

LAND LAWS UNSATISFACTORY. These matters are more fully disussed in the report of the public ads commission, to which I again call

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF GRAZING.

The control of grazing in the national dition of the range is improving rap-idly, water is being developed, much feed formerly wasted is now saved and used to are a contracted as a settled

On Thursday morning we landed at about half-past 7 and went slowly over the line of the Panama railway, end-ing with an expedition in a tug at the Pacific entrance of the canal out to the islands where the dredging for the canal will cease. We took our dinner at one of the eating houses furnished

SECOND DAY.

that it can possibly continue at quite its present average. Thus, carly in the present year a band of several hundred Spaniards were brought to the isthmus

as laborers, and additions to their num-ber have been made from time to time;

congratulated the new secretary upon the compliment implied upon his choice for the office of secretary of the navy. No office, he said, exists of greater mo-ment to the honor, the vital interest and even the national life of our common country.

and separate coulses, sometimes in large nouses; quarters being furnished free to all the men, matried and unmarried, Usually the bachelors sleep two in a room, as they would do in this country. The quarters for the married people were even better. Doubligss there must be here and there a married couple who, with or without reason, are not contented with their house on the istimus; but I never happened to strike such a couple. The wives of the steam shovel men, engineers, machinists, and carpenters into whose houses I went all, with one accord ex-pressed their pleasure in their home life and surroundings. Indeed I do not think they could have done otherwise. The houses themselves were excellent—bath-room, sitting room, plazza, and bedrooms being all that could be desired. In every house which I happened to enter the mis-tress of the home was evidently a good American housewife and heighered, who had given to the home fife that touch of altractiveness which of course the had siven to the home life that touch of attractiveness which, of course, the bachelor quarters neither had nor could have. FOOD SUPPLIES.

FOOD .

CHINESE AND OTHER LABOR.

ber mining concern in the world. He came to the Utah Consoli-dated in 1899. In fact, has been with that corporation every since its inception and therefore started the first smelter in the Salt Lake valley for the exclusive treatment of copper ores, which started out with a capacity of 200 tons a day. This was in 1839. Since that time the plant has been practical-

Solicitor Hannah of the navy depart-ment in the presence of Asst. Secy. Newberry, Rear Admiral Rikey, sur-geon general of the navy; Asst. Secy. Murray of the department of commerce and labor, and the bureau chiefs of that department who went to the navy department in a body after Mr. Straus had been inducted into office

had been inducted into office Secy. Bonaparte, in a brief address,

am gravely concerned at the ex-nely unsatisfactory condition of the bic land haws and at the prevalence fraud under their present provisions. much of this fraud the present as are chiefly responsible. There is one way by which the fraudulent disition of these lands can be defistopped and therefore I have d the secretary of the interior to ow no patent to be issued to public nds under any law until by an exnation on the ground actually in pliance with that law has been nd to exist. For this purpose antee are urgently required, unless ven bona fide, would be settlers will put to grave inconvenience, or elsa fraud will in large part go on. Fur-fraud will in large part go on. Fur-did be enabled to employ enough ing experts to examine the validity mineral land claims, and to unuse of the mineral fuels still beto the United States. The presto 160 acres puts a premium on by making it impossible to de-certain coal fields and yet comwith the law. It is a scandal to tain laws which sound well, but make fraud the key without great natural resources must reclosed. The law should give inals and corporations under propgovernment regulation and control. details of which I shall not at ent discuss,) the right to work its of coal land large enough for Mable development. My own be-is that there should be provision leasing coal, oil and gas rights un-proper restrictions. If the addition. force of special agents and mining aperts I recommend if provided and used, the result will be not only to stop land frauds, but prevent delays in patenting claims, and to conceive the adispensable fuel resources of the na-

tion clause altogether.

RIGHTS OF WAY AND PRIVI-LEGES.

Many of the existing laws affecting shis of way and privileges on public ands and reservations are illogical and unfair. Some work injustice by grant withof protect the grantee in his possession permanent improvement made at 86 expanse. In fairness to the govarge expense. mment, to the holders of rights and twileges on the public lands, and to a people whom the latter serve. I the revision and enactment of laws in an comprehensive act, ng that the regulations and the may be extended to all, to the end that aregulated or monopolistic control of reat natural resources may not be acquired or misused for private ends.

PRIVATE HOLDINGS WITHIN NATIONAL FORESTS.

