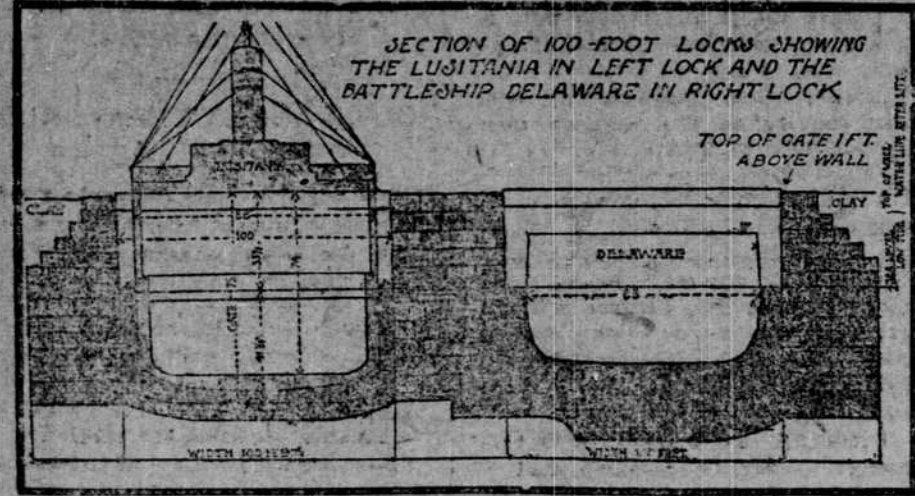


MAY WIDEN PANAMA CANAL



Perhaps it is fortunate that the work on the Panama canal has progressed apparently so slowly, for it has given time to appreciate the marvelous development in ship construction, and to suggest the necessity of a larger channel than was provided in the act of congress authorizing the construction of the inter-ocean waterway. It is only too apparent to those who are thoroughly acquainted with the situation that the 85-foot level lock with a width of 100 feet is not going to be wide enough to accommodate the largest type of battleship or the gigantic steamships of the proportions of the new Lusitania. These boats would scarcely be able to squeeze through the locks if constructed according to the dimensions of the present canal plans, and ships of larger size, which are apparently a certain development of ship architecture of the future, would be unable to use the canal at all. For this reason the question is being asked: Is not a serious blunder being committed in carrying out the plans as adopted?

Some of the greatest engineers of the world, supported by accurate figures regarding the wonderful growth in the beam and tonnage of both commercial and warships during the past half century, and backed by the opinions of certain reliable naval constructors and naval officers, do not believe that the adopted locks of 100 feet in width will accommodate the largest vessels that will be afloat within the next quarter of a century. Those locks are, as now planned, only 15 feet wider than the beam of the largest American battleships authorized by congress, and only 12 feet wider than the greater Cunarders Lusitania and Mauretania, both of which were under construction when the present type of locks was adopted, and both of which are now afloat.

One of the ablest naval constructors in the United States navy, whose name cannot for obvious reasons be used, in view of the adoption of the 100-foot width for the proposed canal, declares: "There is danger ahead in the big battleship programmes unless the locks proposed for the canal are made wider than 100 feet. Unless those locks are made wider than that I predict that the largest vessels of ten years hence will scarcely be able to pass through them. Now is the time to settle this question. The canal is being built for the future. It is not being built for a decade, but for the century. When the locks are once built they cannot be enlarged without seriously interfering with the traffic of the canal and without enormous expense. With the water turned into the canal it will also probably be more difficult to enlarge the locks than to build them in the first place.

"Unless some change is made in the plans already definitely adopted for 100-foot locks, the United States government may some years hence be confronted with the problem which has been facing Germany—that of enlarging the Kaiser Wilhelm canal. The German government has just carried the act providing for the widening of that canal. The widening became necessary when the German government at the end of 1905 determined on increasing the displacement of the new battleships to 18,000 tons, and of the new cruisers to 15,000 tons, as it would be impossible for those warships to pass through the present locks of the canal.

