# DESERET EVENING NEWS: MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1903.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE TO CONCRESS.

d'entinued from page two.) id be no cessation in adding to the mits of the lighting strength t. Meanwhile the navy de-and the officers of the navy oll their part by providing vice at sea under conditions eulisted men are learning battleships, cruisers, and with high efficiency in boats. quadron formations, and the set and squares for an arbits, and the standard of marksmanship is being stadily raised. The best work ashore is indispensable, but the highest duty a naval officer is to exercise com mand at sen.

# BASE IN PHILIPPINES.

The establishment of a naval base in the Philippines ought not to be longer below a base is desirable in eace; in time of war it would ensable, and its lack would s. Without it our fleet would almous. Without it our next would helpless. Our naval experts are ead that Subig bay is the proper-e for the purpose. The national in-sts require that the work of fortifihelpless. ation and development or a naval sta-tion at Subig bay be begun at an early for under the best conditions it is work which will consume much time. A GENERAL STAFF WANTED.

this eminently desirable, however, that have should be provided a naval genstaff on lines similar to those of al staff lately created for the Within the navy department itneeds of the service have ht about a system under which at about a general staff are partial-rformed; for the bureau of navi-n has under its direction the war re, the office of naval intelligence, he board of inspection, and has n in close touch with the general rd of the navy. But though under excellent officers at their head, se boards and bureaus do good work. y have not the authority of a gen-staff, and have not sufficient scope

a proper readiness for emer We need the establishmnt by f a body of trained officers, who exercise a systematic control military affairs of the navy, and be advisers of the secretary thorized

# ISTHMIAN CANAL.

#### listory of Endeavors to Have One Constructed.

By the act of June 28, 1902, the Conress authorized the president to enter no treaty with Colombia for the buildthis treaty every concession was made to the people and to the government of Colombia. We were more than just in canal across the isthmus of ama; it being provided that in the Panama: It being provided that in the event of failure to secure such treaty after the lapse of a reasonable time, recourse should be had to building a email through Nicaragua. It has not been necessary to consider this alter-native, as I am enabled to lay before the senate a treaty providing for the building of the oral providing for the dealing with them. Our generosity was such as to make it a serious question whether we had not gone too far in their interest at the expense of our liding of the canal across the isthmus Panama. This was the route which of Panama. emmended itself to the deliberate adgment of the Congress, and we can now acquire by treaty the right to con struct the canal over this route. Th The uestion now, therefore, is not by which oute the isthmian canal shall be built, or that question has been definitely and irrevocably decided. The question simply whether or not we shall have an isthmian canal.

### MANDATE OF CONGRESS.

When the Congress directed that we should take the Panama route under treaty with Colombia, the essence of the ondition, of course, referred not to the government which controlled that route, but to the route itself; to the tertiory across which the route lay, not to the name which for the moment the territory bore on the map. The purpose of the law was to authorize the presi-

congress was called to ratify it the vote against ratification was unani-mous. It does not appear that the gov-ernment made any real effort to secure ratification ratification. REVOLUTION IN PANAMA.

treaty.

the Congress a revolution broke out in Panama. The people of Panama had long been discontented with the republic of Colombia, and they had been kept quiet only by the prospect of the conclusion of the treaty, which was to them a matter of vital concern. When them a matter of vital concern. When it became evident that the treaty was hopelessly lost, the people of Panama rose literally as one man. Not a shot was fired by a single man on the isth-mus in the interest of the Colombian government. Net a life was lost in the accomplishment of the revolution. The Colombian troops stationed on the isth-mus, who had long been unpaid, made common cause with the people of Pa-nama, and with astonishing unanimity the new republic was started.

