DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1909.



RESIDENT ELECT TAFT will make his second visit to the Panama canal the latter

part of this month. As secre-of war he was there in March. President Roosavelt was there ember, 1905. The visit of the Notening impetus to the work, coming visit of the president elect and will do much to increase the and of the people of this country in the stermination of the next adminis to begin with a clear and erebensive conception the work hich is to connect the two occans and sten the routes of the world's

when Secretary Taft appeared bein the senate committee on interpresed the opinion that the canal accused the opinion that the canal sold be completed within six years for hat July and that its ultimate would be approximately \$306,-non the istimular canal communication men the istimian canal commission and that the width of the locks of canal be increased from 100 to inst the recommendation was apand by the president and indorsed Secretary Taft, although the secresimilted that the increase would to the cost of the work. He conted to the increase of the width bethe he was convinced that the width ist agreed upon would be insufficient able ships of future construc-The order was made.

the secretary's recommendahas was agreed to he urged that there send be no reduction in the wages mute of the fact that, according to is estimate, they were receiving in and privileges from 50 to 60 per

anal was dispensed with. senstary Taft investigated the alopinion that locks could be conpacted with safety was coincided the stupendous work has caused as late as the middle of December, 1986 a report was sent to Washington

led water in about 10 per cent of holes sunk.

h locks.

mpound the waters of the Chagreshe ridge on the hills cast. The dam templated visit to the isthmus. s divided into two parts, one from the



Isthmus to examine operations there special attention. are concern than this dam. The re- in progress and report to him what, in

who signed the majority report of the The idea originated from the it is thought in some quarters, may at that the borings made at close mean another change in the ultimate dation. terals all over the dam site re- plan for the completion of the canal. If it should be deemed advisable to change the present plan to the sea The essence of the

The purpose of the Gatun dam is to possibility of abandoning the work is gamacial lake-that will form in the its construction will be the greatest dge of hills west across the valley to president elect in making his con-

Notwithstanding this report there the work, and the same committee sides.

are still discussion and inquiry re-specting this part of the work, and of aministration was also adopted. Much are not the wole project. It is recalled that the majority opinion of the advisory are the recommendation of the canal and that this opinion was rewary that contract work on the canal and that this opinion was re- ably on the result of the investigation jected by President Roosevelt, who accepted the minority report. The fact Chief Engineer Goethals reported in sensitive for the Gatun dam, and that engineers are still at variance about the plan and that the president time had been rapid, that government sophilod that been rapid, that government needs with safety was coincided is said to be anxious at this late day have competent engineers. No part to have civilian engineers go to the care of the employees had received

As the Gatun dam feature of the at declaration of M. Bunau-Varilia their judgment, ought to be done un- canal is the very latest "sensation" in rk cannot be made a success as Elect Taft the necessity of another mus it will be of interest to refer to the work. Professor Burr, one of the engineers as late as last August. The report goes into particulars respecting the ming the authorities that there was advisory board, is reported to have dam and the locks. The conclusion state for apprehension. In this said very recently that "the location shows that, whatever apprehension exwithe rumor that a subterranean of the Gatun dam was not wise." This, isted elsewhere, the engineers who had in connection with other recent events, the work in hand were not worried dam was undertaken. The short answers are, first, to save eight miles about the stability of the dam's foun-

by the torrential rushes of the Chagres. The essence of the opinion on the which, coming down from the moun-other side is that, while the dam itself tains, is subject to sudden floods. As according to the report referred to, has is true of the foundation of the immoney. It has been said that the sea level plan would cost \$500,000,000. The form a continuation of the dam, are this danger had to be guarded against so pervious that it will be impossible in some way, and the Gatun dam was not to be considered, but the fact that to impound the flow of the Chagres or the result to imprison its waters into a lake. and a half miles long and Mr. Taft and the interest of the whole are that because of the geological the eastward of the canal zone and when completed extend from one country in the project warrant the structures of the isthmus the founda- flows into the zone and through many tions of the dam are, by nature, so unstable that no engineering skill can valleys and gorges to empty into the Caribbean sea, a few miles west of Colon, where the canal has its endivided into two parts, one from the The present congress is tolerably overcome their inherent fault; that Colon, so the spillway, the well informed of the work that had the dam will be ever settling in one trance.

a of the locks to the spillway, the weil informed of the work that had the dam will be ever setting in the dam. Will be ever setting in the been done on the canal up to 1907, as point or another, opening fissures through a small hill that rises in the bers of the appropriation committee of the dam. Will be ever setting in one done on the canal up to 1907, as point or another, opening fissures through a small hill that rises in the bers of the appropriation committee of the house of representatives visited to frequently slough off its bulky the personnel of the operative staff