"A chain is only as strong as its weakest link. A canal is only as wide as its narrowest lock. Unless the locks of the Panama canal are wide enough to pass the largest vessels of the future, those ships will not be able to get through the canal, no matter what its width may be in the widest portion of the channel. The beam of the American warship has grown at a rate of a foot a year for a quarter of a century. The net gain in the growth of the width of beam of American battleships has been 21 feet in 21 years. The largest American battleships—the Delaware and North Dakota—yet authorized are to have a beam of 85 feet 3 inches. If the same ratio of growth is maintained in the next 21 years, the beam of our

largest battleship would in 1928 be 106 feet, and they would not be able to pass through the locks now planned."

When DeLesseps first undertook the building of the canal he provided for locks only 72 feet wide and 29½ feet deep. If such a canal were now built it would not accommodate our battleships Maine, Missouri, Ohio, Georgia, Nebraska, Virginia, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Louisiana, Kansas, Minnesota, Vermont, South Carolina, Michigan, Idaho, Mississippi, New Hampshire, or the two larger ships proposed—the Delaware and North Carolina. If the DeLesseps canal had been built our Atlantic fleet would have to go around South America in spite of the existence of the canal.

Then came the Walker commission's report of November 18, 1901, recommending locks 84 feet wide. That commission declared that the locks then recommended would pass the largest vessel then in the world—the Oceanic—which has a beam of 68.4.

Conditions have continued to change. At the time of the Walker report five battleships of the Virginia class, the Georgia, Nebraska, Virginia, New Jersey and Rhode Island, had been authorized for the American navy, each with a beam of 76 feet 2½ inches. But the very congress to which the Walker report was made in July, 1902, authorized the construction of the battleships Connecticut and Louisiana, each with a beam of 76 feet 10 inches or 7½ inches greater than the beam of the largest American battleships which had been authorized before the Walker report was submitted. In 1903 congress authorized three more ships, the Kansas, Minnesota and Vermont, all now in commission, each with a beam of 76 feet 10 inches. The same year saw the authorization for the Idaho and Mississippi, with an increase to 77 feet in their beam. During the first session of the last congress came the authorization for the South Carolina and Michigan, which are building with a beam of 80 feet 2½ inches each. Last winter congress authorized the Delaware and North Dakota, which are each to have a beam of 85 feet 3 inches.

These figures show that in spite of their ability and their evident intention to provide for the future, for the members of the Walker commission failed to foresee the construction of the all-big-gun ship, which is too wide for the locks incorporated in the Walker plans.

The locks that are planned for the Panama canal are larger than any that have ever been built. The majority of the consulting board expressed the opinion that locks of that size "are beyond the limit of prudent design." The minority expressed the opinion that "it can no more be said of lock building that it has reached the limit of judicious construction than of ship building or any other branch of engineering construction." Former Chief Engineer Shonts and a special committee consisting of Gen. Peter C. Hains, Col. H. Ernst and several others have told Secretary Taft they estimated that it would cost at least \$87,000,000 to widen the sea-level canal 100 feet without deepening it if the sea-level were adopted. In its special report to Secretary Taft this same committee went on record as follows:

"Inasmuch as the new Cunarders are not yet completed, are very much larger than any other vessels in existence, and must still be regarded as experimental, it seems to us that this is looking as far into the future as is expedient. If ships too large for these locks should hereafter be developed, it will be possible to add new and larger locks to accommodate them. The total estimated cost of all locks and approach walls in the present project, including the contingency item of 20 per cent., is \$44,425,000. They can therefore be entirely renewed for about one-half what it would cost to widen the sea-level canal 100 feet."

Just Complaints of Farmers

Hunters Who Abuse Privileges Are Limited in Space To-Day.

The hunting season is now on, and every one who can get a gun and a place to hunt is taking advantage of it. There do not seem to be so many hunters from the city as usual, due to the fact, we believe, that most of the farmers have been compelled to prohibit hunting on their premises.

For this no one is to blame but the hunters themselves. Years ago there were very few farmers who objected to a man going on his place in quest of game, but the hunter abused this privilege to such an extent, each year becoming more bold and careless, that the farmer has been compelled to put a stop to it.

"Sports" from the city come out with a gun and a jug of whiskey, and many of them are more adept with the jug than with the gun. After a little jug practice they get to feel-

ing that they own the farm and that the farmer is the trespasser. Many of them do not know a rabbit from a yearling calf, or a pheasant from a turkey gobbler, and without considering the possibility of an error they blaze away; and the farmer is the loser.