internal revolution in the state of Pa-nama, or any state of the United States of Colombia, but will maintain quell outbreak, October, 1850.-Revolutionary plot to bring about independence of the istha perfect neutrality in connection with ch domestic altercations. The United such domestic altercations. The Chem-States will, nevertheless, hold them-selves ready to protect the transit trade mus. July 22, 1851,—Revolution in rou: southern provinces. Nov. 14, 1851.-Outbreak at Chagres. across the isthmus against invasion of cither domestic or foreign disturbances of the peace of the state of Panama. \* \* Neither the text nor the spirit of the citouther in the state of the spirit Man-of-war requested for Chagres. June 27, 1853.-Insurrection at of the stipulation in that article by

gota, and consequent disturbance on isthmus. War vessel demanded, May 23, 1854.-Political disturbances; which the United States engages to preerve the neutrality of the isthmus var vessel requested. June 28, 1854 .-- Attempted revolution. of Pahama, imposes an obligation on this government to comply with the re-Oct. 24, 1854.-Independence of isth-mus demanded by provincial legislaquisition [of the president of the United States of Colombia for a force am April, 1856 .- Riot, and massacre of Americans. May 4, 1856.—Riot. May 18, 1856.—Riot.

June 3, 1856.-Riot

to protect the isthmus of Panama from a body of insurgents of that country]. The purpose of the stipulation was to guarantee the ischmus against seizure

### or invasion by a foreign power only," ATTY.-GEN. SPEED'S ADVICE.

Atty.-Gen. Speed, under date of Nov. 7, 1865, Vivised Secy. Seward as fol-

landed Dec, 18, 1858 .- Attempted secession of Panama. "From this treaty it can not be sup-posed that New Granada invited the United States to become a party to the intestine troubles of that govern-ment, nor did the United States become bound to take identified States become April, 1859.-Riots. September, 1860.-Outbreak.

bound to take sides in the domestic breils of New Granada. The United

tendente.

War

Oct. 2. 1856 .- Conflict between two na-

ive parties. United States forces

April 4, 1862 .- Measure to prevent reb-

States troops landed, August, 1865.—Riots; unsuccersful at-tempt to invade Panama.

March, 1856 .- Unsuccessful revolu-

April, 1867 .- Attempt to overthrow

August, 1867 .- Attempt at revolu-

July 5, 1868.-Revolution; provisional

government inaugurated. April, 1871.- Revolution: followed ap-parently by counter revolution. April, 1873.- Revolution and civil

war which lasted to October, 1875. August, 1876.—Civil war which lasted

### FIRST IDEA OF CANAL.

States did guarantee New Granada in the sovereignty and property over the

territory. This was as against other and foreign governments."

For 400 years, ever since shortly after he discovery of this hemisphere, the canal across the isthmus has been plan-ned. For two score years it has been worked at. When made it is to last for the ages. It is to alter the geography of a continent and the trade routes of the world. We have shown by every treaty we have negotlated or attempted to negotiate with the peoples in con-trol of the isthmus and with foreign pations in reference thereto our consis-tent good faith in observing our obligations; on the one hand to the peo-ples of the isthmus, and on the other hand to the civilized world whose com-mercial rights we are safeguarding and guaranteeing by our action. We have done our duty to others in letter and in spirit, and we have shown the utmost forbearance in exacting our own rights. TREATY CONCLUDED.

Last spring, under the act above re-ferred to, a treaty concluded between

REPUDIATED BY COLOMBIA

March, 1883.-Riot. May, 1883.-Riot. June, 1884 .- Revolutionary attempt the representatives of the republic of Colombia and of our government was ratified by the senate. This treaty was entered into at the urgent solicitation of the people of Colombia and after a December, 1884 .- Revolutionary at-January, 1885,-Revolutionary dis-

governmen!

turbances. March, 1885.—Revolution. body of experts appointed by our gov-ernment especially to go into the mat-April, 1887 .- Disturbance on Panama

until April, 1877. July, 1878.-Rebettion.

December, 1878.-Revolt,

April, 1879.- Revolution.

June, 1879.-Revolution.

rallroad. ter of the routes across the isthmus had pronounced unanimously in favor November, 1887 .- Disturbance on line

of canal. January, 1889.-Riot, 1895 .- Revolution - which January,

lasted until April. March., 1895.—Incendiary attempt. October, 1899.—Revolution. February, 1900, to July, 1900 .- Revolution.