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the commission and chief engineer: Major D. D. Gaillard, Major W. L. Sibert, Colonel W. C. Gorgas, H. A. Rousseau, Jackson Smith and Joseph Bucklin Bishop. Mr. Magoon, present The total length of the canal will chestnut, llcorice, etc. The bento is

the progress up to this time has been nal in September, 1907, was 29,845 principal stations at a cost of 7½ the result of unanimity between the men. Of this force 23,667 were at cents; also pots of tea, including teapresent staff, which was appointed in work for the commission and 6,238 for pot and earthen teacup, for 2 cents! 1907. This staff is composed of Colo-nel George W. Gothals, chairman of force has fluctuated since.

provisional governor of Cuba, was one of the coadjutors of Mr. Shonts when ing is a synopsis of the story of the green, is neatly wrapped and the conthe personnel of the operative staff the later was chairman of the com-have taken place. Each change has mission. the later was chairman of the com-treaty under which the canal is being constructed: the later was chairman of the com-locality admit."

Jan. 12, 1903, a treaty between the United States and Colombia for the construction of the canal was signed in Washington and was ratified by the senate March 23. The Colombian senate rejected this Sept. 14, the same year, authorizing the government to

negotiate a new treaty. Panama declared its independence Nov. 3, 1903. The United States recognized the independence of Panama Nov. 6, 1903. Against this action Colombia lodged a protest with the state department in Washington. M. Buhau-Varilia, envoy extraordinery and minister plenipotentiary of the republic of Panares, was formally re-ceived by President Roosevelt Nov. 13, Two days later the 1903. commissioners arrived in New York, and Nov. 18 a canal treaty between the United States and Panama was signed by Secretary Hay and Minister Bunau-Varilla.

The Panama Canal Company of France transferred its rights to the United States April 22, 1904. This government paid to the French com-pany \$40,000,000. The republic of Pauama was paid \$10,000,000 by the United

The first survey for a canal across the isthmus was made in 1843 by M. Garella, a French engineer. The De Leeseps project was formed in 1879.

In January, 1902, M. Lampre came to the United States to offer the project, as far as it had been completed at that time, at an approximate price of \$40,000,000.

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FRANK H. BROOKS.

A HARMONY OF VULGARITY. A glance at the so called comic supplements of the Sunday editions of a great number of American newspapers fills the lover of his kind with something akin to despair. These sheets have one artistic quality: Every part finds its place in a perfect harmony, but it is a harmony of vulgarity. The idea, if there is one, is cheap and often demoralizing, the drawing is so ele-mentary that an uncducated child may not only understand but execute it, the color glares at the innocent reader like a nightmare, and the printing is so had that it leaves nothing to the imagina-tion. The entire product bears the same relation to the art of conveying thought by a symbol that a cheap phonograph roaring out-no other phrase expresses it-a vulgar vaudeville catch tune bears to the art of music. From both those who love art, civilization and humanity must turn away as they would from the spectacle of the Muses. turned prostitutes and soliciting on the streets.

JAPANESE LUNCHES.

"Japanese dishes fail to satisfy Americans," says General Philip "Imagine a diet without milk, Reade. bread, butter, jam, coffee, salad or any sufficient quantity of nicely cooked vegetables, without pudding, stewed fruit and with comparatively little fresh fruit. Along the main railroad artery neat little boxes of Japanese food (bento) are offered for sale at the The bento may contain in neat separate compartments prawn, fish, chick sweet pickle, tripe, a slice of cooked

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WILLIAM

Laymen will naturally ask why the

excavation; second, to guard the

canal from the danger of being flooded

The Chagres river, about which so

H.TAFT

The Republic of Cuba Will Soon "Go It Alone; Uncle Sam's Help to the Plucky Little Island

inted a majority of the members of senate and the house. Politically administration starts in without midicap

mong the beneficial reforms promed by President Gomez are wise imignation laws and the establishment agricultural banks and radical labor Magoon's Administration. silation. The vote by which Gomez establishment of all new govern-

to Cuban Independence. The set which had assisted the hiding places as rebels came in and

linhod in 1806.

LL United States authority in | learn the first lessons of citizenship. Cuba will be withdrawn Jan. 28 of the current year. These conditions existed to a greater or less extent up to the time that Sec-The administration of the retary Taft was sent down there to help the new government in untangling the We resident, The Liberal party are doles for congress was in a state dolce far niente. There was a sem-blance of autonomous government, but the United States minister and the consuls under him were kept busy. In spite of his skill in the settlement of trouble the island was still in need of

help when Secretary Taft was called from the mission.

