

PACIFIC HALFWAY ACROSS THE CANAL

Twenty Tons of Dynamite Open
Stretch of Work.

BIG CUT RAPIDLY FILLED.

Dredges Expected to Complete Work
of Establishing Channel at Western
End in Short Time—The Cut is 5,000
Feet Long, 500 Feet Wide and 41
Feet Deep.

Panama.—The last remaining barrier
at the Pacific end of the Panama
canal has been blown up by dynamite.
It was an intensely interesting spec-
tacle. An electric switch was turned
on, and a moment later the 1,500 spec-
tators and the officers of the British
cruiser New Zealand saw a wonderful
sight. Hundreds of tons of mud and
stones were thrown high in the air.
There they seemed to hang, then fall
back as the roar of the explosion
echoed in the nearby hills.

About twenty long tons, equivalent
to 44,800 pounds, of 45 per cent dynamite
constituted the blast, which was
one of the largest ever set off in the
canal. The charge, which was planted
in 541 holes at an average depth of
thirty feet, tore a big gap in the bar-
rier, but not to a sufficient depth to
permit the water to flow through, as
the sea level channel was at low tide.

Equally as interesting as the explo-
sion was the actual breaking of the
barrier, the tide creeping steadily up
until it was level with the top of the
gap. A workman seized a shovel and
made a small trench, through which
a rill of water trickled. Gradually it
widened until an hour afterward a tor-
rent, with a thirty-five foot fall, pour-
ed through an opening 400 feet wide



Photo by American Press Association.

BLAST AT PANAMA CANAL.

into that part of the canal between
Camboa dike and Miraflores locks
which had been excavated by steam
shovels.

This cut, which is 5,000 feet long,
500 feet wide and 41 feet deep be-
low mean sea level, was immedi-
ately filled when the waters of the Pa-
cific touched for the first time the
solid masonry of the Miraflores locks.

Dredges passed through the opening,
and in a few days the last vestiges of
the barrier will be removed, establish-
ing a practically complete channel at
the Pacific end. The dredges have be-
gun to remove the last barrier of the
Atlantic channel. When that work is
accomplished ships may navigate to
the locks at both ends.

On May 18 the engineers of the Pan-
ama canal exploded 32,750 pounds of
dynamite that had been loaded into
236 holes to dispose of the first dike
holding back the Pacific ocean. This
dike had dammed the waters of Ancon
harbor, in the gulf of Panama, until
the engineers practically finished exca-
vating a long stretch of the canal
near Miraflores. The mighty blast was
successful, and the waters of the Pa-
cific flowed into the canal up to the
point where it was checked until the
last blast removed another barrier.

DOG BARKS FOUR DAYS.

Spaniel Finally Attracts Notice to its
Dead Master.

Alpena, Mich.—For four days a small
water spaniel lay whimpering in front
of his master's shanty. Dozens of
persons noticed the dog's peculiar ac-
tions and passed on. Several offered
to feed the animal, but it refused to eat.

Finally it ceased to whine and began
to yelp and succeeded in inducing
neighbors to enter the dilapidated
building. There they found the body
of Frank Cleveland, whose sole com-
panion for years had been his dog.

Hen Lays Egg in an Egg.

Milton, Ind.—J. M. McMahon has a
hen egg 7½ inches in circumference
one way and nine inches the other
and weighs 5½ ounces. A few days
ago the egg was blown, and the yolk
and white of the egg filled a teaspoon
one-third full.

NUN DESERTS CONVENT.

Sister Leocadia Believed to Be Teach-
ing Music in New York.

Niagara Falls, Ont.—Sister Leocadia,
teacher of music in Mount Loretta
Convent, at Falls View, a mile south
of this place, has left the convent,
where she had spent more than twenty-
five years of her life. It has just
become known that Sister Leocadia,
apparently wearying of the life within
the cloister, made her departure from
the convent several months ago. It
is believed that she made her way to
New York and is trying to earn a
livelihood by teaching music.

At the age of eight Margaret Couler
of Philadelphia entered the Mount
Loretta convent. She was an orphan
who had one brother. Her next near-
est relative was an uncle. She be-
came a novitiate at the age of sixteen
and took her final vows at the age of
twenty-one, when she became known
as Sister Leocadia. Soon after she took
the veil she became teacher of music
in the convent.

Girls from all sections of the United
States and Canada have studied music
under Sister Leocadia. It is said that
she was very popular among her pupils
as well as among the sisters of the
convent because she was comely in
appearance and charming in manner.
Her beauty had often been remarked
by persons who were in the habit of
visiting or passing the convent.