January, 1901.-Revolution. July, 1901 .- Revolutionary disturb-

own; for in our scrupulous desire to pay all possible heed, not merely to the real but even to the fancied rights of September ,1901 .- City of Colon taken our weaker neighbor, who already owed so much to our protection and for-bearance, we yielded in all possible ways to her desires in drawing up the treath ebels. March, 1902 .- Revolutionary disturb-

July, 1902 .- Revolution. COLOMBIA INCAPABLE.

Nevertheless the government of Colombia not merely repudated the treaty, but repudiated it in such man-The above is only a partial list of the riots, and other outbreaks that have oc-curred during the period in question; yet they number 53 for the 57 years. It will be noted that one of them lasted as to make it evident by the time Colombian congress adjourned that not the scantiest hope remained of ever getting a satisfactory treaty from them. The government of Colombia made the treaty, and yet when the Colombian for nearly three years before it was quelled; another for nearly a year. In quened; another for hearly a year. In short, the experience of over half a cen-tury has shown Colombia to be utterly incapable of keeping order on the isth-mus. Only the active interference of the United States has enabled her to preserve so much as a semblance of sovereignty. Had it not been for the exercise by the United States of the Do. exercise by the United States of the po-

Immediately after the adjournment lice power in her interest, her connec-

cans killed. War vessel demanded to quell outbreak. October, 1850.-Revolutionary plot to emn faith of a treaty.

Bo

WHAT FACTS ESTABLISH.

The above recital of facts establishes beyond question: First, that the Unit-ed States has for over half a century patiently and in good faith carried out its obligations under the treaty of 1846; second, that when for the first time it became possible for Colombia to do anything in requital of the services thus repeatedly rendered to it for 57 years by the United States, the Colom-bian government peremptorily and of-Nights in the Coal Camps Are bian government peremptorily and of fensively refused thus to do its part even though to do so would have been to its advantage and immeasurably to the advantage of the state of Panama at that time under its jurisdiction third, that throughout this period rev WILCOX EXPECTS BLOODSHED. olutions, riots, and factional disturb-ances of every kind have occurred one after the other in almost uninterrupted succession, some of them lasting for months and even for yers, while the central government was unable to put Sheriff of Carbon County Says Frouble Beptember, 1860.—Outbreak. Oct. 4, 1880.—Landing of United States forces in consequence, May 23, 1861.—Intervention of the United States forces required by inendente. Oct. 2, 1861.—Insurrection and civil the isthmus of Panama could not be maintained without the armed intervet tion and assistance of the United States. In other words, the government April 4, 1992. Another words, the government els crossing isthmus. June 13, 1862.—Mosquera's troops re-fused admittance to Panama. March, 1865.—Revolution, and United States troops landed. States troops landed. nights are bitterly cold. At Sunnyside, chance to secure its own stability and o guarantee permanent peace on, the construction of a canal across, the isthmus.

UNITED STATES' DUTY.

#### Would Have Been Weakness Not to Recognize New Republic.

Under such circumstances the govern-ment of the United States would have been guilty of folly and weakness, amounting in their sum to a crime against the nation, had it acted other-vise than it did when the revolution of Nov. 3 last took place in Panama. This great enterprise of building an inter-oceanic canal cannot be held up to gratify the whims or out of respect to tal headquarters at Scofield, and found unconscious at his post. He was promptiy cared for, and in a few days will be ready for duty. The mercucy was 15 degrees below zero. gratify the whims, or out of respect to the governmental impotence even more sinister an devil political peculiarities, of people who, though they dwell afar off, yet, against, the wish of the actual dwellers on the isththe officers are quartered are comforta-ble. The coid winds at Scofield are constant, and the hospital corps is busy mus, assert an unreal supremacy over the territory. The possession of a ter-ritory fraught with such peculiar capa. responding to light calls. Various forms of amusement are got-ten up for the benefit of the men, and cities as the isthmus in question car-ries with it obligations to mankind. nyside in good condition, though Capt Webb is not in good health. So the jat-The course of events has shown that this canal cannot be built by private enterprise, or by any other nation than ter is ordered to Scofield for a change therefore it must be built by our own; therefore the United States.

