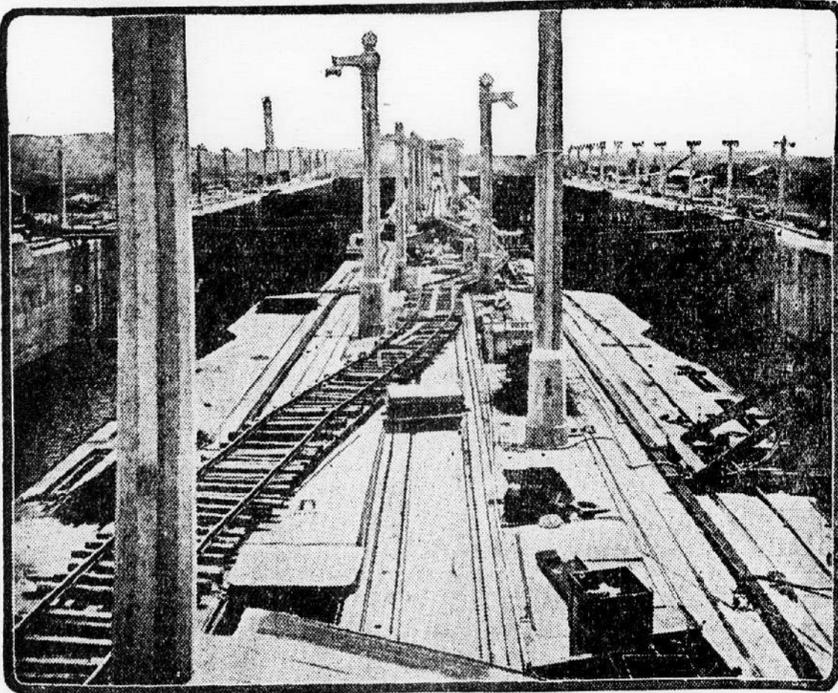


FINISHING TOUCHES ON THE GATUN LOCKS AT PANAMA



This is a splendid view of the upper Gatun locks, taken from the center wall and looking north along upper Gatun locks, showing the almost completed condition of this section of the Panama canal. The water of the canal may be seen on either side in the foreground, being held back by the gates. In the left background is the Gatun lighthouse. The unsightly tracks on the center structure will soon be removed, having been placed there only temporarily during the construction of the center wall.

WORK ON PANAMA CANAL NEAR END

Waters of Gatun Lake Turned Into the Culebra Cut.

BIG DIKE IS TO BE REMOVED

This Will Mark the Practical Completion of the Big Waterway After Nine Years of Labor by an Army of Men.

Colon, Panama, Oct. 1.—The Panama canal stands today virtually complete.

The preliminary steps toward the destruction of the Gamboa dike, which until the present time, has held the waters of Gatun lake out of the Culebra cut, were taken today when the dike was blown up by dynamite, which pierce the dike were opened and the waters of the lake began flowing into the Culebra cut. Within a few days, it is expected, enough water will have flowed into the cut to form a cushion and prevent the damage that might be done if the dike were blown up and the waters allowed to rush into the empty cut.

The final destruction of the big dike is scheduled for October 10, when charges of dynamite placed in holes already drilled in the dike will be exploded. The explosion of these charges will not completely destroy the dike, but will weaken it and loosen the dirt so that the force of the waters from Gatun lake will carry it away. Steam shovels will remove the remnants of the dike, leaving an open passageway from ocean to ocean.

Canal Really Complete Now.

Although the canal will not be officially declared completed for some time, and the formal opening of the waterway to the commerce of the world more than a year distant, the canal engineers look upon the destruction of the Gamboa dike as marking the real completion of the canal. The big engineering feats have all been accomplished, the excavation work practically has been completed, and the great locks have been constructed. The work that remains to be done is largely detail, and is but child's play as compared with that which has been done. More dirt is to be removed from the channel, but this will be done with suction dredges floating upon the waters of the canal. There still remain some finishing touches to be placed upon the locks, but this work will take comparatively little time and presents no engineering difficulties such as have been encountered in the past.

