

SUB-TREASURY ARREST

THINK MYSTERY SOLVED.

Assorting Teller Charged with Theft of \$173,000 in Chicago.

Chicago, Aug. 23.—The mystery of the theft of \$173,000 from the United States Sub-Treasury a year and a half ago, one of the largest losses the government has ever suffered in this manner, is believed to have been solved by the arrest at an early hour to-day of George W. Fitzgerald. Others are believed to have been implicated in the crime, which for months completely baffled government Secret Service men.

REPORTER HIS NEMESIS.

Meanwhile Herbert F. Young, a former Chicago newspaper reporter and now head of the Young Secret Service Agency, became interested in the case, at first without official connection with it, but later as the agent of Mr. Boldenwreck. Mr. Young's attention was directed to Fitzgerald. The latter upon his discharge from the Sub-Treasury stated that his whole fortune consisted of \$600 in cash and a stock certificate for \$1,000. His wife had a \$700 interest in the estate of her mother, which was valued at about \$4,000 and was in litigation.

Fitzgerald, according to Mr. Young, embarked in speculation on a scale not consistent with the size of his reputed means. There was, however, no ostentation in his life. The lavish display which detectives invariably look for in tracing stolen funds was absent. Fitzgerald bought eggs for speculation and stored them. It is said, involved an ultimate expenditure of \$7,000, and the following March a similar deal, accorded to Mr. Young, involved \$15,000.

Incidentally, the former teller had become the possessor, in his wife's name, of a neat brick residence in Rogers Park, a suburb of Chicago, and valued at \$8,500. Mr. Young declared to-day that this purchase was made in a round-about way, passing through several hands and finally into those of Mrs. Fitzgerald for a consideration of \$1.

WANTED \$1,000 BILLS CHANGED.

Last July the scent is said to have become hot when Colonel Harry C. Gano, superintendent of A. Booth & Co., a business man of prominence and public spirit, reported to Mr. Boldenwreck. It is said, that Fitzgerald had approached him with a proposition to pass several \$1,000 bills.

"With your big business connections," Fitzgerald is alleged to have argued to Colonel Gano, "you can easily pass them. There's \$500 in it for you."

Colonel Gano is reported to have declared that Fitzgerald had a large roll of similar bills. After conferring with Mr. Boldenwreck Colonel Gano continued negotiations with Fitzgerald, with the result that by prearrangement, Mr. Young says, several witnesses were secretly present when the former teller is said to have proposed to pass two \$1,000 bills to Colonel Gano.

"I will bring two," Fitzgerald is alleged to have said, "for you can get rid of two just as well as one."

So far as known Fitzgerald was not seen to pass any of the large bills.

From the moment of Colonel Gano's first interview with the Assistant United States Treasurer, it is said, Mr. Young or some of his men shadowed Fitzgerald. The trail, it is intimated, involved others, not only in helping Fitzgerald to dispose of the money alleged to have been stolen, but in the very act of his having extracted it from the Treasury vaults and in later covering up the tracks. Who these persons were those working on the case state they are not yet prepared to tell.

It had not been intended to arrest Fitzgerald at this time, as further evidence was not only wanted against him, but developments were expected which would conclusively involve others. However, it is stated that those under suspicion had obtained an inkling that untoward developments were going forward, and it was deemed best to waste no time in arresting the man charged with being the principal.

The case being one properly under federal jurisdiction, a United States judge was first sought, but none could be found. Assistant State's Attorney Barbour was next approached, and shortly after midnight this morning Judge Chetlain, at his home, issued a bench warrant for the arrest of Fitzgerald, charging him with the larceny of \$173,000 from the government vaults.

COMPO. D AT ARREST.

Fitzgerald appeared at the door in his night-gown and a pair of trousers, Mrs. Fitzgerald standing at the top of the stairs with white face and strained eyes, while Kinder read the warrant. Fitzgerald listened to the reading with composure, kissed his two young children good-by and left his almost hysterical wife to enter the automobile with the officers.

"They've caught him at last, they've caught him at last!" is the exclamation which Kinder and Young declare came from Mrs. Fitzgerald in the half hysterical state into which she fell when she comprehended the object of the officers' visit. Fitzgerald himself merely remarked: "I see you want me to go to jail. Guess I'd better go along."

Behind the bars to-day he refused to see newspaper men, but held a conference with his attorneys, J. I. Ennis and E. R. Litzinger. John M. Duffy, attorney for Mr. Boldenwreck, said that to-morrow Fitzgerald would be removed from state to federal jurisdiction.