Of course this does not include all of the city hunters, by any means, nor does it exclude all of our own boys; but the number that are included are responsible for the farmers resorting to this method to protect their property. The country newspapers have been selling trespass cards for several years, but never was there such a demand for them as there has been this season; and with almost every order received we hear of depredations committed by the man with the gun that have forced the farmer to take action.—Exchange.

A spider can live ten months without food.

TEACH BY EXAMPLE

GOOD METHOD OF INSTILLING "TABLE MANNERS."

Children Will Unconsciously Copy the Actions of Their Elders—Plan That Will Succeed Successfully in One Family.

There is very little of the "doing unto others as you would that others should do unto you" in the bringing up of children, a fact which children learn sooner or later and instinctively resent under the consciousness of a lack of "fair play" somewhere, or somehow, but which they are too undeveloped to rightly place. The greater part of their poor little lives is hedged around with a spiky fence of "don'ts" that would soon bring on a case of nervous prostration for their elders if similarly tortured.

Now, if, as modern thinkers believe, children as a rule are unconscious "copy cats" it is reasonable to assume that a good deal of "training" and guiding may be well done by the example set them by their elders rather than by the irritating system of "don'ts" and "spanks" that fill these small lives to overflowing.

To interest a child in his own "reform" is to see that "reform" more than half accomplished, and without battle, murder and sudden death as an accompaniment.

In view of this interest I am going to suggest a simple, pleasant and successful "system" of instilling table manners into the education of the average child that was carried on to a happy issue in a certain family of my acquaintance.

Each child, from the youngest to the oldest, was given a weekly allowance ranging from three cents for the youngest to ten cents for the oldest, of 12 years. For certain things—a breach of table etiquette, for instance—a fine was imposed that involved the grown-ups as well as the children. For each spot on the table cloth a penny was forfeited; also, for reaching across the table for anything, or for playing with knife, fork, spoon, napkin ring, glass or cup. Hands were supposed to be folded in the lap when not engaged with knife or fork in eating.

For any of the above misdemeanors the grown-ups were expected to pay a penny all around to the children, but the children gave up one penny only. If a grown-up chanced to upset a cup of tea or coffee the accident was greeted with a comical shout of joy upon the part of the children, for this meant five cents all around, and young eyes danced with the prospect of these riches. "Spot pennies" could be won back by the children for good behavior between meals, but they were never excused from paying the penalty when the occasion arose to give it. Under the fun an ironclad rule existed which the little judges soon learned to recognize and respect, because it was "fair play."

For the sake of teaching children familiarity with the nicer table appointments, so that their parents will never be mortified when guests are present and children are expected to dust their table manners and put them on for the occasion, whether the mother has one maid or none, bread and butter plates, finger bowls and immaculate linen should be in daily use.

Pin Wheel Rolls.
Two cups flour, four teaspoons baking powder, one-half teaspoon salt, two tablespoons lard, one-half cup milk. Mix and sift dry ingredients together, add liquid gradually, mixing with a knife. Have the dough as soft as can be handled. Roll out one-half inch thick, spread with melted butter, and sprinkle with one-half cup finely chopped citron, two tablespoons of sugar, one-half teaspoon cinnamon and one-half cup of currants. Roll up like jelly roll, cut off pieces three-fourths inch thick put in greased pan and cook 15 minutes in a hot oven.

Potato Crust.
One cup flour, one-fourth level teaspoon salt, one level teaspoon baking powder, one-fourth cup shortening, one-half cup cold mashed potatoes, and milk.

Sift together the flour, salt and baking powder, work in the shortening with the fingers, and then the potato. Add sufficient milk to make a soft dough. Toss on to a floured board, and roll out to fit the dish. Cut an opening in the center for the steam to escape.

Cream Whips.
Half fill frappe glasses with some kind of preserve or with sliced bananas. Place on top whipped cream which has been sweetened and flavored.

If boiled coffee is served do not allow it to stand on the grounds. Tie the coffee in a cheesecloth bag, allowing room for it to swell. When done the bag can easily be removed. Do not boil coffee for more than five minutes.