He was succeeded early in the Octoas sleeted indicates the island is in ber of 1906 by Charles E. Magoon, tend with the new executive. The Muns showed that few failed to matche the right of franchise. The Muns was the right of franchise. The wential exceptions, peaceable. Up-meanest type of the industry. It con-sisted of horse stealing, the robbing of the stablishment of all new movements in the raiding of pigpens. henroosts and the raiding of pigpens. anta The present chief magistrate sposed the candidacy of the first wident of the land, Estrada Pal-taken to Havana they were turned taken to Havana they were busiled at That was in 1905. In the revo-bilion against Palma in 1906 Gomez to the civil magistrates without any was strated on the charge of con- parade. In the trite language of Mamany, but subsequently he was re- goon, who had learned how to use short words in Nebraska, where he

I in not necessary in this connec- had grown up, the prisoners were a to elaborate on the causes which "jugged." It was a new word in Cuba. a to Cuban Independence. When Heretofore prisoners in Cuba had re-man was driven out of the country garded arrest as something theatric, a natives were unlit to establish or what a government. Many of the staling. It was not very long after this change before the bandit indus-this change before the bandit indusde had broken sheir spirit. Some of try in Cuba died of an overdose of

Mader to achieve their liberty, was Mealed to for protection. The meed Spanisi oppression had borne that The bundlit was at large. The and was afraid of its own. It was at strange that murder, rapine and cerned, the United States governor

previsional government was es-land in 1806. Not until the states intervened did to the some of the office seekers who rant. Some of the office sectors who had states intervened did the na-had been hanging about the capital ad stars were necessary to give them is privileges for which they had bat-ma Troops from this country were intributed about the danser points ambated from the danger points. Any well meaning natives had to be stad from the chaparral to which may had fied for safety in order to brought about a healthy condition in



Distances interest of 1 CHARLES E. MAGOON, PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR OF CUBA.

Some little facts. The property little and the propec

Magoon, and that enabled him to has been about 5,300 officers and men bring about other reforms, in all of at iwenty-seven stations. They have which the people of Cuba were the made a topographical survey of the is-beneficiaries. I and and have mingled freely with the

A few of the old regime had looked up at this insignia with more or less veneration, not because it recalled Spanish rule, but because it was supposed to represent some type royalty. The American provisional government occupied the big floor of the palace, and the American flag flut-tered all day long from the staff on the roof. The old regime soon learned that that was the insignia to salute. been trotted to the civil courts the chief of police, sanitary inspector and director of education. director of education.

Money For Sanitation.

was told that it could have all the agencies of satilation that have been money it wanted for improving the established, assisted by a national healthful conditions of the country, Sanitary brigades were installed in all people of Cuba have welcomed the Sanitary brigades were installed in all the towns where there had been acourges. Hundreds of men were en-gaged in the work of disinfection, and in many places where it had been un-safe for even a native to put his foot one may now lie down in safety. Hundreds is becoming Americanized. American money is the currency of Cuba today. Many of the eigarmakers in and arount Havana asked not jong ago that their waxes be paid in works.

ages that their wages be paid in United States money instead of Span-ish gold. When the deniand was re-fused the wurkmen struck. They were the workmen struck. They were bedre within the last two years is a bile to the marked to their bedress on their own terms. They are now reselving American correctly in its various forme, paper and coin. It is soft to the near future. Its pattern is the best government on earth, and it it is only true to lowdr it cannot united States sells annually to the states to lowdr it cannot fall. ELY BUTLER-AYER. acceleration of the second sec

| | oys. The United States military force | huses.

the provinces, but it gained friends for | since the arrival of Governor Magoon

When Governor Magoon went to Ha-wana be established himself in the palace of the city. A marble repro-duction of the Spanish coat of arms was over the entrance of the palace, the country,

Governor Magoon, speaking of the conditions of Cuba, said: "When we say farewell to Cuba the little repub-lice will have all the machinery of a sound, logical and representative government. A great central road through the Island, with branches north and wouth in each of the six provinces, 10 harbors on the const. is under way. After gangs of chicken theyes had idle labor will und employment in the future, and farmers will be enabled to lawless element discovered that the get their crops to market without de-American governor was the head of lay or unreasonable cost. The courts everything. He was the army, the

"The new president will continue to have the necessary military support The better element of the island after we have left the island.

HOUSE CARS IN EUROPE.

to practical ness. One popular car on Practically the government of the tains a completely equipped kitchen island is Cuban, but over it all the and sleeping berths for six persons and United States has kept a watchful has seats on top like the old London.