The boundaries of the national for-at reverves unavoidably include cer-ain valuable timber lands not owned with the control of the second government. Important among the land grants of various For more than two years s with the land grantees egotiations we been in progress, looking toward arrangement by which the forest on lands within national forest may be preserved by the re-Aral of the present crop of timber der rules present crop of timber vice, and its perpetuation may be sured by the transfer of the land to be government without cost. The adtage of such an arrangement to the ent lies in the acquisition of protection is necessary ral weifare. The advantage to wada is found in the proposal them to consolidate their hold-limber within allow them to consolidate their hold-as of imber within forest reserves if exchole, after deeding their lands the government, and thus to cut when instead of alternate sections, though the amount of timber in each as would be the same. It is possi-the that legislation will be required authorize this or a similar arrange-

range controversies opposition to the grazing fee is prac-tically at an end, and the stockmen are carnestly supporting the forest reare carnestly supporting the forest re-serve and co-operating with it effective-ly for the improvement of the range. The situation on the open govern-ment range is strikingly different. Its carrying capacity has probably been reduced one-half by over-grazing and is still failing. Range controversies in many places are active and bitter and life ond prometiy are often in dances

life and property are often in danger The interests both of the livestock inthe interests both of the investock in-dustry and of the government are need-lessly impaired. The present situation is indefensible from any point of view, and it should be ended. I recommend that a bill be enacted

which will provide for government con-trol of the public range through the department of agriculture, which alone is equipped for that work. Such a bill should insure to each locality, rules for grazing specially adapted to its needs, and should authorize the collection of a reasonable grazing fee. Above all, the rights of the settler and home-maker should be absolutely guaranteed. Much of the public land can only be used to advantage for grazing when fenced. Much of the fencing has been done for that reason and also to prevent other stock owners from using the land to which they have an equal right under the law, reasonable fencing under the law, reasonable fencing which promotes the use of the range and yet interferes neither with ment nor with other range rights, would be thoroughly desirable if it were legal, yet the law forbids, and the law must and will be enforced. I will see to it that the illegal fences are removed unless Congress at the present session, takes steps to legalize proper fencing by government control of the range.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT. The White House, Dec. 17, 1906.

BANDIT RAISULI

Makes Threats Against French and Spanish in Tangler.

Paris, Dec. 17 .- Kaisuli, the bandit chief who has terrorized the people residing in the vicinity of Tangier, Morocco, has according to an interview. published here today, indulged in open threats against the French and Spanish residents. He is quoted as having declared that he will not tolerate the presence of foreign warships at Tan-gier, adding "I have written to the authorities at Fez and will write to the legations notifying them that expiration of five days the warships must depart."

KING OSCAR IMPROVING.

Stockholm, Dec. 17.-King Oscar con-tinues to improve. His general condition this morning is noticeably better. His recovery, however, is expected to be slow. The following bulletin was issued today by his majesty's attending

physicians: "The king passed a good quiet night. His temperature is 99.1. The action of the heart is stronger and the mucus in the trachea has not increased."

married.

THIRD DAY.

gether with the other buildings.

THE FRENCH COMPANY.

BURNHAM SENTENCED.

General Consul for Mutual Reserve Life Gets Two Years.

New York, Dec. I.-George Burnham, Jr., general counsel for the Mutual Re-serve Life Insurance company, recently convicted of larceny, today was sentenced to serve two years in the state prison. Cristobal, inspecting carefully the houses of both the white and colored employes, married and unmarried, to-

ELECTROCUTED IN HIS HOME.

Oakland, Cal., Dec. 17.—Arthur P. Thom-as, 20 years of age, a newspaperman, met death at his home on Seventh avenue yes-terday, being electrocuted as he altempt-ed to turn on the electric light in the bathroom of the h use. Death was instan-taneous, as the current passed directly through the upper part of the body near the bart.

by the commission for the use of the government employes-no warning of our coming being given. I inspected plosion. There has been for the last six months a well-nigh steady decline in the death rate for the population of the zone, this being largely due to the coming being given. the Ancon hospital, going through varithe Ancon hospital, going through vari-ous wards both for white patients and for colored patients. I inspected por-tions of the constabulary (zone police), examining the men individually. I al-so examined certain of the schools and decrease in deaths from pneumonia, which has been the most fatal disease on the isthmus. In October there were 99 deaths of every kind among the em-ployes of the isthmus. There were then on the rolls 5,500 whites, sevenso examined certain of the schools and saw the school children, both white and colored, speaking with certain of the teachers. In the afternoon of this day I was formally received in Pana-ma by President Amador, who, together with the government and all the people of Panama, treated me with the most considered courtesy for which L here. eighths of them being Americans. Of these whites but two died of disease, and as it happened neither man was an American. Of the 6,000 white Americans, including some 1,200 women and chilldren, not a single death has oc-curred in the past three months, whereconsiderate courtesy, for which I here-by extend my most earnest thanks. I as in an average city in the United States the number of deaths for a sim-ilar number of people in that time would have been about 30 from disease. was driven through Panama and in a was driven through Panama and in a public square was formally received and welcomed by the president and other members of the government: and in the evening I attended a dinner given by the president, and a reception, which was also a government func-tion. I also drove through the streets

DIMINUTION OF MOSQUITOES.

