

PANAMA CANAL REPORT

Cost of Completed Canal Fixed at \$375,201,000.

PROGRESS IS SATISFACTORY

Annual Report of Commission Goes into Details Regarding Progress of the Work on Isthmus.

Washington, D. C. — Satisfactory progress in the construction of the Panama canal is shown in the annual report of the isthmian canal commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, just made public by the secretary of war.

The report deals with the organization of the work, construction and engineering problems which were solved, the civil government of the canal zone, the sanitary conditions, which were greatly improved, and the estimated cost of the canal. The total cost of the canal is placed at \$375,201,000. The report says in part:

"During the year the designs for the upper locks at Gatun and the locks at Pedro Miguel were finished. The locks in pairs, separated by a wall 60 feet thick, are 110 feet in width, with 1,000 usable lengths. The work of excavating the Gatun locks was continued during the year by steam shovels throughout the forebay and the greater part of the lock chambers, and by one of the 20-inch suction dredges in the lower part of the lowest dock. Excavation was in progress at the close of the year trenching for the curtain walls. The material excavated in the dry dock amounted to 933,546 cubic yards, and that removed in the wet amount to 479,950 cubic yards. The plant for the construction of the lock is practically installed and ready for operation.

The report says of the health conditions: "The health conditions on the isthmus are reported by the chief sanitary officer as showing an improvement over the preceding year. The total number of admissions to sick camps, including those sick in quarters, amounted to 45,194, representing for the year 23,49 as the number of men sick daily out of every thousand names on the pay rolls, as against 23.85 for the preceding year. The number of deaths was 530."

Regarding the cost of the canal the report says: "Nearly 50 per cent more work is necessary in order to complete the canal than was contemplated by the original estimate, and that the unit prices, due to labor conditions, cost of materials and gratuities given the employees, have been increased about 20 per cent. The total cost of engineering and construction alone sums up to \$297,766,000; to which, if the purchase price of the estimated cost of construction and civil government be added, there results the sum of \$375,201,000 as the total cost of the canal."

20 MINERS SAVED.

Cherry, Ill. — Sunday, which had promised to be Cherry's real day of thanksgiving, ended in a night of hope deferred, or despair.

All the long day the vigil was kept. At the end of it no living man or boy had been added to the list of the twenty rescued. At nightfall the toll stood 20 saved, 92 known dead and 198 missing.

Day long the tolling of church bells resounded in Cherry and Spring Valley. Eighteen bodies were interred in a field south of the town. At the mine coffins of a dozen victims awaited removal, while a score of caskets were piled nearby for those who are to come.

"The men they brought up could not have lived more than a few hours longer," said one despairing woman. "If they don't come up they will come up dead."

The rescuers worked as if this was their belief. The fire in the second level was forced back, and early in the afternoon the workers could pass it, but the black damp in the east gallery was an obstacle that proved insurmountable.

In the mine level the work of the rescuers went on unceasingly. Relays of eager miners succeeded those whose strength was failing. Those who were engaged in the pit work were surrounded instantly, and a babel of questions hurled at them.

"We can see the bodies. There are piles of them. They are dead, boys, all dead," was the reply of the first, and those who followed gave no more cheering answers.

Letters written in their underground prison by the twenty miners rescued alive Saturday night to light in various quarters Sunday. The two Pigati brothers, Joe and Salvatore, wrote several short notes, but all of the same tenor, save that in one a desire was expressed that their funeral be embellished with a brass band.

George Semmerich's inexperienced efforts to make the contents of his lunch last as long as possible, three hours, on the extremities to which a light on the prisoners were reduced. Semmerich's mail contained four slices of bread, a piece of pie and a huge hill pickle. Semmerich's estimate of how this food would last proved woefully wrong, for deducting what he gave to others, it had all disappeared within 24 hours. Fortunately the prisoner still had a practically unimpaired plug of tobacco. From this he extracted all the satisfaction possible, and then swallowed the quid. This diet kept his stomach in so feverish a condition that for three days that the supply lasted he experienced practically no pangs of hunger. The leather band of his cap was next pressed into service as a substitute for the tobacco and as a destroyer of appetite served quite as well as tobacco. His gloves followed. "It was not very sustaining," said Semmerich, "and I got pretty weak, but it was better than being hungry all the time."

