

ABOUT GUANTANAMO BAY

THE BIG NAVAL STATION WHICH UNCLE SAM IS BUILDING TO DEFEND THE PANAMA CANAL.

(Special Correspondence of the Deseret News by Frank G. Carpenter.)

(Copyrighted by Frank G. Carpenter.)

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.—The navy department is proceeding slowly in fitting out Guantanamo bay as an up-to-date naval station. I understand the work is going on as fast as the appropriations will permit, but the demand for the place is such that congress will probably vote a big sum of money (ward) during the coming session. At present the only buildings that have been constructed are a storeroom, a mile, stable and some quarters for officers. A landing wharf about 150 feet long has been built upon piles and preparations are being made to put in one of the largest dry docks in the world. The coral islands of keys which lie in the harbor have been cleared of the numerous mangrove trees which border their shores, and great efforts have been made to wipe out the mosquitoes. The work is now being done by Cuban laborers, under the direction of our naval officers, but good men are hard to hire, and so far the work of construction is slow. The Americans and the Cubans are at odds in the bay, and the naval officers and marines have their quarters upon them. The little Vixen is used as a supply ship, coming here to Santiago every other day.

IN GUANTANAMO BAY.

Guantanamo bay will undoubtedly be one of our most important naval stations. It has the only large harbor on the south or east coast of Cuba. It lies right here on the windward passage, which is the great artery from the Atlantic into the Caribbean and the main door for all vessels going to the Panama canal. It is just around the corner from Cape Maisi, at the northern end of Cuba, and about 100 miles from the mouth of the bay.

In going to Panama the first bit of Cuban land one sees is Cape Maisi. A little later he gets into the Windward passage, and can see Cuba on one side and Haiti on the other. Guantanamo is not visible, as after a time the boats get pretty well out in the passage. It is so situated, however, that it commands the passage, and thus controls not only the vessels going to Panama but those to Venezuela and all parts of the West Indies by this route. It is only two days by fast vessels from Guantanamo to Colon, and about the same distance to La Guayra, in Venezuela. It is just about one day's steaming to the middle of the Caribbean, or as it is now called, "the American Mediterranean."

The advantage of this station in protecting the Caribbean will be enormous. Should any European power attempt to make the sea a battleground, its gunboats would have to sail about two weeks before they can reach it. The men will not know when to expect an attack, and they will be in about the same position as the Russian marines who came around the world to be defeated by Admiral Togo. Our ships can start out from Guantanamo with their men fresh, and can be fighting within about a day after leaving port.

A GREAT COALING STATION.

Guantanamo will be our chief coaling station in this part of the world. When the present arrangements are completed, at least 50,000 tons of coal will be stored here, and, in time of war, the

supply will be double that amount. Coal can be brought cheaply from Newport News and our vessels will come here for fuel. One of the most important things in naval warfare is to be within easy reach of coal, and all modern conveniences of loading and unloading will be supplied. Some of the coal depots will be on the island in the harbor. The water is deep close to the shores of these islands and some of them so small that the several ships can be loaded from the same island at the same time.

A big supply of ammunition and other necessities will be kept there. There will be large machine works, and every arrangement for the rapid repair of disabled vessels. If a gunboat is injured in an engagement in the Caribbean, it can be towed to Guantanamo and there repaired in the dry dock.

A LOOK AT THE HARBOR.

Guantanamo bay has many advantages over Santiago. When Cervantes was bottled up here his ships had to go out to sea in single file and Holson almost choked the entrance when he sank the Merrimack. The entrance to Guantanamo is more than a mile wide. It is so wide that a half a dozen great battleships can steam out of it at one time and send their broadsides at the vessels of the enemy. There are high lands on each side of the entrance and fortifications will probably be made there to aid in its protection.