The fact that the canal stands practically complete more than a year before the time originally set as the date for its completion is one of the remarkable features of the work. When Count de Lesseps, the great French engineer, abandoned his efforts to build the Panama canal after eight years of labor, he had scarcely made a beginning upon the gigantic task. In nine years, the American engineers, starting almost at the same point as de Lesseps, for the latter's work was of little value to the Americans, have virtually completed the undertaking. When the work was started the world scoffed at the idea that it would be completed within the time limit set, but hats are now off to the American army engineers who have more than kept their word, despite unforeseen difficulties that have beset them at every hand.

Goethals to Make Final Test. The first vessel to pass through the canal probably will be a boat of the Isthmian canal commission, Col. George W. Goethals, chairman of the commission and chief engineer of the canal, and his principal assistants.

The final voyage through the canal is scheduled for some time during this month. Within another month it is expected the waters in Gatun lake will have risen high enough to bring the waters in the entire canal up to the deep water level required for the passage of the largest ships.

It is said that as long ago as the early part of August, assurances were given Washington officials that if the emergency should arise, the entire Atlantic battleship fleet could be put through the canal into Pacific waters within 60 days from that date. The work has been hurried with that end in view, it is said, as no emergency has existed, but this assurance is an indication of the belief of the engineers that their work is now practically finished.

Culebra Cut Caused Trouble. The excavation of the Culebra cut, into which the water has just been turned, has been one of the engineering feats connected with the building of the canal, and has caused the engineers more trouble than any other portion of the big "ditch." To Col. D. D. Gaillard, the engineer of the central division, is given the credit for carrying this portion of the work through to a successful termination.

The disastrous slides in the cut were discouraging to the engineers, nullifying in a few hours the work of many weeks, but Col. Gaillard and his assistants have kept untiringly at their work, and at last have conquered the treacherous banks of the deep cut. The engineers believe that the danger of slides will be eliminated now that the water has been turned into the cut.

A little more than a month ago the giant steam shovels finished their work in the Culebra cut. Since that time the workmen have been busy removing the shovels, the railroad tracks and other machinery used in the excavation work. There is still some dirt to be removed from the cut before the channel is finished, but this work will be done by suction dredges floating on the waters of the canal, and will not interfere with navigation of the waterway by such boats as may be allowed to pass through.

Immense Artificial Lake Created. Gatun lake, the waters of which are now flowing into the Culebra cut, is the pivotal point about which the entire canal system revolves, and the creation of this lake, together with the construction of Gatun dam, constituted another great engineering feat in the construction of the canal. Gatun lake is an artificial body of water covering about 164 square miles of territory and was created by the building of the immense Gatun dam and the impounding of the wild waters of Chagres river. Beneath the waters of Gatun lake lies what a few months ago was the valley of the Chagres, dotted with native villages and plantations. The channel of the canal passes through this lake for a distance of 24 miles with a width varying from 500 to 1,000 feet.

At the northern end of the lake is the Gatun dam, which is in reality an artificial ridge more than a mile and a half long. Figures alone give an adequate idea of the magnitude of this dam. Nearly half a mile wide at its base, about 400 feet wide at the water surface, and 100 feet wide at the top, the dike which many engineers predicted would never withstand the rush of the Chagres' waters, is admitted now to be so strong that nothing short of an earthquake such as has never been known in the Central American region can harm it. The Gatun dam, Gatun lake and the Culebra cut, so gigantic are the proportions of each, dwarf the other engineering works of the canal that in themselves have challenged the admiration of the world.

World Gives Goethals Credit. To Col. George Goethals, chairman of the Isthmian canal commission, chief engineer of the commission and governor of the canal zone, the world will give the credit for the successful completion of the Panama canal. Col. Goethals could not have accomplished

his task without the assistance of such men as Col. H. F. Hodges, Lieut. Col. David Du B. Baillard and Lieut. Col. William L. Sibert, army engineers, who have had charge of various phases of the work, but Col. Goethals is recognized as the real builder of the canal.

Under Colonel Goethals the greater part of the \$375,000,000 which the canal will have cost when it is completed has been spent. It has been by far the costliest engineering project in the world. Nearly three-fifths of a billion dollars has been spent in digging a 40-mile "ditch." This means that the Panama canal has cost the United States \$10,000,000 a mile.

Over \$15,000,000 of the total amount spent has been used to make the canal zone habitable and sanitary. It has been suggested that this is an enormous amount of money to spend in cleaning up a place in which few people will reside permanently, but the engineers say that the sanitation of the canal zone was the chief factor in making the canal a reality. The failure of the French has been attributed to a large extent to the fact that the workmen could not survive in the zone.