#### COLOMBIA WAS OBDURATE.

Every effort has been made by the government of the United States to persuade Colombia to follow a course which was essentially not only to our which was essentially not only to our interests and to the interests of the world, but to the interests of Colombia itself. These efforts have failed: and Colombia, by her persistence instepuls-ing the advances that have been made, has forced us, for the sake of our own honor, and of the interest and well-be-been to mark of our own percent. ing, not merely of our own people, but of the people of the isthmus of Panama and the people of the civilized coun-tries of the world, to take decisive steps to bring to an end a condition of af-fairs which had become intolerable. PANAMA OFFERS A TREATY.

The new republic of Panama imme-diately offered to negotiate a treaty with us. This treaty I herewith sub-mit. By it our interests are better safeguarded than in the treaty with Colom-bia which was ratified by the sena'e at its last session. It is better in its terms than the treaties offered to us by the republics of Nicaragua and Cos. to Rica. At last the right to begin t<sup>\*</sup>is great undertaking is made available. Panama has done her part. All that down to the coal fields to investigate, has prepared a warm report which he will present at the meeting of the feder ation tonight, and it is understood that t will bear hard against the coal company and in favor of the miners. SHERIFF LOOKS FOR TROUBLE.

Sheriff Wilcox says the worst is to come when the Italians and the Finns are turned out of their homes, and at that time he looks for bloodshed. The sheriff further says;

"Quite a good many are going away already, but the most of them will be on hand. The houses will be needed by the new men coming in from Sait Lake and Sanpete way, so the foreigners hav got to go. More men are going to work every day in the mines, and I know a

a bunch of about 30 coming over from Sample to go to work on Monday. Th mines have been sending out two train boads of coal a day, but yesterday the nt off three. The output is increasing en up their union cards and gone to rit, but of course there are some the unpany won't have under any co tion. There was a fuss made about the hold-up of those witnesses and bonds-men of Demolil's the time we arrested him and took him up to the courtroom, These fellows were drinking in the car, men of Demolif's the time we arrested

Camp life in the country, that is such country as Scofield is at this time of their being witnesses or even with him. If he had he could have had them year, is beginning to tell on the soldier rought along with me. The guards has they said held them up didn't have boys. The days are not so bad, as there is no snow on the ground, and the any guns at the time I saw them." sun shines during the day; but the

CLAIMS GAINS FOR STRIKERS.

A. B. Edler, attorney for the strikers, the climate is less rigorous as the ailaims that they are gaining, and that he soldiers sympathize with them. He titude is about the same as at Sait Lake, and the coke ovens throw out a ionles that any of the strikers have urned to work. good deal of heat. At Castle Clate, the

The ex-miners at Helper are still climate is not severe. Private Fred standing out for recognition of the union, and the agitators are "keeping Johnson of G company was overcome by the cold the other night, at regimentheir courage up." Gen. Cannon is due in this city this

afternoon, on a two days' leave of absence. When he returns, headquar-ters will be made at Castle Gate, with H and G companies as the guard, Two union men made a hostile dem-

onstration Saturday evening, upon non mion miners returning from work, and The strikers have pienty of coal which they laid in before they duit work; and coal is turnished the soldiers unionists were immediately arrest-by a squad of soldiers, escorted beare the justice of the peace, and given by the company, and each tent has a Sibley stove, while the cars in which

) days in jail. Corp. Ray Kenner has reported for duty with Company F. After traveling 150 miles and paying his own expenses, which shows that Company F has one patriotic member at least.

A communication signed, "Miners' Women of Winter Quarters," has been received by the "News" wherein umbrage is taken at the statement made by the wife of the superintendent of the company store and printed in the "News" to the effect that some of the wives of the coal diggers are improvi-dent and prefer to buy new clothes in-stead of mending old enes. This asser-tion is denied, as is the statement that diers have prepared for an extended stay, and their quarters are prepared miners patronize saloons on pay day.