100 U. S. EMPLOYEES FACE CHARGES.

Big Shake-Up in the Customs Service.

New York City.—Collector of the Port William Loeb caused one of the biggest shake-ups that has ever occurred in the customs department when he announced the discharge of the services of James F. Vall, deputy surveyor of the port, and 18 other customs officials.

The shake-up is the result of recent investigations into grafting in the customs service in connection with the weighing of importations and a direct outcome of the sugar scandal.

Washington, D. C.—Official charges of misconduct against nearly 100 employees of the customs service all located in New York City, have been filed with Franklin MacVeagh, secretary of the treasury, following close upon Collector Loeb's suspension of 22 delinquent weighers, assistant weighers, and at least one official of rank.

With few exceptions, it is semi-officially announced the accused are to be decapitated by Secretary MacVeagh.

BABIES WILL BE RARE.

Will Be No More Births, Says College Professor.

Ithaca, N. Y.—If the present decline in the birth rate should continue for 150 years there would be no more births at that time, according to Professor Walter F. Wilcox, the statistician of Cornell University.

"It is not the decrease in the birth rate that is disturbing," said Professor Wilcox, "but rather the fact that the rate decrease among the classes that would inherit the capacity for leadership. The figures from Harvard college indicate that each 100 graduates produce in the next generation only 73 sons. The native American population loses more by deaths than it gains by births."

228 KILLED IN 2 YEARS.

Mortality Reports of Mississippi Railroad Accidents.

Jackson, Miss.—Secretary Maxwell of the state railroad commission has completed a tabulation of the number of persons killed and injured in railroad accidents in Mississippi during the past two years. On October 1, this work having been delayed by tardy reports from some of the roads.

The report shows a total of 228 killed, of which 77 were employees, 10 were passengers and 141 neither passenger nor employees. The total number of injured was 2,209, of which 1,414 were employees, 573 passengers and 212 neither employees nor passengers.

HATCHET MEN IN DENVER.

Threaten to Exterminate Members of Chinese Yee Tong.

Denver, Col.—Denver's Chinatown is in terror as a result of warnings received from San Francisco that a band of thirty hatchet men are en route to Denver to exterminate members of the Yee Tong, of whom there are nearly a hundred here. This action is the result of the long feud that is now raging in San Francisco, Cal., between the Yee Tong and the On Yick Tong.

ASTOR IS SAFE.

The Nourmahal Steamed Into the Porto Rican Port on Nov. 14.

Wilmetstead, Curacao.—John Jacob Astor's yacht Nourmahal was safe in the harbor of San Juan, Porto Rico, on November 15, according to a report here by the Red D. liner. The yacht was reported to have been on a voyage to San Juan, Porto Rico, and that she was anchored in the harbor, safely anchored.

A sample bottle of great rejoicing was sent to the Yee Tong and On Yick Tong.

U. S. TO SEEK REPRISAL

Execution of Two Americans By Nicaragua Arouses Government.

WARSHIPS HURRY TO SCENE

The United States Has Practically Recognized Belligerency of the Nicaraguan Revolutionists.

New Orleans, La.—Private advices from Nicaragua say that a reign of terror exists throughout a portion of the country controlled by Zelaya. Government troops are rounding up persons suspected of sympathy with the revolutionists and executing them without trial, it is stated. More than 500 men suspected of revolutionary sympathies have been summarily shot, and the bloody work continues.

Residences are ransacked by Zelaya's soldiers in search of incriminating evidence and when resistance is offered the houses are destroyed. Women relatives of revolutionary sympathizers have been subjected to most horrible indignities. Nicaraguan refugees arriving at Panama and Costa Rica declare it is time for civilized powers to forcibly intervene and put an end to the barbarities.

The United States consul at Managua reports that two American citizens, Leonard Grace and LeRoy Cannon, had been captured with the revolutionists and shot by order of President Zelaya. The execution took place at El Castillo, near Greytown. The American consul asked President Zelaya to commute the sentences, but a reply was sharply made that the sentence was final.