The building of the great locks, which raise a vessel to a height of 87 feet above sea level at one end of the canal and lower it the same distance at the other end, has been in charge of two of Colonel Goethals' assistants, Colonel Hodges and Lieutenant Colonel Sibert. Colonel Hodges' work in installing the immense lock gates that form so important a part of the operating machinery of the canal, and his ability to overcome all obstacles had led Colonel Goethals to call him a genius. The building, polishing and operation of the lock gates constitute one of the delicate problems of lock canal construction, and the proper handling of this problem has been Colonel Hodges' contribution to the work of construction of the canal.

Lieutenant Colonel Sibert has had charge of the building of the great dam and locks at Gatun, in addition to other duties. He saw long, active service in the Philippines, and he is known in the army as a fighter as well as an engineer.

Realize Dream of Centuries. Through the work of these men—all of them members of Uncle Sam's fighting body, the United States has been able to attain what has been in truth the dream of centuries. In nine years these men have carried through an undertaking that was first thought of several hundreds of years ago.

The United States government first took definite action looking toward the construction of an isthmian canal in 1824, when the senate voted for the building of a Nicaraguan canal. An expedition was sent to Nicaragua to make an investigation, and reported that the canal could be constructed for \$25,000,000, hardly one-twentieth of the amount that the Panama canal will have cost when completed.

De Lesseps First to Dig. The matter rested until after the Civil war, when negotiations for a canal commission were entered into by the United States government. Before anything had been accomplished the concession for a Panama canal had been given to Lucien Napoleon Bonaparte Wyse, a Frenchman. He organized a company, which sold out later to the financiers associated with Ferdinand de Lesseps. The company organized with de Lesseps at its head was the first one to actually begin operations on the isthmus. For eight years de Lesseps struggled manfully against the greatest odds that man ever was called upon to face. Then he was forced to give up the fight, his company collapsing as a result of dishonesty and extravagance on the part of its promoters, and de Lesseps, driven insane by the scandal, ended his days in an asylum.

Such was the history of the isthmian canal project for some 300 or 400 years, until the day in 1904 when Uncle Sam undertook the task. In nine years the dream of the centuries has been realized.

DEEP FAT FOR FRYING

BETTER RESULTS THAN WHEN SMALL QUANTITY IS USED.

Properly Done, Food Prepared in This Way Should Not Be in the Least Indigestible—Some Rules to Be Observed.

Frying foods does not mean, properly speaking, just putting them into a hot frying pan with a little fat. Frying is cooking by immersion in deep fat. While food prepared in this way is not quite as healthful as if baked or boiled, if the frying is rightly done it is not as indigestible as it is commonly supposed to be. Frying in deep fat is a much more healthful way of preparing food than if the food is browned in a little fat in a frying pan. French fried potatoes for instance are better than those fried in a small amount of butter or other fat. If friend food proves indigestible it may be generally attributed to one of these causes: The food has not been completely coated with eggs and crumbs, the fat has not been at the right temperature or the fat used was of an inferior quality.

Fried foods are mostly cooked by the steam formed in them. The moment the article touches the fat its surface becomes coated, making it impossible for the food juices to escape. These are turned into steam, which cooks the food. The fat merely browns the outside. About three pounds of fat will be required for a kettle eight inches in diameter. This fat may be used many times if clarified by cooking a few slices of raw potatoes in it.

In successful frying these points must be remembered: The fat must be deep enough to cover the food to be fried; it must be hot enough to form a coat quickly, which prevents the absorption of the fat, and the article to be fried must be entirely covered with egg and crumbs. The white of an egg and fine, stale breadcrumbs are best to roll the food in. The whole egg may be used if desired; but the white with two tablespoons of milk added is excellent. Only a few articles should be fried at one time. Too many cool the fat and thus prevent the quick formation of the coat on the food. When the food is fried drain it on coarse, brown paper.

To determine when the fat is at the right temperature drop a piece of dry bread into it. If this browns in 40 seconds it is right for croquettes and all foods that have been previously cooked. If it browns in 60 seconds it is right for doughnuts and other uncooked foods. Do not allow the fat to become too hot; this is as harmful as if the fat were too cold. Use a frying basket if possible; if you do not possess one, use a cream skimmer or a wire egg beater. Food well fried is free from grease. Fried foods that leave grease on the serving plate are neither well cooked nor dainty.

