

PRESIDENT'S FINGER LEVELS CANAL BARRIER

Electric Spark, Travelling Four Thousand Miles, Blows Up Great Dike.

CEREMONY A SIMPLE ONE

'Gamboa Is Busted,' Wilson Says—The Last Material Obstacle Has Now Been Removed.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Oct. 10.—Almost the last obstruction in the Panama Canal was removed this afternoon, when the President pressed a button at the White House and exploded immense charges of dynamite, which blew up the Gamboa dike.

The electrical current travelled more than four thousand miles over land and under water in about four seconds, according to the estimates of experts in charge of the wires.

A cable was used from Washington to Galveston, a distance of 1,556 miles. The current was instantaneously transmitted on a cable along the bottom of the Gulf of Mexico to Coatzacoalcas, Mexico, 75 miles further. From there it shot across the isthmus of Tehuantepec to a cable station at Salina Cruz. Then it was carried on a cable in the Pacific 765 miles to San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, and then 25 miles further to Panama.

The last tap was over the wires of the Panama Railroad Company to Gamboa dike. Immediately following the sending of the spark, the single word "Successful" was flashed back from the isthmus.

How "Gamboa Was Busted." Practically no ceremony accompanied the giving of the signal. Chief Operator E. W. Smithers tested the line just before 2 o'clock, and sent four dots flashing through to Panama, as the signal that the President was ready.

Mr. Wilson stepped forward just as the hands of the White House clock touched the hour and pressed the button. "Well, that's all there is to it," said the President with a smile, as he turned away. "Gamboa is busted."

While celebrations on the Pacific Coast were numerous, there was none in Washington, it being the wish of Colonel Goethals that the government await the actual opening of the canal. Besides the wreckage of the Gamboa dike, there are two earth slides to be cleared away before boats can pass from ocean to ocean.

There was a touch of pathos in the simple ceremony at the White House when it was learned that Lieutenant Colonel D. D. Gaillard, a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, who had charge of the construction work at Culebra cut, was lying in a hospital at Baltimore unconscious that the President was virtually celebrating the completion of the big task he had engineered. Colonel Gaillard has suffered a nervous breakdown from overwork.

Last Big Obstacle Removed. The blowing up of the Gamboa dam, effected by the electric spark released by President Wilson to-day, removes the last material obstacle to navigation between the two oceans. If the debris from this dam and the earth precipitated by the Cucaracha slide may be regarded as immaterial. Furthermore, the removal of the dam will merely raise the level of the water in the Culebra cut—not flood it, as has been frequently asserted.

The flooding of the cut began some days ago, when the sluice gates to contain water from Gatun Lake was permitted to flow into the cut. This dam, near the little town of Gamboa, at a point where Gatun Lake narrows into the Culebra cut, was erected to keep the water of the Chagres River, which forms Gatun Lake, out of the cut as long as it was deemed wise to carry on excavations there with steam shovels.

Meanwhile the lake has risen until it is approximately thirty-five feet deep at the sluice. To have blown up the dam and permitted a thirty-five-foot tidal wave to rush into the cut might have caused serious damage, and therefore conduits were provided in the base of the dam whereby the cut could be gradually flooded. It was estimated that the surface of the water in the cut was only five feet below the surface of the lake when the dam was blown up to-day.

Whether this increased height of the water in the northern end of the cut will be sufficient to cause it to flow over the spill from the Cucaracha slide is not known here. If it does not, it cannot be said that the canal is flooded for its entire length.

Every effort has been made, however, to break up the material of this slide in advance of the flooding, and as soon as the debris of the dam itself is dredged to a sufficient extent to permit the passage of floating dredges they will attack the rapidly softening material of the slide, so that the flooding of the canal for its entire length is at most a matter of days only, although it may be some time before any vessels of any material draft can pass through from the Panama end of the cut to the Pedro Miguel locks, which form its opposite terminus.

Oceans Will Not Meet. Of course, all references to "the meeting of the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific" are merely long stretches of poetic license, for the reason that they will never meet by way of the Panama Canal. The canal is merely a waterway across the watershed, its northern end widening out into Gatun Lake, its southern narrowing into the Culebra cut, its surface being 3 feet above sea level and its mean depth 20 feet above the sea.

It is approached on the northern end by a flight of three locks, at Gatun, and at the southern end by a single lock at Miraflores, and two more at Pedro Miguel. Between the two last named the waterway widens out somewhat into what is known as Miraflores Lake.

The total length of the canal is fifty miles, of which all but fifteen, constituting the Atlantic and Pacific approaches, is fresh water.

MARTIN JOINS FUSION

Former Tammany Leader Sees Duty of Decent Democrats.