The detectives, it is said, were unable to satisfy Mr. Boldenwreck's curiosity as to how much of the \$173,000 it would be possible to recover. Aside from the speculations already

MR. TAFT ON RACE WAR.

Deplores "Fiendish Work of Disgraceful Mob at Springfield."

St. Louis, Aug. 23.—G. W. Sanford, of No. 3529 Finney avenue, this city, has received a letter from William H. Taft which gives the Republican Presidential candidate's views on the recent Springfield (Ill.) riots. The letter is in reply to a query addressed by Mr. Sanford to Mr. Taft. It reads:

My Dear Sir: I have your letter of August 15, in reference to the race riot at Springfield, Ill. Every good citizen in the country must deplore the fiendish work of the disgraceful mob that has brought the city of Springfield to sorrow. Such an outbreak of lawlessness and bitter race prejudice makes the lover of his country sad. It should serve as a warning to improve the administration of the criminal law to more earnest effort, because I am confident that if all charges of crime were promptly investigated and convicted criminals punished, there would be much less temptation to the formation of such conscienceless and cruel mobs as that which ran riot in Springfield. Very sincerely yours, WILLIAM H. TAFT.

Hot Springs, Va., Au. 20, 1908.

STAMBOUL FIRE SWEEP.

Fifteen Hundred Houses Destroyed in Turkish Capital.

Constantinople, Aug. 23.—Fire broke out this afternoon in the Stamboul quarter, and in a short time a conflagration was raging. A strong wind carried the flames at great speed, and for six hours they swept over the section, destroying 1,500 houses and shops. The fire was still burning at 9 o'clock to-night, but the wind had gone down.

Stamboul is the Turkish name of Constantinople, and is also used to designate the oldest section of the city, lying southwest of the Golden Horn.

Stamboul is the Mahometan section of the city. Within its walls are the Seraglio, the principal mosques, the mausoleums of the sultans, the baths, the bazars, the public offices of government and the existing remains of ancient Constantinople. It is divided for administrative purposes into three municipal circles. Separate quarters are allotted to the Armenians, the Greeks and the Jews.

In 1865 the quarters were destroyed by fire, and these have not been laid out in good streets. The general appearance of the older streets is that of a city built of wood. Many of the buildings, however, are of much more solid construction, some of brick and some of brick and stone.

Stamboul covers the area inclosed by the Theodosian walls of Constantinople, and its main streets follow the lines of those of the ancient city.

BURGLAR VISITS JEROME.

Steals Contents of a Bag Around, but Takes Nothing.

A big, bold burglar visited District Attorney Jerome's flat at Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 Rutgers street, last evening, forced a door leading from a private hall into his library, and had started to ransack his bedroom when he was frightened away. Nothing, so far as has been discovered, was taken, though the contents of a travelling bag, including a pair of dice, were strewn on the bed. The police have a description of the two men concerned, the burglar and the lookout, and say they think they know them. Mr. Jerome is in Lakeville, Conn.

About 7 o'clock Mrs. Herman Levy, whose husband runs a store in the first floor of the building, went up to her apartments on the second floor, and as she ascended the stairs she heard a noise on the District Attorney's floor. She went down and called her husband, who started upstairs. A man passed him at a hurried walk. Mr. Levy called the colored janitor, Edward Cox, and the two made an investigation. They found that the lock of the door leading from the private hall into Mr. Jerome's library had been wrenched off and the door jimmied open. Nothing in the library had been disturbed. James Hammill, Mr. Jerome's stenographer, and Acting Captain Barrett, of the Madison street station, were then called, and while Mr. Hammill got his chief on the telephone the captain made an investigation of the rest of the apartments.

When Mr. Hammill called Mr. Jerome the District Attorney's first words were: "That's pleasant. Has Police Headquarters been notified?" He announced that he would be on hand in the morning to join in the hunt.

THOMAS LIFE CRIPPLE.

Turfman to Undergo Operation for Removal of Knee Bone.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Long Branch, N. J., Aug. 23.—E. R. Thomas, the turfman, who has been suffering from a fracture of the right knee since the automobile accident in the Ocean Drive on the night of August 14, will undergo an operation during the week at the Monmouth Memorial Hospital here which will make him a cripple for life.