Velvet Cake.

Beat the yolks of three eggs and whites of two in separate bowls, add one-half cup of sugar to each, beat again, add whites to yolks, beat again, then add one round cup of sifted flour, to which has been added one teaspoon of cream tartar and one-half teaspoon of soda, a little salt and one teaspoon of vanilla. Stir until smooth, add slowly one tablespoon less than one-half cup of boiling water, stir in just a little at a time. This sounds difficult, but is a very easy to make.

Butternut Pie.

Line a pie dish with good crust. Take one cup chopped apples, one cup chopped butternuts (English walnuts may be used), one-half cup of currants, one-half cup of raisins, one cup sugar, one-half cup of molasses, piece of butter size of an egg, one-half cup boiled cider or wine, one tablespoon of flour, spice to taste. Fill in pie dish and bake with a top crust. This is a very rich pie, but the recipe is an old one and good.

English Tea Cake.

Take one cup sugar, one-half cup butter (melted), one teaspoon each of nutmeg, clove and cinnamon, one cup sour milk, two cups flour, one teaspoon soda (well-rounded), one cup raisins.

Mix the sugar and spices together, add the butter and cream well. Put soda in the sour milk and add to the mixture, stir in the flour, and last the raisins, well floured. No eggs.

Ragout of Beef.

Cut 2 pounds of round steak into one-inch cubes; put 2 tablespoons of suet into saucpan and when hot add the meat, browning on all sides; into the fat blend 2 tablespoons of flour, and then add 1 pint of water in which has been dissolved 1 teaspoon of extract of beef; add 1 teaspoon of salt and 3/4 teaspoon of white pepper and simmer for 1 1/2 hours.

String Bean and Beet Salad.

Cut one pint of cooked string beans in halves and scrape and cut into dice three cold cooked beets. Line a salad bowl with crisp lettuce leaves, fill the center with beans, surround with the diced beets, sprinkle with French dressing and chill before serving.

German Salad.

Half a cup of roast or boiled veal cut in small pieces, one-half cup of beets, one-half cup of celery, two apples, three salt herring boiled and cut small; add a tablespoon of capers and serve with French dressing.



MELISSA SPURNS A ROYAL FOUR-FLUSH.

Mrs. Merriwid raised her arms and with a graceful motion pushed her coiled tresses upward, securing the mass with a few supplementary hairpins. "All it needs now is a coronet or a tiara or whatever it is a princess usually wears week-days," she remarked to her maternal maiden Aunt Jane. "Still, I don't know but it does very well as it is. What's your unbiased opinion, Auntie?"

"I think so," agreed Aunt Jane. "Very well, then," said Mrs. Merriwid, in a tone of decision. "We'll let it go at that and I won't be a princess after all."

"Has anybody asked you to be?" queried Aunt Jane.

"Mr. Burnitt," replied her niece. "He has stooped from his high estate so far as to do me that honor. You knew that he was a prince, didn't you, dearie?"

"I must confess that I was wholly unaware of the circumstance," Aunt Jane replied. "Dear me, yes," said Mrs. Merriwid. "One of the blood royal. Oh, certainly. And when you're of the blood royal, auntie, nothing is too rich for it—not even widow ladies. Anyway, he's a prince. I know that, for one of his friends told me so plainly and unequivocally. 'When you're out with Jim Burnitt, your money's no good,' said the friend. 'As long as he's got a dollar, he'll spend

ing—when it's himself—and to clothe the—Well, he likes to clothe himself, too, and he isn't going to do it in any skimping, stingy way, either. And if his inner man cries for broiled lobsters and champagne, truffles and caviare and Chartreuse and things, he's not going to turn a deaf ear to the cry. He's too tender-hearted. 'You'll admit he's willing to share these good things, won't you?' asked Aunt Jane.

"Why, bless his big princely heart! of course he is," said Mrs. Merriwid. "Just as long as there's plenty without denying himself. He's a good fellow and he won't worry about the water until the well runs dry. If you want a little temporary accommodation, he's the man to go to. 'Why, certainly, old chap.' He knows that you might think that he wasn't a prince if he refused you. It's a great reputation to have, dearie."

"I must say that I don't think you're very charitable, Melissa," said Aunt Jane.