In Panama and Colon the death rate has also been greatly reduced, this be-ing directly due to the vigorous work of of Panama for the purpose of observ-ing what had been done. We slept the special brigade of employes who have been inspecting houses where the stegomyia mosquito is to be found, and at the Hotel Tivoli, at Ancon, which is on a hill directly outside of the city of Panama, but in the zone. destroying its larvae and breeding places, and doing similar work in ex-

in short, in performing all kinds of hygichic labor. A little over a year ago all kinds of mosquitoes, including the two fatal species, were numerous about the Culebra cut. In this cut On Friday morning we left the hotel at 7 o'clock and spent the entire day going through the Culebra cut-the spot in which the most work will have to be done in any event. We watched the during last October every room of every different steam shoves working; we saw the drilling and blasting, we saw many of the dirt trains (of the two different types used, both carrying the earth away from the steam shovels and house was carefully examined, and on two mosquitoes, neither of them of the two fatal species, were found.

PANAMA AND COLON.

depositing it on the dumps—some of the dumps being run out in the jungle merely to get rid of the earth, while in other cases they are being used for dou-The sanitation work in the cities of Panama and Colon has been just as important as in the zone itself, and in many respects much more difficult; cause it was necessary to deal ble tracking the railway, and in pre-paring to build the great dams. I vis-ited many of the different villages, inthe already existing population, which naturally had scant sympathy with revolutionary changes, the value of which they were for a long time not able to perceive. In Colon the popuspecting throughly many different buildings-the local receiving hospitals, the houses in which the unmarried white workmen live, those in which the unmarried colored workmen live; also able to perceive. In Colon the popu-lation consists largely of colored labor-ers who, having come over from the West Indies to work on the canal, abandon the work and either take to the brush or lie idle in Colon itself; thus peopling Colon with the least de-sirable among the imported laborers, for the good and steady men of course continue at the work. Yet astonishing progress has been made in both citles. In Panama 50 per cent of the streets that are to be paved at all are already paved with an excellent brick pavethe quarters of the white married emthe quarters of the white married em-ployes and of the married colored em-ployes; as well as the commissary stores, the bath houses, the water-clos-ets, the cook sheds for the colored laborers, and the government canteens, or hotels, at which most of the white employes take their meals. I went through the machine shops. During the day I talked with scores of different men-superintendents and heads of depart-ments, divisions and bureaus; steampaved with an excellent brick pave-ment laid in heavy concrete, a few of shovel men, machinists, conductors, en-gineers, clerks, wives of the American employes, health officers, colored la-borers, colored attendants, and man-agers of the commissary stores where the streets being still in process of paving. The sewer and water services in the city are of the most modern hygienic type, some of the service havfood is sold to the colored laborers; wives of the colored employes who are ing just been completed.

COLON WATER SUPPLY.

It was not practicable, with the ford at the commission's disposal, and in On Saturday morning we started at 8 o'clock from the hotel. We went through the Cluebra cut, stopping off view of the need that the force be used in the larger town of Panama to begin this work before early last winter. Water mains were then laid in to see the marines, and also to inves-tigate certain towns; one, of white employes, as to which in certain re-spects complaint had been made to me; and another town where I wantthe town and water was furnished to the people early in March from a tem-porary reservoir. This reservoir proved to be of insufficient capacity before the end of the dry season and the shortage me: and another town where I want-ed to see certain houses of the colored employes. We went over the site of the proposed Gatun dam, having on the irst day inspected the sitese of the proposed La Boca and Sosa dams. We went out on a little toy railway to the reservoir, which had been built to straight the seconds of Color with was made up by hauling water over the Panama railroad, so that there was at all times an ample supply of the very best water. Since that time the new reservoir back of Mount Hope has been practically completed. I visited this reservoir. It is a lake over a mile long and half a mile broad. It now carries some 500,000,000 gallons of to supply the people of Colon with water for their houses. There we took lunch at the engineers' mess. We then went through the stores and ships of first class water.