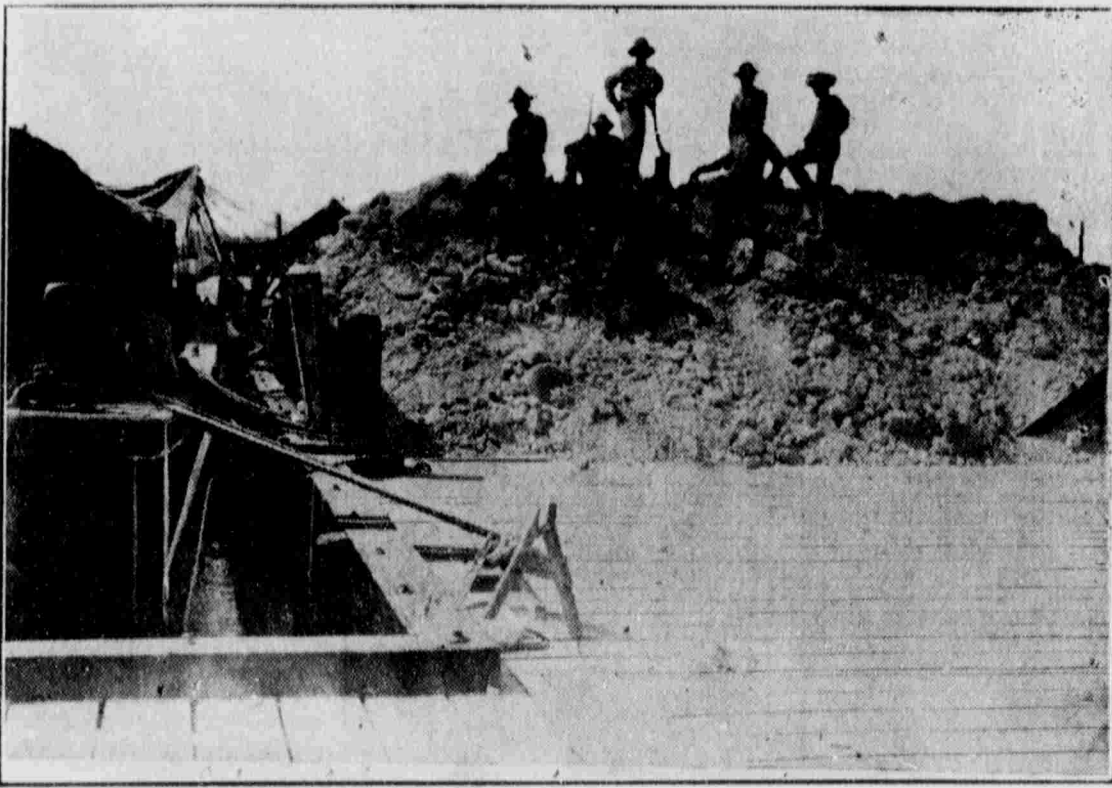
Passing into the harbor our vessels will have a broad and deep waterway extending far back into the country. The eastern portion, including all the territory which we have, is about 10 miles long and five miles wide. This includes the land about the harbor. It is not regular in shape and the water and land area altogether is about 10 square miles, or enough to cover about 100 quarter section farms. The waters are big enough to contain all the gunboats we will ever have on the Atlantic, with ample room to spare. As to the depth, this is just right. It ranges from 60 to 80 or 100 feet, deep enough to enable the biggest gunboats to sail in and allow their anchors to catch the ground. It is quite as bad to have water too deep in a harbor as not deep enough. If the water should be several hundred feet deep near the shore, anchoring would be impossible. Moreover, as it is now if a lighter sinks in this harbor it goes down deep enough to not obstruct navigation, and the same thing goes deep but that the divers can raise it.

A BIG RIFLE RANGE.

There are ample means at Guantanamo for practicing work on the part of the men. On one side of the harbor there is a great dry swamp which nature has fitted for a rifle range. One hundred men can practice long range shooting there at the same time without danger of injury to anyone. The swamp is surrounded by hills. I understand that considerable practicing has already been done there.

It is not improbable that Guantanamo will eventually be connected by railroad with Santiago. The distance between the two points is about 50 miles, and such a road would give the naval station access to the Cuban railway system. As Uncle Sam is now situated, Cuba is one of his dependencies. He will always have to defend it against other nations, and he must protect it in case he has war with other nations. If we should have international troubles Cuba would probably be occupied by the United States and a railroad con-

A Look at The Wharf and the Warehouse—The Harbor and Its Advantages—A Big Rifle Range—Guarding the Caribbean—Fortifications on Santo Domingo—Our Islands at Panama—Something About Navassa—Would It Pay to Fortify It?



CUBAN LABORERS BUILDING OUR NEW NAVAL STATION.