It has been found necessary to remove a portion of the fractured bone. Dr. Brewer and Dr. Blake, of New York, visited Thomas to-day, in consultation with Dr. Edwin Field.

REMARKABLE CONGESTION OF COAL.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Pittsburgh, Aug. 23.—The coal congestion at Pittsburgh is now said to be the greatest ever known. There are 652 loaded boats in the water, carrying over fifteen million bushels, representing over \$1,500,000. Half of the boats are already hitched to wharves that they may get out at the greatest possible speed once coal boat water comes. It is estimated that the coal on hand would load 28,325 railroad cars, and make a solid train 473 miles long, or enough to reach from Pittsburgh to New York.

PET CAT SETS STEAMER ON FIRE.

A pet cat on the freight steamer Armitage Breasley, which plies between this city and Tarrytown, upset a kerosene lantern in the boiler room as the boat was tied up at 13th street and North River early yesterday, and the resulting blaze had gained considerable headway, unknown to the sleeping crew, when discovered.

Albert Pelletier, first mate, who was in charge, was awakened by the clanging of fire bells, and the alarm in safety. The fire did about \$1,500 damage.

FALLS OFF PIER IN SLEEP AND DIES.

While sitting on the stringpiece of the pier at Commercial street, Williamsburg, yesterday, Theodore Tuite, sixty-five years old, of No. 48 Commercial street, dropped into a dose and fell into the water. He was under the influence of the tubercle B. C. Tholen, plunged overboard and, with the help of others, dragged him to the pier. Tuite was dead when Dr. Perstler, of St. Catherine's Hospital, revived.

MOTHER OF JOHN PHILIP SOUSA DEAD.

Washington, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Elizabeth Sousa, the mother of John Philip Sousa, the band master, died at her home in this city to-day. She was the widow of Antonio Sousa, who was connected with the United States Marine Band for years, and was the mother of ten children. She was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany.

HAHN'S Restaurant, Park Row Bldg. Cooled by effective methods. Luncheon, Dinner, Music—Advt.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SHOWING STAMBOUL, THE TURKISH QUARTER.

Where a conflagration destroyed 1,500 houses.



MISS W. PARSONS SHOT

FOUND DEAD IN PARIS.

Daughter of Railway President a Suicide, Police Say.

Paris, Aug. 23.—Miss Winifred Parsons, daughter of the late Charles Parsons, vice-president of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, New York, who died in 1904, was found dead with a bullet wound in her head to-day in her apartment in the Avenue d'Éna. The police say that the case is one of suicide, while friends of the dead girl say that the shooting was an accident. Owing to the desire of friends and relatives to give the tragedy as little publicity as possible, difficulty was met in the early investigations in obtaining details.

It was learned, however, that the girl had been suffering from melancholia since the death of her fiancé, a young Frenchman, Emile Maas, who died four months ago from consumption. Miss Parsons was found dead in bed at noon to-day by a maid who entered the room with her breakfast. The girl was lying on her right side and her right hand held a revolver, a bullet from which had penetrated the brain.

The maid summoned help and the police were informed. A doctor who arrived soon afterward said that the girl probably had been dead for several hours. The police, who declined to give detailed information, said that it was a case of suicide.

Miss Parsons had occupied an apartment on the fifth floor in an apartment house at No. 72 Avenue d'Éna, a fashionable district surrounding the Place d'Étoile, for several months, attended by a maid and cook. Several weeks ago the young woman's aunt, Mrs. Harriet Blodgett, of New York, arrived here to stay with her niece.

About a year ago Miss Parsons, who was vivacious and had a wide circle of friends in America and France, met and fell in love with Emile Maas, who had a large fortune. It was not long before they were engaged to be married, but Maas, who was suffering from tuberculosis, died suddenly in Paris. He was a prominent clubman, much interested in automobiles, and was a member of the French Automobile, Aero and Yacht clubs. He lived with his brother, Eugene Maas, at No. 25 Rue Demours.

According to one account, Miss Parsons was alone in her apartment with her maid at the time of the tragedy. According to another account, Mrs. Blodgett was asleep in an adjoining bedroom. Eugene Maas, in discussing the case to-night, said:

We are unable to account for this dreadful accident. Seven months ago Miss Parsons bought a revolver, which she usually kept beside her bed. We believe that she accidentally shot herself. Although deeply grieved and at times melancholic on account of the death of Emile, she recently appeared to be in better spirits. She had even arranged to go out to a dinner party to-night and had invited several of her American friends to dinner at her home to-morrow.

