraised at their value prior to the date of the treaty. The attorneys for the Government, however, stated that they would make no arguments, and with

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The Panama Canal
Canal Zone
Executive Department

Balboa Heights,
August 21, 1916.

Mr. H. E. Hill,
Executive Secretary,
Virginia Polytechnic Institute,
Blacksburg, Virginia.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 9th instant regarding Mr. Daniel
K. Wright, I have to say that Mr. Wright was employed by the Canal
organization on June 1, 1904, as Rodman at $75.00 per month, and is
now rated as Municipal Engineer at $350.00 per month. The promotions
which Mr. Wright has received from time to time reflect the opinion
that is held here of his ability. Personally, I regard Mr. Wright as
an unusually capable engineer, and as particularly efficient in municipal
work, on which he has been engaged during the larger part of his services
with the Canal.

With best wishes.

Very truly yours,

Geo. W. Goethals
Governor.

Pretty good boost for the VPI product, don't you think?

HMH.

In conclusion I may mention, that a VPI man was master of ceremonies
at Shadow Lawn last week—Edwin A. Halsey another '04 man.