One of the most amusing (as well as dishonest) attacks made upon the com-mission was in connection with this reservoir. The writer in question usually confined himself to vague general mendacity; but in this case he speci-fically stated that there was no water At the outset I wish to pay a tri-bute to the amount of work done by fically stated that there was no water in the vicinity fit for a reservoir (I drank it, and it was excellent), and that this particular reservoir would never hold water anyway. Accompany-ing this message, as I have said above, is a photograph of the reservoir, as I myself saw it, and as it has been in but to the amount of work done by the French Canal company under very clifficult circumstances. Many of the buildings they put up were excellent and are still in use, though, naturally, the houses are now getting out of re-pair and are being used as dwellings

Secy. Metcalf briefly responded, de claring that he always had taken terest in the American navy. His first assignment as a member of the house of representativos, he said, was to the naval committee and that interest became intensified. The secretary then received the offi-

cers and employes of the navy department At 11 o'clock Charles J. Bonaparte, the retiring secretary of the navy, took the prescribed oath as attorney general and entered upon his new dutes. The obligation was administered by Mr. Sornberger, the appointment clerk in the department of justice, in the presence of Mr. Bonaparte's pre-decessor, William H. Moody, the assist-NO CAUSE FOR COMPLAINT ABOUT ants attorney general, the solicitor gen eral and the principal officers of th I came to the conclusion that, speaking generally, there was no warrant for com-plaint about the food. Doubtless it grows monotonous after awhile. Any man ac-customed to handling large masses of men knows that some of them, even though otherwise very good men, are sure to grumble about something and usually about their food. Schoolboys, college boys, and boarders in boardinghouses make similar complaints; so do soldiers and sallors. department of justice. Mr. Moody was the first to offer congratulations. Mr. Bonaparte declared he would be guided in the performance of his duties by the example and counsel of his predecessor

existence ever since the article in que similar saflors. tion was published. With typical American humor, the engineering corps still at work at the reservoir have christened a large boat which is now used on the Of the nineteen or twenty thousand day laborers employed on the canal, a few hundred are Spaniards. These do excei-ient work. Their foremen toid me that they did twice as well as the West India reservoir by the name of the individual who thus denied the possibility of the reservoir's existence.

COLON PAVEMENTS.

I rode through the streets of Colon eeing them at the height of the rain season, after two days of almost un-exampled pourdown, when they were at their very worst. Taken as a whole they were undoubtedly very bad; as bad as Pennsylvania avenue in Washington before Grant's administration. Front street is already in thoroughly satisfac-tory shape however. Some of the side streets are also in good condition. In others the change in the strets is rapid-

ly going on. Complaint was made to me by an en-tirely reputable man as to the character of some of the material used for re-pairing certain streets. On investigation the complaint proved well found-ed, but it also appeared that the use of the material in question had been abandoned, the commission after hav-ing tried it in one or two streets finding

<text> it not appropriate. The result of the investigation of this honest complaint was typical of what occurred when I investigated most of the other honest complaints made to me. That is, where the complaints were not made wantonly or maliciously, they almost always proved due to fail-ure to appreciate the fact that time was necessary in the creation and completion of this titanic work in a tropic wilderness.

UNJUST CRITICISM.

Care and forethought have been ex-Care and forethought have been ex-ercised by the commission, and nothing has reflected more credit upon them than their refusal either to go ahead too fast or to be deterred by the fear of criticism from not going ahead fast enough. It is curious to note the fact that many of the most severe critics of the commission criticise them for pre-cisely opposite reasons, some complain-ing bitterly that the work is not in a more advanced condition, while others complain that it has been rushed with such haste that there has been insuffi-cient preparation for the hygiene and cient preparation for the hygiene and comfort of the imployes. As a matter of fact neither criticism is just. It would have been impossible to go quicker than the commission has gone. for such quickness would have meant

answerstone

NEGRO LABORERS.

(Continued on page two.)

POLICING THE ZONE.