Vegetable Peach Pie.
Take ripe, yellow vegetable peaches, cut in halves and remove seeds. Slice them as you would apples for pie. Make a good crust and fill with the sliced vine peaches, add about equal weight of sugar, juice and chopped yellow rind of half a lemon. Put on top crust and bake. Very juicy. You may use them for mangoes by removing seed and stuffing the same as peppers.

Kentucky Corn Pudding.
Take one can of sugar corn, a half pint of fresh milk, a half pint of cream, the yolks of three eggs well beaten, a lump of butter size of an egg and season to taste with salt and pepper. Add a little sugar, and beat the three whites to a stiff froth and fold in gently. Bake in a slow oven about 25 or 30 minutes. Serve in same dish in which it is baked.

For the Pastry Cook.
When making apple or any fruit pie always place the quantity of sugar required on lower crust first, and you will never have a runover pie. In mince-meat or any meat pie insert a paper chimney or funnel in upper crust, and no more tears will be shed over a leaky pie.

Home Dresses



The figure to the left wears a skirt and over-bodice of dark brown sienne. The full skirt is gathered into the waistband, and is trimmed at the foot with a four-inch wide band of silk. Two straps of silk are placed each side the front, terminating under silk braid ornaments. The over-bodice is arranged in wide plaits over the shoulders, and is edged with straps of silk; it is worn over a cream lace blouse.

Materials required: eight yards 46 inches wide, three yards silk.

The second costume is a pinafore of navy blue serge worn with an embroidered muslin blouse. The full skirt is trimmed at the foot with crosswise bands of the material and a band of embroidered galloon. The pinafore bodice is cut with kimono sleeves, the edge of which, and also the neck, are trimmed with galloon. There is a slight fullness at the waist that is gathered into the band. The belt is of folded silk.

Materials required: eight yards 46 inches wide, and seven yards sateen for lining.

Stripes Are Feature of Season's Styles

Stripes in every imaginable width, shade, color and material will be the fashionable wear during the winter, and for once no one will be disposed to quarrel with the decree of the arbiters of dress.

In the hands of a skillful dress-maker a striped material can be made the most becoming thing in the world; it can be so manipulated as to give either height or breadth, and there is no figure that it will not beautify.

The new materials are all very tasteful. There are no violent contrasts, the stripes being for the most part in two shades of the same color, or if two colors are used they are both in dark tones and chosen with an eye to harmony. A pretty combination in these two-color stripes is chestnut brown and a very dark shade of myrtle green, which blend together in the exact hues of a pheasant's plumage.

Every shade of brown, violet and gray will be used for tweed and cloth walking dresses, some being striped with a very fine line of black over two shades of the self-color. The make of these costumes inclines towards that elegant simplicity which is so difficult to achieve, the most common skirt trimming being three bands of the material cut diagonally, the bodice having a little waistcoat and cuffs to correspond.

Hair Ornament



Hair ornament of cluster of flowers made from satin ribbon, each petal being small bag containing sachet, caught together with French knots. Leaves of satin.

Novel Trimmings.
It certainly is true that this fall is ushering in some novel trimmings. The dressmakers and designers are offering a novelty which is entirely foreign to the ornaments which we have been using. Of course, there are countless ways of combining laces, embroideries, and braids, but this novelty, which is a sort of coarse lace made from hempen string, is something really new. The description certainly does not sound alluring, but one really needs to see the beautiful way in which it is employed to appreciate its novelty and chicness. This lace has not been accepted decidedly; it is still on trial. This hempen lace is not limited to any particular material. It is easy to imagine something striking as a result of a combination of this new lace with stitchings of fine soutache, or even the crosswork Danish embroidery.

Pocket in Belt.
The draped belt accommodates small pockets for handkerchiefs and change purse very well, and a little patch pocket for the watch may easily be hidden among the trimmings of a blouse.

Perforated Pattern.
Machines for making perforated embroidery patterns cost a good bit more than the economical woman feels like paying for an article which is seldom used. Doing the work with a pin is tiresome, as one makes slow progress. An inventive woman hit upon the plan of using her sewing machine for the work. She uses a fine, unthreaded needle and makes the stitch short. She follows the design drawn on paper for which bond or architects' paper is practical. When finished her patterns are as good and useful as those sold in the embroidery department.