Managua, Nicaragua.—Messrs. Cannon and Grace, the Americans who were executed for complicity in the rebellion, were tried at a fair court-martial, held under the direction of the government.

The men, it was charged, were responsible for placing dynamite mines which were intended to blow up government steamers, laden with troops which entered the river at Greytown.

Washington, D. C.—Announcement that this government is tired of the high-handed actions of the small Central American republics was contained in a dispatch sent to the Bluefield Steamship Company, which sought the protection of the state department from interference by the insurgents now operating against President Zelaya.

A peremptory note, couched in diplomatic language, but none the less direct, was delivered to Senor Felipe Rodriguez, charge d'affaires of the Nicaraguan legation, demanding a full and complete explanation of the execution of the two Americans, Leonard Grace and LeRoy Cannon, who were executed by order of Zelaya, when they were found in the insurgent army.

Pending a satisfactory explanation of the occurrence, President Taft has refused to recognize Isidore Hazera, the new Nicaraguan minister. Mr. Taft is thoroughly aroused by the actions of the Zelayan government, and is apparently determined to maintain the lives of United States citizens much safer and considerably more respected in Central America than they have been hitherto.

Nicaragua has been one of the Central American republics that has given this government more trouble in the last few years than any other, save perhaps Venezuela under the sway of Castro. The state department maintained a quiet reserve that was described by one diplomat as "ominous."

It was learned, however, that both President Taft and Secretary Knox practically have determined on the exertion of some forceful moral suasion, if nothing more, with a view of bringing the Central American States to a realization of their responsibilities.

It is evident that the temper of the administration has been thoroughly aroused, and, if occasion warrants, ten state department may advise some drastic action.

Orders have been issued for the cruiser Vicksburg to proceed in all haste to Corinto, and the gunboat Des Moines will proceed at once to Port Limon to observe events there and report the situation at that point by wireless.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Leroy Cannon, reported shot in Nicaragua as a revolutionist, was a native of this city, and was 29 years of age. He had been living in Central America for eight years, and in that time had been heard of half a dozen times as figuring in hazardous enterprises. Within a year word was received that he had been condemned to death by participation in an uprising in the United States.

An effort will be made by the patients to have the body brought here for burial.

Ban on Big Hats.

Columbia, S. C.—Calling for co-operation on the part of the women of other churches, the South Carolina Baptist Women's Missionary Union has launched a movement designed to put a stop to the wearing of big hats in church.

The resolution denounced the peach basket and Merry Widow styles of headgear for Sunday wear was passed amid great enthusiasm.

Editor of Century Dead.

New York City.—Richard Watson Gilder, editor-in-chief of the Century Magazine, since its foundation in 1891, and widely known as an author and lecturer, died unexpectedly of angina pectoris at the house of his sister, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer. He was 65 years old.

Carlo Sheriff Removed.

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To Conserve Fuel.

Washington, D. C.—In view of the rapidly diminishing fuel supply of the United States, the great railway systems of the country are to be urged to adopt measures for economy of fuel, thus assisting in the great work of conserving the natural resources of the nation.

Women May Be Census Enumerators.

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Football Cost 30 Lives.

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The thirty deaths include eight college players, twenty high school boys and two members of athletic clubs. The injuries were divided among 177 college men, forty high school players and five from athletic clubs.

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Duchess of Manchester Dead.

She Was the Daughter of a Prominent Cuban Planter.

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The Dowager Duchess of Manchester was the daughter of Antonio Yzaga del Valle of Havana, Cuba, a young man who became a prominent figure in New York's social life. Her wedding in Grace Church in May, 1876, was a brilliant affair.

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Since the new roads were built in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, the value of farm lands there has risen from \$15 an acre to \$100 an acre. More than four thousand four hundred convicts are now employed in improving southern highways.

More than \$1,720,000 has been expended in the United States on so-called good roads.

There are now 43,450 miles of macadam roads and 124,468 miles of gravel roads.

About \$70,000,000 a year is now being spent in the whole country in the work of improving old roads and building new ones.

CALLS RURAL LIFE IMMORAL.