James J. Martin, formerly a prominent leader in Tammany Hall and City Chamberlain under Mayor McClellan, has allied himself with the fusion movement and will be one of the managers at headquarters.

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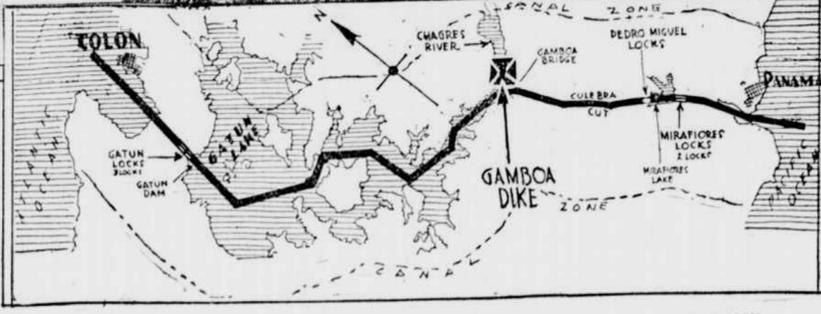
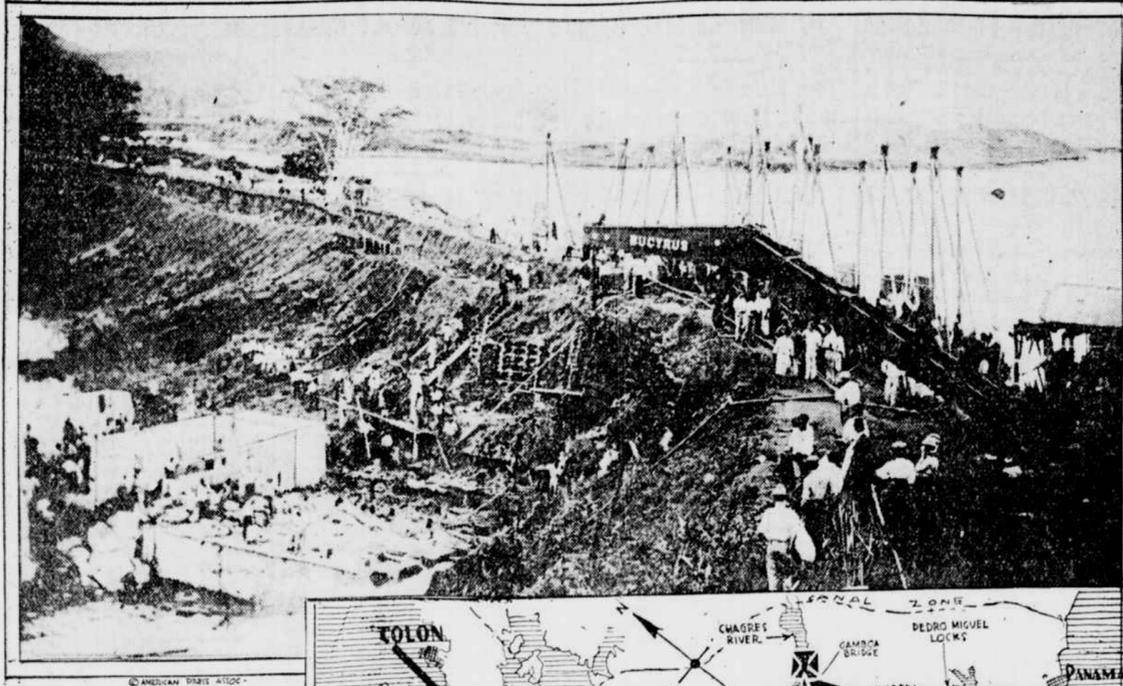
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THE GAMBOA DIKE, WHICH WAS BLOWN UP YESTERDAY.

The picture shows workmen placing charges of dynamite for the explosion.



MAP OF PANAMA CANAL, SHOWING LOCATION OF THE DIKE.

GAZETTE CONFISCATED FOR CRITICISING COURT

Russian Newspaper (Price Two Cents) Sells for \$1.50 Owing to Ritual Murder Comment.

MORE WITNESSES HEARD

Indictment Condemned for Being Too Feeble to Rouse Wave of Opinion Against Superstition.

Kieff, Oct. 10.—A sensation was caused here to-day by an article in the conservative and anti-Semitic newspaper "Kievlianin" assailing in the strongest terms the court trying Mendel Belliss on the charge of murdering Andrew Yushinsky, a Christian boy of Kieff, in March, 1910.