Photographed by Frank G. Carpenter for the Saturday Evening News.

nection with Guantanamo would be very important, as we could then ship naval supplies from Florida to Havana, and, in short, bring this naval station within about 12 hours by sea of our shores.

At present there are but few settlements in the neighborhood of the harbor. The port for the sugar plantations is at La Cabañera, which is on the bay much farther inland, a railroad going from the port to the town of Guantanamo and thence on for six miles beyond. I understand that the land is very good in the interior, and especially so in the valleys over the mountains. There are in the lowlands some large plantations of sugar owned by Americans, and coffee grows well on the hills. The country is especially healthy, and it was at one time a sort of New York for the rich sugar and coffee men of the eastern end of the island. One of the planters had an avenue running from his residence to the seashore. The road was covered with shells and lined with lemon and orange

trees. Another planter in this same region is said to have owned 300 acres of coffee trees some time before the war, and to have gotten for 10 years an annual income of \$40,000 from his coffee and fruit. Now that the United States owns property here, American colonies will probably be formed to buy up the good lands of the immediate interior.

GUARDING THE CARIBBEAN.

It behooves the United States to hurry up its naval station at the Caribbean sea. We are acquiring bigger interests in this part of the world every year. We have, through the Monroe doctrine, taken upon ourselves the office of an international policeman. We have already put the hands on Santo Domingo and made her a debt prisoner, as it were, and there is no telling when we shall have trouble with other islands. If the Caribbean sea is to be the American Mediterranean, the American government will have to protect it. It can do a great deal by means of this naval station at Guantanamo, but it should have equally strong stations at the other passages, such as the Mona passage, between Porto Rico and Santo Domingo, and at the Virgin passage, between Porto Rico and the Danish islands. At present we have a station at the eastern end of Porto Rico in Culebra, a little island which lies just off the northeast coast. It commands the entrance to that passage and is said to control it quite as well as Gibraltar controls the entrance to the Mediterranean. We should, however, own the Danish islands on the other side of the passage. We offered to buy St. Thomas some time ago and Denmark refused. It is believed that her refusal was caused by Germany, who may possibly want a coaling station there for herself in the future.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

We need these naval stations especially on account of the Panama canal. The Windward passage, between Haiti and Cuba, is well supplied by Guantanamo. This is the main highway. All our ships from New York to the isthmus go past Guantanamo, and all other vessels from the North Atlantic do likewise. We should have Samana bay, at the point of Santo Domingo, to control the Mona passage, and we are guarding the Yucatan passage by our naval stations of Key West and Bahai Honda on the other side of Havana.

Samana bay is so close to the Mona passage that it commands it. The bay is 30 miles long and ten miles wide, with a deep water basin ten miles long and five miles wide with good holding ground. It is sheltered by mountain ranges on its north and south sides, some of the mountains rising to about 1,500 feet. The mountain ridge on the north runs out into a peninsula about ten miles wide. This peninsula can be fortified against attack by land, and thus make a coaling station secure. The bay could easily be defended by works at the entrance. Samana bay would shelter our whole Atlantic squadron and be of enormous value to us.

Key West is important not only on account of the Caribbean, but as a defense to the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi river, and the same may be said of Bahai Honda. Key West lies right in the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico, and it also commands the Yucatan channel around the corner. As it is now we have ships going from New Orleans through this channel into the Caribbean, a great deal of our trade with Panama being between Colon and the gulf ports. The United Fruit company steamers run regular lines to Panama and to their big fruit estates about the Chiriqui lagoon.

OUR ISLANDS ABOUT PANAMA.

Uncle Sam has islands on both sides of the Panama canal. He has several in Panama bay, some of which will be almost at the entrance to the canal when it is completed. Others have formed the landing places of the steamers going north and south. On the island of Naos the Pacific Mail Steamship company for a long time had its headquarters. Naos and Perico, which adjoin it, are connected by an isthmus, and between them there is a bay which forms a good anchorage. On the isthmus steam vessels of 2,500 tons can be easily beached. These islands belong to the United States, and the end of the Panama canal when it is finally dredged out will not be very far from them.

OUR ISLAND OF NAVASSA.

The most of us do not know it, but the island of Navassa belongs to the United States. It is not down on the map as an American possession, and, indeed, one finds it one color on one map and another color on another, so that people do not seem to know just to whom it belongs. It is, however, the property of Uncle Sam. It was owned by Baltimore parties some years ago, and President Harrison, in his third annual message, proclaimed our ac-

quisition of it in the following sentence:

"The island of Navassa in the West Indies has under the provision of title VII of the Revised statutes been recognized by the president as appertaining to the United States."