# GILDED BEFORE BIRTH.

are now indulged in. They hope the trouble will be over in time to return With the arrival of a daughter to Mr and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr., yes terday, the world's richest heiress was born. Few knew that the stork hovering over the Rockefellers'



tah Federation of Labor, who went I the announcement of the birth was a the condition of both mother and child was favorable. The baby is now potential heir to the following million Three hundred million dollars, the es-

timated fortune of John D. Rockefeller, to which the baby's father is heir Twenty million dollars, the estimated aresent fortune of John D. Rocke-

feller Jr Two million five hundred thousand, he share of Mrs. Rockefeller in the grune of her father, Senator Nelson V. Aldrich.

It was no disappointment to Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller that the baby was a givi, friends of the family say, Mrs. Abrich is with her daughter,-New York World.

#### Coughs, Colds and Constinution,

First people realize when taking cough constipating besides bring unsafe, partic-narth for children. Foley's Honey and Tar contains no opintes, is sofe and sure and will not constipate. Sold by Johnson-Uratt Drug Co.

A NEW BREED OF HOG.

A NEW BREED OF HOG. ake .- Hurper's Weekly.









Bitterly Cold for the Un-

seasoned Soldiers.

Will Come Just as Soon as

Evictiona Commence.

\* PLENTY OF FUEL.

football is a favorite diversion,

Smith is in command.

Scofield.

Gen. Cannon found the camp at Sun-

and in the meantime Capt. A. A.

Owing to the uncertainty, the sol-

with that in view, and the men man-age to keep comfortable. The men find

arious forms of amusement, and drills

actual control of the 1sthmus of Panama. This purpose has been ful-

### TREATY OF 1846.

In the year 1846 this government en-tered into a treaty with New Granada, the predecessor upon the isthmus of the republic of Colombia and of the present republic of Panama, by which treaty it was provided that the government and citizens of the United States should al-ways have free and open right of way or transit across the isthmus of Pana-ma by any modes of communication that might be constructed, while in return our government guaranteed the perfect neutrality of the above-menmed isthmus with the view that the to transit from the one to the other sea might not be interrupted or emarrassed.

#### UNITED STATES' RIGHTS.

The treaty vested in the United States a substantial property right carved out of the rights of sovereignty and proprty which New Granada then had and possessed over the said territory. The name of New Granada has passed away and its territory has been divided. Its allocessor, the government of Colombia, has ceased to own any property in the

# REPUBLIC OF PANAMA. How and Why New Government

# Was Established.

lew republic, that of Panama in was at one time a sovereign state, and at another time a mere de-partment of the successive confederalons known as New Granada and Co-ombia, has new succeeded to the rights which first one and then the other for-merty exercised over the isihmus. But <sup>8</sup> long as the isthmus endures, the mere geographical fact of its existence, and the peculiar interest therein which is required by our position, perpetuate the solemn contract which binds the holders of the territory to re-spect our right to freedom of transit across it, and binds us in return to safeguard for the fsthmus-ind the world the oversien of that inand the world the exercise of that in-estimable privilege. The true interpreof the obligations upon which the led States entered in this treaty of 1346 has been given repeatedly in the utterances of presidents and scretaries of state. Secy, Cass in 1858 officially stated that the position of this govern. ment as follows:

#### SECY. CASS'S VIEWS.

The progress of events has rendered oceanic route across the narrow portion of Central America vastly important to the commercial world, and especially to the confidencial work, and especially to the United States, whose possessions extend along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and demand the speedlest and easiest modes of com-munication. While the rights of sovmulcation. While the rights of sov-ereignty of the states occupying this region should always be respected, we shall expect that these rights be exer-cised in a spirit beliitting the occasion and the wants and circumstances that have arisen. Sovereignty has its duties as well as its rights, and none of these ba sen as its rights, and none of these local governments, even if administer-ted with more regard to the just de-mands of other nations than they have been, would be permitted, in a spirit of eastern isolation, to close the gates of intercourse on the great highways of the world, and therefore the act by the the world, and justify the act by the pretension that these avenues of trade and travel belong to them, and that they choose to shut them, or, what is slimost equivalent, to encumber them with such unjust relations as would prevent their general use."