"I'm afraid I'm not," assented Mrs. Merriwid. "The trouble with me is that I know the breed. Mr. Burnitt isn't the first I've met up with, if you'll pardon the expression. I had quite an assortment of princes and royal four-flushers fluttering around my desk when I pounded my typewriter in maiden meditation fancy free. One or two of them I grieve to say were married men, although of course I wasn't supposed to be wise to that."



"Said He Preferred to Do His Giving While He Was Alive."

it as if there were a million more behind it. He's no piker, Jim isn't."

"What is a piker?" inquired Aunt Jane.

"A piker is a penurious person, prone to parsimonious practices in the pursuit of profit or pleasure," replied Mrs. Merriwid. "Mr. Burnitt isn't that. I've been out with him once or twice and my money was no good. One of his pet phrases is, 'Keep the change.' That makes him a prince. Another observation that he quite frequently makes is, 'This one is on me.' Only a thoroughly blue-blooded individual says that frequently and as if he really meant it. It takes one born in the purple to give a bellboy a dollar for a pitcher of ice water. You noticed the roses that came yesterday?"

"I spoke of them, if you remember," said Aunt Jane. "I told you that they were perfectly lovely, but it seemed to me extravagant, especially after the violets the day before."

"I told him so," Mrs. Merriwid informed her. "He laughed scornfully, almost pityingly, and wanted to know what money was for if it wasn't to get the things a fellow wanted. I suggested that a fellow might, in course of time, arrive at the end of a fellow's string and get brought up with a disconcerting jerk. He argued that tomorrow he might be himself with yesterday's seven thousand years, and that a fellow couldn't take it with him, which is very true. I told him that I proposed to hang onto mine, even if I had to leave a little of it to charitable institutions after the funeral expenses were paid. He said that he preferred to do his giving while he was alive."

"Well, it's nice to have a liberal disposition," remarked Aunt Jane.

"It's perfectly lovely," agreed Mrs. Merriwid. "When I think of all the bellboys and waiters and porters and taxi drivers and indigent tanks who have been relieved by Mr. Burnitt's noble benefactions, the tears almost come into my eyes, and when I see the grateful creatures jumping to anticipate his little wants and winking at one another behind his back, I realize what a fine thing it is to be open-handed and munificent and loved. He is certainly a charitable man."

"To waiters?" asked Aunt Jane.

"Of course, but principally to himself," replied Mrs. Merriwid. "He likes to feed the hungry—when it's himself—and give drink to the thirst-

"My dear, what language you are using!" protested Aunt Jane.

"Pray pardon me," begged Mrs. Merriwid. "As I was about to say when I was so rudely interrupted, there was one fine, hearty, open-handed gentleman, in purple and fine fine linen, who came across quite frequently with the long-stemmed kind and such, not to mention lunch invitations, which I beg you to believe, dear aunt, I never accepted. He used to say that there was nothing small about him but his feet, and he found oodles of people who believed him. Well, one day I saw him hand a fifty-cent piece to a poor woman who looked as if she needed it. It was on the street and I happened to be right behind them, but he didn't know it. A couple of hours later he blew into the office and carelessly dropped a two-pound box of Donilice's very best on my little table, and I carelessly dropped it into the waste basket."

"My gracious!" exclaimed Aunt Jane. "Why did you do that?"

"Because I thought he ought to have given the money it took to buy it to his wife so that she could get her a new hat. The one she was wearing looked as if she had bought it for a dollar at a rummage sale. I told him so right out loud and he was quite offended."

"I don't understand," said Aunt Jane. "His wife—"

"Yes, she was the poor woman he gave the fifty cents to," replied Mrs. Merriwid. "He didn't give it to her very willingly either. Oh, I know the breed all right. If they happen to want a blooded bull terrier pup and their wives happen to want new shoes, and there isn't enough for both with a respectable margin for contingent expenses, I don't have to give more than one guess."

"Then you're not going to encourage Mr. Burnitt to continue his attentions?" asked Aunt Jane.

"I asked him to go to San Francisco and repeat his proposal over long-distance telephone," replied Mrs. Merriwid. "I thought the expense of the proceeding would attract him."

"Why San Francisco?" demanded Aunt Jane.

"Oh, well," replied Mrs. Merriwid, "perhaps it wasn't San Francisco that I told him."

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If the recall is to be applied to the judges, let us begin with Judge Lynch.