Foundations of Changeable Silk.
Some of the prettiest frocks of transparent materials are worn over foundations of changeable silks. One for evening wear combined two colors in the linings. A striking gown of white net was shown made over white silk, with a deep ruffle of pink silk at the foot. The upper line of the ruffle corresponded with the line of flut insertion incrustated with lace motifs on the overdress, so that there was no appreciable breaking between the two colors. The effect was charming.

Modes of the Moment



WALKING AND WAITING GOWNS

The stern simplicity of the tailor-made coat and skirt does not appear to content us without the addition of the frilled shirt front. And the variety of frills which meander their more or less elegant way down the fronts of the shirts of fashion is simply amazing. There are frills of lawn hem-stitched, frills of pleated muslin bordered with lace, and frills of batiste embroidered in colored cotton, and frills of muslin decked with spots. These are either worn with a collar-band to match, formed in tucks and boned to set well under the back of the ears, or with a stiff linen collar fastened at the back, and pointing a little in the center of the front. Such minor details as the small tied bow of black silk, or the man's dress tie, are added or omitted at the discretion of the wearer.

The frill reigns supreme. And under its most luxurious aspect it boasts a center band of hand-embroidered linen lawn, and this being edged on either side with a frill of lace, may be justly written down as an edition de luxe of its kind. The collar-band, which completes this, looks its best when made of the embroidered lawn, and the little frill of lace again appears to outline the top of the neck.

Our half-tone illustration displays two walking costumes under an elegant aspect. Both alike are made of cloth. No. 1 is in a dark shade of peacock blue, a shade this which is to have much consideration bestowed upon it. It is fastened with a short skirt and a long coat, and trimmed with an elaborate braid to match, the contrast being supplied by a velvet collar and cuffs which are in a dark tone of purple. Purple, too, is the hat, as indeed are most hats, and this is of glaze with a gathered brim and a large group of shaded cock's feathers waving their influence at one side.

The other dress is brown, braided in brown with the vest and sleeves of brown velvet, the undersleeves and small cravat being of ecru net, while the hat is of brown beaver lined with black velvet with a large black rosette of velvet in front, and a black feather arranged to rest on the hair at the side.

Plain hats trimmed with these large velvet rosettes are very much in favor, a combination of color contributing their special claim to admiration. A dark peacock blue felt or beaver hat, for example, would be trimmed with two large choux of velvet, one of violet and the other of dull green, while the base of the crown would be encircled with small pieces of galon burnished full, and copper of tint.

NEWEST THING IN SKIRTS

The double, or peplum skirt, is the newest shape of the season, and is constantly gaining ground. One dress seen recently carries out the idea differently and even more effectively than in the more conventional form.

WORK OF ANCIENT ARTISTS.

Fine Sculpture Disclosed While Repairing Winchester Cathedral.

An important architectural discovery has been made in connection with the work of restoring the damaged fabric of Winchester (Eng.) cathedral. During the operations it was found necessary to underpin the great buttress on the south wall of Fox's eastern work, this portion having no foundation, but being merely suspended to the wall, upon which it exerted a heavy strain. A flight of stone steps had to be removed, and while this was being done some 50 fragments of the finest English work in polished Purbeck marble were discovered. These at one time evidently formed part of a grand screen or canopy or possibly of a large window. It has been suggested that these fragments may have been part of a screen or covering for the enshrined remains of St. Swithin. The portions have been roughly placed together, and some of them give the outline of an arch of very fine workmanship, with circular apex and mould-

ings. Other fragments formed a design which was evidently intended to be viewed from both sides, the sculpture being duplicated, and representing on two spandrels a female figure holding an open book with both hands, while the other pair show a bishop, mitred and fully vested, holding in the left hand a closed book, towards which the right hand is pointed. The position in which these interesting relics was discovered (mixed up with a lot of rough mortar and rubble) indicates that they were destroyed during some structural alterations, and the act is attributed to the Priors, who removed the east window in De Lacy's Lady chapel to make room for the bay which they added. Remarkable detail is shown in the fashioning of the episcopal figure, the beard and moustache, and the curly locks of hair being rendered with great exactness. When first completed the work must have been a magnificent example of early English architecture, and it is to be hoped that it may be possible to restore it with some semblance to its original condition.