Dr. Landtrich Advises Parents to Rear Their Boys in the City.

El Paso, Texas.—Rev. Ira Landtrich, president of Belmont College of Nashville, head of Presbyterian Men's clubs and former secretary of the Religious Educational association of America, in an address before the Y. M. C. A. here, took occasion to differ with most educators who declare rural life is the best for a young man.

"There is nothing to equal the immorality of rural life," declared the speaker. "Rear your boy in the city if you can. His physical health may be better in the country, but that is only one-fourth of it."

BONFIRE OF HAIR RATS.

Religious Enthusiasm Touches Women in Wichita, Kan.

Wichita, Kan.—The religious enthusiasm which caused a grocer of this city to burn his stock of tobacco recently, was demonstrated again when Mrs. Fannie Freeman made a bonfire of playing cards, hair rats, hair puffs and other artificial adornments for the head.

COTTON TRUST HAS RIVAL.

Garner Mill, in New York, Will Be Run Independently.

New York City.—The Marquis de Breteuil and her sister, Lady William Gordon-Cumming, formerly known in this country as the Garner girls, have just closed a deal with southern and eastern cotton manufacturers for the sale of the vast cotton print manufacturing plants in New York, which she had inherited from her father.

It is said that the purchasers are thus freed from the yoke of the cotton trust, which operates in the New England States, and will be able to reduce the price of the goods. The price paid for the mill was \$15,000,000.

LABOR INDORSES BOYCOTT.

John Mitchell's Speech Thrills Labor Convention.

Toronto, Ont.—Indorsing a committee report on boycott, John Mitchell, one of the three officers of the Federation of Labor who are under sentence for contempt of court, made a dramatic speech to the convention of that organization. He declared that as far as he was concerned, regardless of consequences, he intended to declare for the rights gained him by the laws of his country.

INDIANS MAY LEAVE.

Sioux Tribe of Indians Preparing to Move to Nicaragua.

Boston, Mass.—With plans practically completed to remove one of the most famous tribes of Indians out of the United States into Nicaragua, Chief Bison of the Sioux Indians sailed for Port Limon, Chief Bison is going south to confer with the president of Nicaragua and his cabinet regarding the removal of the entire tribe from their reservations in South Dakota to plantations in the Central American republic.

AN EXACTING HUSBAND.

His Ten Commandments Very Refused to Obey.

WOMAN PERFECTED A WONDERFUL ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

Woman Has Perfected a Wonderful Electrical Apparatus.

New York City.—Louise G. Robinovitch, the young Russia woman who startled medical men of this city with her declaration that she had discovered a way to bring the dead to life, she demonstrated to scientific and critical men that she can perform wonders with the electric apparatus she has perfected.

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New York City.—The meeting of the revision committee of the New York Cotton Exchange was held, and differences applying to the delivery of cotton in contract were fixed for the balance of the trade.

Widespread interest has been felt in the action and after the result of the committee's deliberations had been made known more or less general satisfaction was expressed, as the changes were comparatively light, amounting to a reduction of from 15 to 25 points in the penalties against comparatively little in the local stock at the present time and which is also reported to be scarce in the south. The committee also fixed differences on the quarter grades of white cotton which will be delivered on contract after the first of March. The differences fixed go into effect immediately. The following table will show the new differences compared with those fixed last September:

Grade.	Old Differ.	New Differ.
Fair	1.50	1.50
Strict middling fair	1.30	1.30
Middling fair	1.10	1.10
Strict good middling	.66	.66
Fully good middling	.55	.55
Good middling	.44	.44
Barely good middling	.32	.32
Strict low middling	.22	.22
Fully middling	.11	.11
Middling	basis	basis
Barely middling	.12	.12
Strict low middling	.25	.25
Strict low middling	.42	.42
Low middling	.75	.60
Strict good ordinary	1.20	1.05
Good ordinary	2.00	1.75
St. g. mid. tinged	.35	.35
Good mid. tinged	.45	.45
Middling tinged	.25	.25
St. low mid. tinged	.75	.60
Low middling tinged	1.75	1.50
Middling stained	1.00	.75

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