At that time the private ownership of the island was vested in the Navassa Phosphate company. That company was working it for its rich deposits of guano, and it had, so it was claimed, cruelly treated its laborers. The men revolted and were arrested and tried in the United States court at Baltimore on the ground that they were subject to the same laws as though they had mutinied on board a merchant vessel on the high seas. They were sentenced to death, and President Harrison pardoned them. He sent a naval vessel to the island, and the officers reported that the phosphate company was treating its laborers like convicts and recommended that the island be placed under govern-

ment supervision. This was done, as I understand, but shortly afterward the guano business was given up, and the island has been vacant from that time to this.

A FORT ON NAVASSA.

Our naval officers can probably tell whether it would pay to establish a fortification on Navassa. I have talked with some sea captains who think it might be of great value and with naval officers who say that it would cost more to protect it than it would be worth. I have traveled very close to the island in going to and from Panama, and to my amateurish eyes it seems the natural position for a great fortification. It lies right in the lower end of the Windward Passage, just half way between Haiti and Jamaica, and a little more than 100 miles south of Guantanamo. Standing upon the island on a clear day one can see the blue mountains of Haiti.

Navassa is two and one-half miles long and a mile wide. It is almost surrounded by bold perpendicular cliffs making it practically inaccessible except at the landing platform on the western side, where the guano ships were loaded. In that vicinity there is good holding ground within half a mile of the shore, where the water is about 60 feet deep. The island is a natural fort, having these walls of cliffs about 250 feet broad running around the coast except at the entrance. Disappearing guns

could be easily placed upon this ridge, and the station within would be almost impregnable.

The foot of the island is covered with stunted palm trees and cactus. I understand that it has good water. It would make an excellent place for a wireless telegraph station, as it is right on the track of the vessels sailing between Panama and New York.

Navassa has never been populated. It was 400 years ago, that Diego Mendez, one of Christopher Columbus' lieutenants, made it known to the world. Columbus had been wrecked on Jamaica for 150 miles across the sea to Haiti, and notified the Spaniards there to send a ship to his master's relief. The voyage would not have been successful had it not been for the food and water which Mendez and his party found on the island of Navassa.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Saved His Life.

June 14, 1902, I went to see Mr. J. W. Davenport, of the "Deseret Evening News," and he told me of a man named J. W. Davenport, who had been saved by a bottle of Hoffman's Hair Tonic. I was under the treatment of two doctors, and they told me one of my legs was entirely gone, and the other badly affected. I also had a lump in my leg. I don't think that I could live but a few months longer. I was told by a friend to try Hoffman's Hair Tonic. The first application gave me relief, and well it is a wonderful medicine. I took two bottles each week, and I am now as well as ever. I recommend it to suffering humanity. Sold by Z. C. M. L. 112 So. Main St.



You Will Want Money For Taxes and Christmas

If you turn in your bad debts now you will be able to pay your taxes and buy yourself a Christmas present. If you wait until the last minute you will be disappointed.

We collected \$122.00, for Mrs. George H. Cope yesterday on a note which had been standing over 12 years. Her husband had three or four old notes and didn't think they were any good, so he gave them to her. She turned them in to us for collection. We can collect some money for you.

We are collecting for the best people in the world. Come and see us. Everybody welcome. If you have not the time to come, write us.

MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

SCIENTIFIC COLLECTORS OF BAD DEBTS.

Commercial Block, 2nd South St. Salt Lake City, Utah.

FRANCIS G. LIKE, General Manager.

"Some people don't like us."

AT BARTON'S

Men's, Boys' and Children's new Fall Clothing. Hats, Caps, Underwear, Shirts, Gloves, Neckwear, Hosiery, etc., AT PRICES THAT ARE SELLING THEM RAPIDLY. IT WILL PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE

WE MENTION A FEW OF OUR SPECIALS IN OUR MEN'S DEPARTMENT.