The "Kievlianin," a two-cent gazette, which was the organ of the late M. Pikhov, a prominent political economist of this city, fetched \$1.50 a copy to-day. The newspaper not only attacks the court and the public prosecutor, but tears the indictment against Mendel Belliss to shreds in terms which would be surprising even in the most radical journals.

The writer, while denouncing the alleged unscrupulousness of the Jews in attempting to obtain the release of Belliss, says the charge against him is a charge against a whole religion of the most infamous superstition. Therefore, it continues, the indictment should have been so strong as to raise a wave of opinion against that superstition so enormous that it would be broken down. It adds:

"Alas! the indictment is that of a lisp child. Any able counsel could easily destroy it. The article deprecates the decision of the prosecution to appear before the whole world with such an outfit, adding:

"The tribunal must not be an instrument of the Right or the Left. Injustice will not produce the desired fruits. However advantageous or necessary it may be from a party point of view to prove the existence of ritual murders," the prosecution ought not to have and has not the right to undertake the supplying of the living object indispensable for a trial of this kind.

"It is a monstrous theory that Belliss is of no account, and may even be acquitted, provided that the ritual is established. You who are always talking of rituals yourselves are offering a human sacrifice. Belliss may be insignificant. Nevertheless you have no right to imprison him unless you are convinced of his guilt. You have treated him like a rabbit on the table of a vivisectionist. The time perhaps will come when Chaplinsky (the public prosecutor of the Kieff court) will be replaced by some one anxious to produce the inciters of outrages against the Jews. What would you say if the choice fell on you for such a sacrifice?"

Later the authorities ordered the confiscation of to-day's issue of the "Kievlianin." It is one of the most influential of the provincial journals, and as one of the chief organs of the Black Hundred, the notorious anti-Semitic organization, the incident is bound to have a far-reaching effect on public opinion.

Apart from the significance of the newspaper's vitriolic criticism, there were other indications at the outset of to-day's proceedings that the prosecution is crumbling. Public Prosecutor Vipper objected to the publication of the stenographic reports of proceedings of the court as being in direct contravention of three articles of the criminal code, according to which witnesses must not be acquainted with the proceedings nor with the evidence adduced from previous witnesses. The court, however, overruled M. Vipper's objection, and the examination of witnesses continued.

The testimony to-day for the most part was unimportant. Among the witnesses were some picturesque figures, the most striking among them being Olympiada Nejninsky, the murdered boy's grandmother, who looked as though she might have stepped out of one of Auerbach's "Village Tales of the Black Forest." She was unable, however, to give evidence of any consequence.

Fourteen of Andrew Yushinsky's school fellows were also placed on the witness stand to-day. Two of them declared that the police had threatened them with imprisonment unless they altered their testimony concerning the date on which they last had seen Yushinsky.

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DYNAMITE RENDS LAST BIG CANAL OBSTACLE

Continued from first page.

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HUERTA THROWS 110 DEPUTIES INTO JAIL

Continued from first page.

Further sessions of Congress cannot be had. [By Cable to The Tribune.] Mexico City, Oct. 10.—The government exonerates General Ignacio Bravo from all blame for the fall of Torreon. Bravo, who is very old, was ill at home when the rebels entered the town, and had to be hurried off by his attendants when the rebels were only two blocks distant.

Generals Eutiquio Munguia and Antonio Escudero, however, will be court-martialed.

General José Refugio Velasco will take command of the division sent to capture Torreon. The government trusts General Lauro Villar, but since he was wounded, last February, in fighting for Madero his health has been precarious.

General Velasco takes with him 2,500 men, twelve field pieces and twelve machine guns. He will go by rail to Monterrey, which will be his base. There are already five thousand federals at Monterey under Generals Rubio Navarrete, Ricardo Pena and others. General Trucy Aubert commands over two thousand men, so that about ten thousand federals will attack Torreon, with forty field pieces and machine guns.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Mobero, has received a telegram from General Aubert announcing that all foreigners who were at Torreon are safe. Most of them left with the federals, and the few who remained have been unharmed.

President Huerta has decided to postpone the dinner which he was preparing in honor of Congress. He says that although the consequences of the fall of Torreon should not be exaggerated, and although it will soon be recovered, festivities at present would be inopportune.

It fell in the engagement at La Loma, but was shot afterwards, with his officers and over one hundred soldiers.

The federal artillery at La Loma fell into the hands of the rebels, and at Aviles the latter seized twenty thousand rifle cartridges, eighty shells and other supplies.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Oct. 10.—The situation in Mexico, with the occupation of Torreon by the rebels, appears to be growing decidedly worse. The general improvement of the position of the Huerta government and the success of the federal forces in other places are nullified to a material extent by the loss of Torreon.