Since the death of Maas the girl had been inconsolable. She constantly visited the cemetery, and until recently had not responded to the efforts of her friends to overcome her dependency.

Paris, Aug. 24.—The "Petit Parisien" this morning says that Emile Maas was killed in an automobile accident, being found under an overturned car near St. Germain.

THINK BOYS WRECKED FAST TRAIN.

Passengers Escape, but Engineer and Fireman Are Killed on Southern.

Atlanta, Aug. 23.—The Southwestern Limited train on the Southern Railway, which left Atlanta shortly after noon to-day, was wrecked four miles north of Suwanee, Ga., about 3 o'clock this afternoon. The negro fireman was instantly killed and the engineer was fatally scalded, both being pinned underneath the engine after it turned over. The small car and combination car also left the track and rolled down a fifteen-foot embankment. The small clerk escaped with minor bruises. None of the passengers was injured.

Just as the train arrived at the scene of the wreck three small boys were seen running away. An investigation after the wreck developed that a bolt had been placed upon the track. The Sheriff and railroad officers are at work on the case.

SUPPOSED MURDER OR SUICIDE.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Great Barrington, Mass., Aug. 23.—The police are working on a clue to a supposed murder or suicide in the woods at Berkshire Heights. Frederick Case, while walking near the site of the Hotel Barrington, found a pile of clothes and a note, which read: "You'll find my body in the pines. Hazel."

The clothing, which consists of portions of a lawn waist with a lace front, torn and cut, gave evidence that there had been a struggle. The note appears to be in the handwriting of a man. This afternoon a posse looked through portions of the pine woods, but no body was found. The thicket is dense in some places, and a closer search may reveal it.

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GOMPERS TURNS TRICK

WINS POINT FROM C. F. U.

Gets Bryan Circular Adopted After Painting Out Bryanism.

Selecting a time when the attendance at the meeting of the Central Federated Union was bound to be very slim, the supporters of President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor managed to arrange that his circular asking for contributions to aid in "supporting the friends and defeating the enemies of labor" in the political campaign should be sprung at the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday.

It was well known by Gompers, who suddenly appeared at the meeting unannounced, and his supporters, that the Eccentric Firemen's Union was holding its picnic and games at Celtic Park yesterday and that, as some of the members of the American Olympic athletic team were to take part in the contests many delegates would be absent.

Despite the shrewd move of bringing up the question at a slimly attended meeting, the question failed of passing until Mr. Gompers had told the delegates that they need not fear committing the organization to the Democracy, as there was nothing in the circulars that could be construed into such action. But some of the delegates got together after the meeting and at their conference one remarked, "Gold bricked!" And even after this retreat there was a fierce fight, the circulars being indorsed only after a fierce debate, in which one of the delegates said that the sending out of the circular at all savored of treachery to the unions.

There were two circulars, one on blue paper and the other on white, but they were indiscriminately referred to as "the circular." The white circular was a strong indorsement of the Democratic party as the friend of labor and as a denunciation of the Republican party, strong a denunciation of the Republican party that it said that the Democratic party granted all that labor demanded in its platform, while the Republican party ignored all demands.

It declared that the Republican party definitely lined up with the corporate interests of the country and defied the people to help themselves, and then said of the Democratic party: "The Democratic party indorses labor's demands and pledges itself to carry them into effect if it is put into power. We earnestly ask you to make the choice which is in accordance with the interests of yourselves and of all the people. If the men of labor and their friends fail to do their duty they will have to reckon with even a worse condition of affairs than now obtain."

The labor planks of the Democratic party are given at length, and declared to be placed in the Democratic platform in response to labor's demands. The workers are then urged to study the two platforms and vote "as their conscience dictates."

The blue circular asking for campaign contributions carefully evades all reference to political parties, but asks that the union men support the friends of labor and try to defeat the enemies of labor at the polls. The supposed enemies of labor are indicated very plainly in the white circular as the Republicans, and the supposed friends of labor as the Democrats.

The two circulars, both dated August 1 and signed by Gompers and the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, were sent shortly after the close of the national unions, and together to the chiefs of the national unions, and were sent together to the Central Federated Union. They are, therefore, practically the one circular, and though the delegates who voted yesterday for "the circular" did so on the understanding that they were not committing the body to any political party, they were virtually hoodwinked into indorsing the Democratic party, as the white circular was an indorsement of that party.