Mount Loretta Convent is the parent
institution of the Loretta Sisterhood in
Canada. When inquiries were made
recently at the convent for Sister
Leocadia it was learned that she had
not returned. Mother Joseph, assistant
to the mother superior, said that Sister
Leocadia had gone away, and she
added that she did not know her
whereabouts. Mother Joseph, however,
said she believed that Sister Leocadia
was somewhere in the United States.

QUEEN MARY BARS BIG GAMBLING CLUB

Consort Ends Plans For Exclu-
sive Woman's House.

London.—Queen Mary by reason of
her unconquerable aversion to gam-
bling in any form by women has pre-
vented the establishment of a woman's
club in London which, from a social
point of view, by far would have out-
ranked any existing woman's club in
the city and which, in fact, would
have been a kind of woman's Marlbor-
ough club.

The incident at the same time shows
how, in spite of the queen's strong and
constantly demonstrated objection, the
society women of England are equally
determined not to be deprived of their
big or little gambling.

A plan was formulated a short time
ago to start a woman's club the mem-
bership of which was to be restricted
to past and present ladies of the vari-
ous royal households in England. At
first everything pointed to its imme-
diate great success. Nearly every
royal lady residing in England prom-
ised to join, and a strong body of la-
dies of the royal households immedi-
ately came in.

Of course it was absolutely essen-
tial that such a club should have the
support of the queen, as she is the
head of the select body from which
the members were to be selected.

Lady Agneta Montague, the organ-
izing secretary of the club, immediately
approached Queen Mary as soon as the
successful establishment of the club
was assured. A couple of weeks ago
the queen wrote to Lady Agneta that
she would join the club, but only on
the conditions that there should be no
card room in it and that no male vis-
itors should be received.

These conditions were made known,
and two weeks sufficed to show that
they rendered the formation of the
club impossible, for of the 180 ladies
who formed the original nucleus of
the organization 140 have now with-
drawn their names. As a result the
scheme has been abandoned.

LAST OF CROW INDIANS.

Lake Metimop Dies on Reservation
Near Saginaw, Mich.

Saginaw, Mich.—Lake Metimop, said
to be the last of the Crow Indians,
died on a reservation near Saginaw.
For many decades he was closely as-
sociated with the Crow reservation,
and for some time had been its only
living founder. He had been blind for
the last three years.

While some people doubted that the
Indian was as old as he claimed to be,
107 years, it was believed that he was
Michigan's oldest inhabitant. Meti-
mop, better known as Met Wop, set-
tled in the Saginaw valley before white
men commenced to colonize that sec-
tion. Although quite a leader, he was
considered more of a farmer than a
fighter.

BECOMES RICH IN A DAY.

Widow, Support of Four Children, Is
Heir of Brother-in-law.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Mrs. S. A. T.
Jones, a widow supporting four chil-
dren by working as a typist in county
offices here, is a millionaire.

William Jones, a brother of the wo-
man's husband, died in Australia. He
left to his brother's widow an estate
which is estimated to reach the million
mark. Jones, a Welshman, and his
wife came here many years ago.

WANTS U.S. PLANT FOR ARMOR PLATE

House Bill Calls For Expendi-
ture of \$7,000,000.

AIMED AT ALLEGED TRUST.

Plan to Force Manufacturers to Keep
Prices Down—Government as a Com-
petitor Would Not Produce All of Its
Own Plate—Increase in Prices Has
Been Felt.

Washington.—Seven million dollars
to provide for a government armor
plate plant is asked for in a bill intro-
duced by Representative Britten of Il-
linois. The bill was introduced coinci-
dent with the announcement by the
navy department that bids for \$3,000,-
000 worth of armor for battleship No.
39 had been rejected because they are
identical. Although Representative
Britten is a Republican, his bill fol-
lows generally the ideas of Secretary
Daniels, who has reported that a
"trust" evidently exists in the armor
plate business and that the govern-
ment should have a plant of its own,
not to make all its armor, but to pro-
vide enough to make competition with
the private mills.

In addition, Representative Britten
is about to take up with several sen-
ators the advisability of changing the
Underwood tariff bill so as to admit
armor plate free of duty.

Representative Britten's bill provides
for the acquisition of a site, the erec-
tion of suitable buildings and the pro-
curing of necessary machinery and
supplies for the establishment and
maintenance of the plant. Active op-
erations on the plant are to be begun
within six months after the passage of
the bill.

In discussing his bill Representative
Britten said that he had had in mind
for some months the introducing of a
"plan that would break up if possible
the trust now controlling the armor
plate situation in this country."