PANAMA TOAST IN LONDON

Americans Celebrate Blowing Up of Gamboa Dike. [By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Oct. 10.—The American Luncheon Club, at its weekly meeting at the Savoy Hotel this afternoon, drank a Panama toast as the clock struck 2.

Chief Speaker Harold Cox, Member of Parliament, complimented America on the completion of the canal and the passage of the tariff bill. He attacked the party system in both England and America, saying that parties only existed by patronage, the American tariff bill having been put through by strength of the patronage club.

In England, he said, the government was conducted on stricter lines, but that civil service offered about \$1,250,000, which was used annually to pay political debts, and that besides this money many other debts were paid with titles which, when of the higher rank, often procured more valuable service than money payment. Many political debts, he asserted, were paid every year with the simple title of justice of the peace, which for some reason seemed to be held in particularly high esteem.

The party system, Mr. Cox said, was conducted on the ethics of war, and in the last twenty years honor had disappeared from English politics. Mr. Cox advocated the Swiss referendum system and stability in office for Cabinet members.

Irvin Cobb made a characteristically humorous speech.

YUAN TAKES OFFICE; WASHINGTON PLEAS

Administration Regards Him as Only Man Capable of Controlling China.

DEATH PLOT FRUSTRATED

Peking Official Confesses Being Bribed to Murder the New President—Reforms Promised.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Oct. 10.—Officials of the administration are much pleased with reports that the inauguration of Yuan Shih-kai as President of China passed off quietly, and particularly so that the plot to assassinate him was frustrated. This is about the ninth time that an effort has been made, usually at the instigation of the southern element of reformers, to kill the Chinese statesman.

Most of the plots were discovered in time. One, however, on January 16 of last year was almost successful. A bomb was thrown at Yuan's carriage as he was driving through the streets of Peking. It exploded in the midst of his mounted bodyguard and killed several men and horses, including one attached to the carriage. Yuan was not injured.

It is believed that Yuan Shih-kai is the only man in China with the ability and capacity to control the situation and to guide China along the proper path. His task is enormous, however, and it will require statesmanship of the highest degree to bring about the establishment of a stable government and to keep China intact.

Peking, Oct. 10.—Yuan Shih-kai was today inducted into the office of President of the Chinese Republic, the ceremony of inauguration being characterized by Oriental brilliancy. It took place in the interior of the Tai-ho Palace, in which many of the Ming and Ching emperors were crowned.

The choice of the place of inauguration was a further encroachment on the sacred precincts of the Emperor within the Forbidden City. The southern half of this extensive inclosure was opened to the guests, who traversed hall after hall, and court after court, toward the present residence of the little deposed Emperor.

The ceremony was enacted in the vast building called the Tai-Ho-tien, or Hall of Supreme Peace, which sits high up on triple terraces of marble and is decorated everywhere with dragons and imperial gold.

Yuan Shih-kai wore a blue military uniform. He read his declarations, which were tantamount to taking the oath of office, from the dragon dais of the Emperor, over which republican flags had been draped.

After the delivery of the inaugural address, the President, surrounded by the members of the foreign legations, reviewed 10,000 troops, equipped in modern uniforms, from the front of a pagoda of the Forbidden City.

Extensive precautions, both police and military, had been taken for several days, as it was feared that some Chinese rebels who had cut off their queues might obtain access to the ceremony disguised as Japanese.

It was not possible for the authorities to limit the number of invitations sent to the Japanese legation with out giving the same in the other cases, and for this reason it was decided to reduce the number all around.

In spite of these precautions it was found that the rebels had succeeded in tampering the loyalty of the chief of the Peking mounted police. This was discovered in time, and he had been arrested and confessed that he had been bribed to assassinate the President.

President Yuan Shih-kai in his inaugural address announced the former's intention of introducing reforms, one by one, in the present conditions of time and circumstances, efforts should be made to unite the people in their march along the path of progress.

The President admitted his preference for conservative rather than extreme radical methods—first, because he did not desire to risk the welfare of the people, and, second, because he thought the ancient teachings and traditions of China should not be wholly swept away. He referred to the requirements of time and circumstance, efforts should be made to unite the people in their march along the path of progress.

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DOCTOR'S HOUSES STONED

London Militants Angry at Resumption of Forcible Feeding. London, Oct. 10.—The doctors of London have been made the first victims of the vengeance of the militant suffragettes, whose anger has been aroused by the decision of the Home Secretary, Reginald McKenna, to resume the forcible feeding of their sisters who start hunger strikes when convicted of outrages.

A band of women to-day raided Harley street, in the West End of