In addition to attending to the health of the employes, it is of course necessary to provide for policing the zone. This is done by a police force which at present numbers over 200 men, under Capt. Shan-ton. About one-fifth of the men are white and the others black. In different places I questioned some 30 or 30 of these men,

ly rebuild and enlarged and the pres-ent plant is handling close to 1,000 tons per day. But during the administra-tion of Mr. Channing 1,500,000 tons of The housewives purchase their supplies directly, or through their husbands, from the commissary stores of the commission. All withwhom I spoge agreed that the sup-plics were excellent, and all but two stat-ed that there was no complained to the prices were excessive as compared to the prices in the states. On investigation I did not feel that this complaint was well founded. The married men ate at home. The unmarried men sometimes ate at pri-vate boardinghouses, or private messes, but more often, judging by the answers of those whom I questioned, at the gov-ernment canteens or hotels where the meal costs 20 cents to each employe. This 30-cent meal struck me as being as good a meal as we get in the United States at the ordinary hotel in which a 50-cent meal is provided. The housewives purchase their supplies

tion of Mr. Channing 1,500,000 tons of ore have been treated, from which has been produced about 90,600,000 pounds of copper. At the present time the company is producing this metal at a cost of around 5 cents per pound. The Utah Consolidated has paid dividends to the amount of \$5,136,000 and with the one recently posted for January payment, a total of \$6,036,000.

Mr. Channing came to Salt Lake from Mr. Channing came to Saft Lake from the Mesabi range of mountains in Minnesota, where he managed the Picands-Mather irofh properties. Prior to that he managed the properties of United States steel corporation and be-fore that served the Chicago, Mil-waukee & St. Paul Rallway company as superintendent of mining evolution as superintendent of mining explora

THE PROPERTIES.

It is not the intention of Mr. Chan-ning to leave until his successor, whose appointment has not been announced is made acquainted with the mine smelting situation. The site for the new \$1,000,000 smelter has not been seected, but probably will be before New Years' day.

The properties that Mr. Chanai.g will take charge of, says Horace '. Stavenn, in the Copper Handbook, and the copper Handbook, and the charge the Cerro de Pasco mines, located near Lima, Peru. The owners are James H. Haggin, J. Plerpont Morgan, N. Mek, Twombley, and other New York capi-talists. The company operating the mines was orgnanized in 1902, under the laws of New Jersey, with a scapi-talization of \$10,000,000. Associated with it is the Cerro de Pasco Investment company, which is generally considered to be a "shield" to protect the mining company from grafters domestic and Peruvian both. The properties that Mr. Channing will Peruvian both.

The district is a famous mining cen. ter. It is 14,300 feet above the sea, and this elevation works against it that labor is quickly fatugues on account of the difficult respiration. The sur-rounding country is bleak, compelling food and supplies to be brought from a distance. There is a town of mine workers estimated at from 5,000 to 20,000,

SPLENDID CLIMATE.

The climate is a peculiar one, in that it seldom rains, and ofter hails, while there is never a layer of snow on the ground. Between summer and winter the variation is less than 20 degrees. The low attitude makes for mild winters while the high altitudes prevents

ters while the task warm summers. Silver was discovered at the mines in 1630 and prior to the close of the nineteenth century it is estimated that 450,000,000 ounces of silver had been carried away. This was mined by primitive hand methods and carried on llamas a distance of six miles to primitive smelters, whence it was carried 200 miles to Lima on llamas. 1870 the ratiroad came to Oroya and displaced this primitive transpor. tation method

PECULIAR GEOLOGY.

The geology of the district is pe-culiar and authorities differ much on on in the subject. Mineral is found in every claim in the district, which is a mile wide and between one and two miles wide. Under modern methods the ores develop gold, siliver, copper and colbal. The upper zone carries mostly silver in decomposed quartz. At a depth of 100 feet the silver ore is mixed with copper, and still deeper the copper predominates. So far the copper ores have averaged from 25 to 40 per cent in tenor, but only the choicest ore has been shipped, owing to high transportation charges to high transportation charges.

EXPENSIVE EQUIPMENT.

NEGRO LABORETS. The West India laborers are fairly, but diversion of the ment diversion of the ment diversion of the ordinary day laborers are to be found as foremen, as skilled mechanics, as policemen, are good men-and many of the ordinary day laborers are also good. But theusands of those but the ordinary day laborers are also good. But theusands of those our expensely go off into the jumple to budy after the first three or four days as to cause a serious diminution of the meunt of labor performed on Friday and are to be ach week. The negroes generally do their own cock-mer was a wide variation in the char-acter of these cooking sheds. It some where the camps were completed, the bathrooms and water closets, were all The present company has disregard. ed the old workings, and operates five shafts, each of two compartments. with modern machinery throughout. The ore in sight is estimated from 2,000,000 to 75,000,000 tons. The mines are regarded as the most expensive cop er propositions in the world. Bef re a cent of earnings was taken out, the present company spent \$12,000,000 on the mines, the smelter, and the railroad.

insufficient preparation.

questioned some 3) or 3) of thes taking them at random. They