When the actual vote was taken very few persons in the hall, as a number of the delegates had become tired and had gone away. When Gompers was spied and escorted to the platform he declared that his appearance there was a coincidence. No one had expected him, and he was supposed to be in Washington.

In the debate the first opponent of the circulars, was Morris Brown, of Cigarmakers' Union 144, of New York, of which Gompers is a charter member. He said he regarded the circular as a call on the unions to support the Democratic party.

"On that account," he said, "I enter a protest against this body indorsing any party. My union turned it down, only one man voting for it. If the unions go into politics it will be against the policy of the American Federation of Labor. I regard the Democratic party in its attitude to labor more contemptible even than the Republican party."

A number of others spoke, and there was a great deal of cross firing. Then Gompers took the floor, and said he came to the Central Federated Union meeting because he happened to be in the city, and he wanted to thank the Central Federated Union for inviting him to address the unions on Labor Day. He was sorry, however, that he could not do so, as he had received about two hundred invitations. One of these was from Danville, Ill., which he would accept.

"The reason I am going there," he said, "is because it is in the district now misrepresented by Joe Cannon. (Applause.) There is nothing in the circular that is not in line with what you have been doing all along, and I am surprised and pained at the suggestion of treachery. The circular does not commit the labor unions to the Democratic party in any way."

MULAI HAFIG SULTAN

HIS BROTHER FUGITIVE.

Hints of New Conference of Powers on Morocco.

Tangier, Aug. 23.—The defeat of the Sultan, Abd-el-Aziz, by the forces of his brother, Mulai Hafig, has been confirmed. The Sultan of record was surprised on the night of August 19, and most of his troops deserted to the side of the usurping Sultan after firing a few shots. Reports indicate that the defeat of Abd-el-Aziz was due largely to the betrayal of his own tribesmen. Mulai Hafig has been proclaimed Sultan of Morocco at Tangier, and announcement of the proclamation has been telegraphed to all parts of the country. All the officials who previously have been under the rule of Abd-el-Aziz in this city say that they have accepted Mulai Hafig as their leader, thereby making him supreme in all the large cities of Morocco.

Details of the battle show that Abd-el-Aziz had an army numerically superior to his enemy, but that his artillery either failed to work or was tampered with. Some of the guns exploded, throwing the tribesmen into a panic. Almost all his men seized the opportunity to flee during the engagement, and general pillage broke out, many of the tribes seeking to carry off as much booty as possible.

Abd-el-Aziz and his escort retreated in an orderly manner to Settat, his army, scattered in all directions, being pursued by the victorious troops of Mulai Hafig. Abd-el-Aziz was accompanied in his flight by the Grand Vizier, Abd-el-Karim Ben Sliman, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mohammed Sidi-el-Mekhrif, the French military mission and two British officers. A Tangier newspaper says that the British officers and several French officers are missing.

It is said that the former Sultan will go to Casablanca and thence to Damascus.

Paris, Aug. 23.—News of the proclamation of Mulai Hafig as Sultan is taken here to mark the complete triumph of the usurping Sultan and the downfall of Abd-el-Aziz, the Sultan of record, who, according to the latest reports, has definitely given up the struggle and announced his intention of retiring to Damascus, where he will await a turn in conditions before raising his standard again.

While not minimizing the gravity of the situation created by the battle, the Paris newspapers are inclined to be cautious in predictions, owing to the former frequent changes in the fortunes of the rival Sultans. The "Temps" says:

The powers have always held the vanquished Sultan of yesterday to be the legitimate ruler, and they cannot abandon the position because of one defeat. But if he prove unable to recover from the blow and definitely abandon the struggle, Europe as a whole, and not one or two powers alone, can validly indorse his rival. This recognition can be neither quickly nor easily effected. Mulai Hafig must, first of all, accept the act of Algebras and all the treaties outstanding between Morocco and the individual powers. It is a moot point whether Mulai Hafig, the Sultan of the holy war, can accept these without ceasing to be the anti-European leader to whom the natives have given their confidence.

Other newspapers here even suggest the possibility of a new conference of the powers over the situation that has been created.

General d'Amade, commander of the French forces in Morocco, telegraphs to the government here that Abd-el-Aziz showed the greatest personal courage during the battle, but that his example was not followed by his tribesmen, who were badly organized and poorly armed. General d'Amade is taking measures in view of a possible outbreak in the Chaouia region.