# SECY, SEWARD QUOTED.

OUR DUTY CLEAR.

The duty of the United States in the premises was clear. In strict accord-ance with the principles laid down by Secys, Cass and Seward in the official documents above quoted, the United States gave notice that it would per-mit the landing of no expeditionary force, the arrival of which would mean

haos and destruction along the line the railroad and of the proposed canal, and an interrupton of transit as an inevitable consequence.' The de facto government of Panama was re-cognized in the following telegram to Mr. Ehrman:

DE FACTO GOVERNMENT RECOG-NIZED.

"The people of Panama have, by ap-parently unanimous movement, dis-solved their political connection with the republic of Colombia and resumed their becauders."

their independence. When you are sat isfied that a defacto government, re-publican n form and without substantial opposition from its own people, has been established in the state of Pana-publican in form and without substan-ma, you will enter into relations with it as the responsible government of the territory and look to it for all due action to protect the persons and property of citizens of the United States and to keep open the Isthmian transit, in accordance with the obligations of exist-ing treaties governing the relations of the United States to that territory."

COLOMBIA NOTIFIED.

COLOMBIA NOTIFIED. The government of Colombia was notified of our action by the following telegram to Mr. Beaupre: "To people of Panama having, by an apparently unanimous movement, dis-solved their political connection with the republic of Colombia and resumed their independence, and having adopted a government of their own, republican in form, with which the government of the United States of American has entered into relations, the president of the United States, in acordance with the ties of friendship which have so long and so happily existed between the respective nations most earnestly comrespective nations most earnestly com-mends to the governments of Colombia mends to the governments of Colombia and of Panama the peaceful and equit-able settlement of all questions at issue between them. He holds that he is bound not merely by treaty obligations, but by the interests of civilization, to see that the peaceful traffic of the world access the jethmus of Panama shall not across the isthmus of Panama shall not longer be disturbed by a constant succession of unnecessary and wasteful civil wars.'

DISTURBANCES SINCE 1846.

When these events happened, fifty-When these events happened, fifty-seven years had elapsed since the United States had entered into its treaty with New Granada. During that time the governments of New Granada and of its successor, Colombia, have been in a constant state of flux. The following is a partial list of the disturb-ances on the isthmus of Panama dur-ing the period in question as reported to us by our consuls. It is not possible

on with the isthmus would have been sundered long ago,

FORCED TO LAND MARINES. In 1856, in 1860, in 1873, in 1885, in 1901, and again in 1902, sailors and marines from United States war ships were forced to land in order to patrol the isthmus, to protect life and property, and to see that the transit across the isthmus was kept open. In 1861, in 1862, in 1885, and in 1900, the Colombian government asked that the United States government would land troops to protect its interest and maintain order on the isthmus. Perhaps the most extraordinary request is that which has just been received and which runs as follows:

COLOMBIA'S LAST PROPOSITION. "Knowing that revolution has already commenced in Panama [an eminent Co-lombian] says that if the government of the United States will land troops to preserve Colombian sovereignty, and the transit, if requested by Colombian charge d'affaires, this government will declare martial law; and by wittee of ama.

charge d'affaires, this government with declare martial law: and, by virtue of vested constitutional authority, when public order is disturbed, will approve by decree the ratification of the canal treaty as signed; or, if the government of the United States prefers, will call extra session of the congress-with new extra session of the congress—with new and friendly members—next May to ap-prove the treaty. [An eminent Co-lombian] has the perfect confidence of vice president, he says, and if it be-came necessary will go to the isthmus or send representative there to adjust matters along above lines to the satis-faction of the neonly there." faction of the people there." DISPATCH IS NOTEWORTHY.

This dispatch is noteworthy from two This dispatch is noteworthy from two standpoints. Its offer of immediately guaranteeing the treaty to us is in sharp contrast with the positive and contemptuous refusal of the congress which has just closed its sessions to consider favorably such a treaty; it

shows that the government which made the treaty really had absolute control over the situation, but did not choose to exercise this control. The dispatch further calls on its to restore order and secure Colombian supremacy in the isthmus from which the Colombian government has just by its action decided to bar us by preventing the con-struction of the canal.