SHIRT SPECIALS	SUIT AND OVERCOAT SPECIALS.	DON'T MISSE THESE SPECIALS
75c values at 49c	\$10, \$12, \$13.50, \$15, \$17.50,	15c Hosiery at . . . 8 1-3c
\$1.00 values at 69c	\$20.00 and 25.00. The best	35c Linen Handkerchiefs . . . 19c
\$1.25 values at 98c	values in the town for the money.	15c Handkerchiefs at 8 1-3c
\$1.50 values at \$1.13	See them. Every Garment guaranteed	50c Suspenders at . . . 39c
\$1.75 values at \$1.33		35c Suspenders at . . . 19c
UNDERWEAR SPECIALS	HAT SPECIALS	50c Neckwear at . . . 30c
\$1.25 values at 98c per Suit	\$2.00 values at \$1.45	35c Neckwear at . . . 19c
\$1.50 values at . . \$1.19 Suit	\$2.50 values at \$1.95	75c Working Gloves at 49c
\$2.00 values at . . \$1.69 Suit	\$3.00 values at \$2.35	25c Boston Garters at 19c
\$3.00 values at . . \$2.49 Suit	\$3.50 values at \$2.45	50c Cuff Buttons at . . 39c
		25c Cuff Buttons at . . 19c
		Etc. Etc. Etc.

SPECIALS IN OUR BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

\$2.00 Suits, special at . . \$1.55	15c Stockings at . . . 8 1-3	15c Handkerchiefs . . . 8 1-3
\$2.50 Suits, special at . . \$1.95	15c Linen Collars at . . 8 1-3	35c Cuff Buttons . . . 19c
\$3.00 Suits, special at . . \$2.35	25c Neckwear at . . . 19c	Rubber Collars . . . 19c
\$3.50 Suits, special at . . \$2.75	25c Suspenders at . . . 19c	50c Knee Pants at . . . 39c
\$4.00 Suits, special at . . \$3.15	25c Caps at 19c	75c Gloves at 49c
\$4.40 Suits, special at . . \$3.55	35c Stockings at . . . 19c	75c Underwear at . . . 49c
\$5.00 Suits, special at . . \$3.95	50c Neckwear at . . . 39c	1.00 Felt Hats at . . . 85c
\$5.50 Suits, special at . . \$4.35	50c Shirts at 39c	\$1.25 Underwear at . . \$1.00
\$6.00 Suits, special at . . \$4.75	50c Caps at 30c	\$1.50 Felt Hats at . . \$1.15

BOYS' OVERCOAT SPECIALS AT \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$4.50, \$5, \$5.50, \$6, \$6.50

YOUR MONEY RETURNED IF NOT SATISFIED.

BARTON & CO.

The Popular Clothiers.

45-47 MAIN STREET

CO-OP. Furniture Co

31 to 37 S. MAIN STREET,
THE COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS.

Select Your **RANGE** Now and Get a Good One—There Are None Better Than The

STAR ESTATE RANGE

It has more modern improvements than any other—
It cannot be beaten for baking—
It has no superior as a cooker—
And for \$45.00 it cannot be duplicated.

The cold weather is coming and you will want a **HEATING STOVE**

THE Estate Oak Heater

is guaranteed to keep the fire in for 50 hours, because it has a jointless ash pit, and screw registers—It gives more heat and better satisfaction with the use of less coal than any ordinary heater.

Come and Examine Them.

THE CO-OP. FURNITURE COMPANY,
31 to 37 South Main Street.

HOFFMAN'S HAIR TONIC

Grows hair—makes weak thin hair strong and vigorous. Keeps the hair free from dandruff, and is only

\$1.00 A BOTTLE—Money Back if it Fails.

\$100 REWARD for any case of dandruff or falling hair that it fails to cure effectively and permanently.

767 So. 11th St., Denver, Colo.

Hoffman Remedy Co.
Dear Sirs: Having recovered from erysipelas, I found that my hair was falling out very fast. One bottle of Hoffman's Hair Tonic not only stopped my hair from falling, but started a new growth of hair. Thanks to your remedy.
Very truly yours,
J. M. QUIRK.

FOR SALE BY

ANSTEE BRICE DRUG CO., 44 Main St.
GODFREY'S DRUG CO., 101 Main St.
W. H. DAYTON DRUG CO., 80 East 2nd South.
VAN DYKE DRUG CO., 250 South Main.
F. C. SCHRAMM, 1st So. and Main, "Where the cure stop."
Z. C. M. L. 112 So. Main.