"The opening of the bids of the navy
department for \$3,000,000 worth of ar-
mor for battleship No. 39, appropriated
for last year, in which the bids of the
three armor producing companies in
the United States corresponded exact-
ly and giving the same amount per ton
as last year," said Mr. Britten, "shows
conclusively the collusion existing in
the bidding regardless of the fact that
each bidder attests in an affidavit sub-
mitted with his respective bids that
the company is not engaged in any
such agreement and proves conclusively
that competition for this enormous
amount of government business is a
farce."

"The only way to procure armor
plate at anything like a reasonable
price is for the government to enter
into direct competition in its man-
ufacture with the companies already
engaged in this work. I am not in
favor of entering into the field to
such an extent as to put the other ar-
mor producing companies out of busi-
ness, but to manufacture a sufficient
amount of this commodity so as to
force them into competition and com-
pel them to offer us their armor at
least at a fairly reasonable cost."

"Investigations recently made in this
direction have shown that in a govern-
ment plant capable of turning out
10,000 tons a year, which is about half
of the armor needed on a two battle-
ship program, the cost of the armor
will not exceed \$314 a ton. The differ-
ence between this and the amount bid
last Tuesday, which was exactly the
same per ton as the bids submitted
last year, \$454; on 10,000 tons, at a
saving of \$140 per ton over the price
now paid, the government would save
\$1,400,000 per annum. Deducting the
interest on the money used in building
the plant, the government will still
save considerably over \$1,000,000 a
year, which amount in a very short
time will completely cover the cost of
the plant, and at the same time we
will be independent of this branch of
the steel trust. As a business propo-
sition the plant would net the govern-
ment more than 17 per cent on the en-
tire investment after allowing 3 per cent
on the total expenditure (or \$1,200,000)."

"In 1906 the price of armor plate was
\$346 a ton, in 1907 the trust jumped it
to \$420 a ton, and last year it was raised
to \$454 a ton. The price goes up
constantly and remains up, and the
evidence is not lacking that the price
at the present time is based more upon
what the companies think they can get
than what it costs."

"Some years ago we were confronted
with the same problem in the purchase
of powder for the use of the army and
the navy. We built a powder plant,
entered into direct competition with
the powder companies and today are
saving \$268.80 on each ton of powder.
"We manufacture our own powder in
part, we manufacture our own guns,
and there is no reason in the world
why we should not manufacture a
part of our own armor plate. The cost
of the plant is not prohibitive, and the
cost of operation will not be a severe
obstacle."

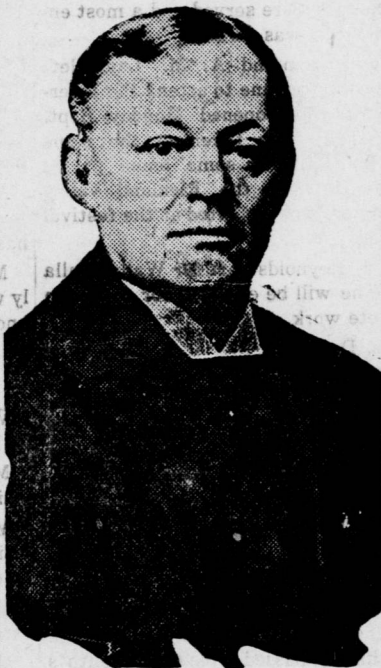
"I am convinced that the govern-
ment should erect a plant large enough
to manufacture a goodly portion of the
armor plate required and give the rest
of the work to such firms as are will-
ing to bring their prices down to what
will be shown by the government plant
to be a reasonable figure. This is the
intent of my bill."

JUDGE WANTS HEARING.

Emory Speer of Savannah, Ga., An-
swers His Accusers.

Washington.—Following the bringing
of charges in congress against Judge
Emory Speer of Savannah, Ga., the
justice at once forwarded to Henry
Clayton, chairman of the judiciary
committee of the house, an informal
answer to all the charges.

In his answer the judge states that
his only source of information was
through the newspapers, and he asked
for a copy of the original charges.



JUDGE EMORY SPEER.

He denied each of the allegations and
wants a hearing just as soon as he
recovers from an attack of hay fever.

Among the charges was one that
Judge Speer aided his son-in-law by
giving him appointments in court.
This was emphatically denied. An-
swering the charge that he was tem-
peramentally unfit for a judicial sta-
tion, Judge Speer says that he only in-
sists on order and decorum in his court-
room. He asserted that the men who
"attempted to defame me in their
statements were counsel for defend-
ants in cases of great embezzlement or
representatives of predatory interests."

PRIORITY OF DEATH TO FIX GREAT ESTATE

Relatives of Aged Couple Fight
For \$1,000,000 Fortune.