IMPORTANCE OF ISTHMUS.

The control, in the interest of the commerce and traffic of the whole civilized world, of the means of undisturbed transit across the isthmus of Panama has become of transcendent importance to the United States. We have re-peatedly exercised this control by intervening in the course of domestic dissension, and by protecting the territory from foreign invasion.

### NEUTRALITY MAINTAINED.

In 1853 Mr. Everett assured the Peruvian miniser that we should not hesitate to maintain the neutrality of the isthmus in the case of war between Peru and Colombia. In 1864 Colombia, which has always been vigilant to avail itself of its privileges conferred by the treaty, expressed its expectation that in the event of warbetween Peru and Spain the United States would carry into effect the guaranty of neutrality. There been few administrations of the have been few administrations of the state department in which this treaty has not, either by the one side or the other, been used as a basis of more or less important demands. It was said by Mr. Fish in 1871 that the department of state had reason to believe that an ottack more Golombian soverfield. attack upon Colombian sovereignty on the isthmus had, on several occasions, been averted by warning from this gov-ernment. In 1885, when Colombia was under the menace of hostilities from ward in different communications took the following position: "The United States have taken and will take no interest in any question of "May 22, 1850.—Outbreak; two Ameri-

Pahama has done her part. All that remains is for the American Congress to do its part and forthwith this re-public will enter upon the execution of a project colossal in its size and of well high incalculable posisbilities for the good of this country and the nations of mankind

of mankind. INDEPENDENCE GUARANTEED. By the provisions of the treaty the

United States guarantees and will maintain the independence of the re-public of Panama. There is granted to the United States in perpetuity the use, occupation, and control of a strip 10 miles wide and extending three nautical miles into the sea at either ter minal, with all lands lying outside of the zone necessary for the construction of the canal or for its auxiliary works, and with the islands of the bay of Pan-

PANAMA AND COLON.

The cities of Panama and Colon ar not embraced in the canal zone, but the United States assumes their sanitation United states assumes their sanitation and, in case of need, the maintemmee of order therein; the United States en-joys within the granted limits all the rights, power, and authority which it would possess were it the sovereign of the territory to the exclusion of the exercise of sovereign rights by the re-emptic exercise of sovereign rights by the re-public. All railway and canal property rights belonging to Panama and needed for the canal pass to the United States, including any property of the respective companies in the cities of Panama and Colon; the works, property, and per-sonnel of the canal and railways are exempted from taxation as well in the cities of Panama and Colon as in the canal zone and its dependencies. Free immigration of the personnel and im-portation of supplies for the construc-tion and operation of the canal are Free

Provision is made for the use of mili-tary force and the building of fortifi-cations by the United States for the protection of the transit. granted.

#### OTHER DETAILS.

In other details, particularly as to the acquisition of the interests of the New Panama Canal company and the Panama railway by the United States and the condemntion of private property for the uses of the canal, the stip-ulations of the Hay-Herran treaty are closely followed, while the compensa-tion to be given for these enlarged grants remains the same, being ten mil-lions of dollars payable on exchange of vatifications; and, beginning nine years from that date, an annual pay-ment of \$250,000 during the life of the convention. erty for the uses of the canal, the stip-

convention. THEODORE ROOSEVELT. White House, Dec. 7, 1903.

#### ---A Timely Topic.

At this season of coughs and colds it is well to know that Foley's Honey and Tar is the great st throat and lung remedy. It cures quickly and prevents serjous re-sults from a cold. Sold by Johnson-Pratt Drug Co.

THE STORY It will be found within the pages of the Christmas News, to be issued Saturday, Dec. 19. Our mining, real estate, manufactures, and all our industries, It will be print-THE YEAR printed on heavy paper, and inclosed within 1903 beautifully colored covers. Retail price 15c. In magazine form 25c, including domestic SALT LAKE domestic postage. Special rates to dealers and agents. AND A rare holiday souvenir of Salt Lake to send away

to friends

UTAH.