Springfield, Mass.—Disposition of a
\$1,000,000 estate hinges on whether
Sherman D. Porter or his wife died
first in a grade crossing accident at
South Deerfield. According to the med-
ical examiners, both were killed in-
stantly.

Relatives on both sides are aligned
for a legal fight. The case may be
further complicated if Mr. Porter's will
makes a substantial bequest to his
chauffeur, who was for many years in
his service and whom the railroad com-
pany blames for the accident.

Since the fatality the Porter home
has been visited by relatives who were
never entertained there in the lifetime
of Mr. and Mrs. Porter. He was eighty
and his wife much younger. If it can
be established that his death occurred
an instant before hers, her relatives
would become heirs to the estate. His
relatives intimate that the will bears a
codicil which alters the provisions of
the instrument if her death should oc-
cur before his.

Under old court rulings, when hus-
band and wife perished together, the
wife was presumed to have died first,
being the weaker of the two, but later
rulings have been based on close in-
quiry into all the circumstances. The
relative ages of the two, it is said, may
become determining factors in the Por-
ter case.

Mr. Porter made a fortune in the
candy business and at the time of his
death was president of the Kibbe
Bros. Manufacturing company, whole-
sale confectioners and importers.

TO JAIL TO SAVE FATHER.

Rough Rider Sacrifices His Liberty.
Mother Caught Gun Man.

Craig, Colo.—Eugene H. Decker and
Clarence E. Decker, father and son,
who were tried at this term of the dis-
trict court on the charge of horse
stealing, were found guilty and inno-
cent respectively. The son is one of
the most widely known cow men and
rough riders in this country. The
horse was the property of Ira H. Olm-
stead.

Young Decker pleaded guilty in or-
der to free his aged father of complicity
in the crime. His mother single
handed captured William Morgan, the
notorious Hole-in-the-Wall gun man,
last fall after Morgan had for three
weeks eluded sheriff parties in three
counties.

Boy of Three Lost Two Days in Wilds.
Muskege, Okla.—After tramping
two days over the mountains without
food, Oran Trammell, a three-year-old
boy who had wandered away from a
construction camp at Woodston, was
found by James Payne, an old hunter.
Payne declined the reward of \$500
offered by J. T. Trammell, the child's
father. The country through which
the child wandered was infested with
wolves and wildcats.

ENTRY BLANK

Better Babies Contest, Kennewick, Washington
Third Annual Columbia River Valley Grape Carnival
September 25, 26, 27

Name of Child..... Boy or Girl.....
Address..... Age (in Months).....
Father's name..... Nationality.....
Occupation..... Father's age.....
Mother's maiden name..... Nationality.....
Occupation (if employed outside the
home)..... Mother's age.....
Fill out this blank and give or send it to C. R. CRAWFORD, Manager, Commercial Club.

We earnestly solicit your bus-
iness at the local creamery.

Lucerne Butter

Columbia Valley Creamery Co.
Phone 741 W. W. Delameter, Manager

"Frontier Days" Celebration

AT
WALLA WALLA

SEPTEMBER 25, 26 and 27, 1913

A realistic portrayal of the early life and scenes of the
great Western Frontier Times. The story of its settle-
ment and development. A vivid picture of the range--
cowboys, cowgirls, wild horses, Indians in their tribal
sports and customs.

LOW ROUND TRIP EXCURSION FARES
\$1.80

Kennewick to Walla Walla and return via the

O-W. R. & N.

Tickets on sale September 21 to 27, 1913

Final return limit September 29, 1913.



Plan to attend this great show with its world's champion-
pionship contests in broncho busting, steer roping, bull-
dogging, fancy riding and all kinds of exciting races for
large purses and trophies. For further information re-
garding schedules and fares call on

J. B. Thomas, Agent, Kennewick, Wash.
C. F. Van de Water, D.F.&P.A., North Yakima, Wash.



A COOLNESS BETWEEN THEM

But it's the kind of coolness that helps him
win his "suit"—the kind that will help you do
the same. It is the refreshing, invigorating cool-
ness distributed by a General Electric Fan—
the device that makes summer visiting a pleasure
instead of an ordeal. When you make your
regular calls on Her this summer your chances
will be vastly better if a General Electric Fan
creates a "coolness" between you; she will
be more receptive—in a more likely mood to
say "yes."

The General Electric Fan can be attached to any ordinary light-
ing socket, and can be operated for the insignificant cost of less than
one cent an hour. A commonsense regard for your comfort and
general fitness demands the use of one.

We have a complete line of General Electric Fans in various types
and sizes displayed in our show rooms, or we will gladly have a
representative call and demonstrate their many advantages.

"Always At Your Service"

Pacific Power & Light Co.