Madrid, Aug. 23.—The Spanish press is of the opinion that the downfall of Abd-el-Aziz is complete. The newspapers point out that recent events must necessarily affect the attitude of Spain, France and other signatories to the Algebras act regarding Morocco. Several of the newspapers are urging a new Algebras conference.

FORTY LOST AT SEA.

Steamer Sinks Off Norwegian Coast—Thirty Saved.

Bergen, Norway, Aug. 23.—The Norwegian steamer Fulgefond, from Bergen to Hauge-sund, on the west coast of Norway, was wrecked last night near Skoneviks and sank in three minutes. The steamer carried seventy passengers, and it is believed that forty of them were drowned. Fifteen bodies have been recovered. The captain of the steamer was among those saved.

It is reported that a panic occurred when the steamer struck, and that fearful scenes were witnessed from the shore as the vessel sank. Boats were hurriedly manned, but most of them arrived too late to rescue passengers.

LOST IN THE CLOUDS THREE HOURS.

Toledo, Ohio, Aug. 23.—Clinging desperately to a trapeze bar, Miss May Plummer, of Springfield, Ohio, was lost in the clouds for three hours yesterday. The girl made a balloon ascension, her first aerial experience, at a picnic given near here and was to have made a parachute drop. She lost her nerve when the balloon had reached the proper altitude for the drop, however, and was carried several miles east of the city, where she landed exhausted in a field.

SUCCESS AT PANAMA

REPORTED TO PRESIDENT.

Greatly Pleased with What Special Commission Found.

Oyster Bay, Aug. 23.—President Roosevelt to-day made public a report made to him on August 6 by a special commission, consisting of James Bronson Reynolds, Samuel B. Donnelly and Henry Beach Needham, regarding conditions in Panama. The commission was appointed on April 25 last "to investigate conditions, especially as regards labor and accommodations, on the Isthmus of Panama."

That the President is pleased with the report is shown in a letter which he sent to each member of the commission on Friday. He expresses particular pleasure over the fact that the commission upholds the administration of Colonel George W. Goethals, chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, and the President has had a copy of the report mailed to Colonel Goethals, requesting that the recommendations made by the commission be put into effect immediately so far as possible. The President will submit the report to Congress with appropriate recommendations.

To a great extent the report is devoted to a statistical outline of the work that has been accomplished, the possibilities that remain to be done, the physical possibilities with the equipment now in use, the number of men at present employed, and the railroad facilities for removing rock and dirt. The commission reports that it "inspected the entire line of the canal excavation from La Boca, the southern or Pacific terminus, to Cristobal, the northern or Caribbean terminus, and travelled through the excavation several times, interviewing the men at work." In indicating the scope of the inspection, the commission reports that it visited the "government workshops, construction plants, warehouses, shipyards, dredges, commissary stores, living quarters (hotels, messes, kitchens and camps), schools, clubhouses, courts, police stations and the Convalescent Home at Taboga."

PRESIDENT'S APPRECIATION.

President Roosevelt's letter of appreciation, sent to the commissioners on August 21, is as follows:

Gentlemen: I have received your admirable report on conditions at Panama, and am greatly impressed with it, and shall submit it to Congress with appropriate recommendations as soon as that body convenes. Meanwhile, I shall send your recommendations to Colonel Goethals and ask him to put them into effect so far as possible, and where he deems this impossible or impracticable to report the fact to me, with his reasons. I am so favorably impressed with the very satisfactory showing that your report makes of conditions under Colonel Goethals and his associates, I doubt if there is any piece of work undertaken by the canal government in the past few years of which the American people have more reason to be proud than of the work hitherto done on the Panama Canal. The success of your recommendations will tend to increase the very satisfactory showing that your report makes of conditions under Colonel Goethals and his associates. I doubt if there is any piece of work undertaken by the canal government in the past few years of which the American people have more reason to be proud than of the work hitherto done on the Panama Canal. The success of your recommendations will tend to increase the very satisfactory showing that your report makes of conditions under Colonel Goethals and his associates. I doubt if there is any piece of work undertaken by the canal government in the past few years of which the American people have more reason to be proud than of the work hitherto done on the Panama Canal.

Finally, in addition to the extreme efficiency of the work of Colonel Goethals and his associates, and the extraordinary hygienic success achieved under Dr. Gorgas, there is the further and exceedingly gratifying fact that on the Isthmus of Panama the health and happiness of the workers has been steadily increased. Meanwhile the treatment of hygienic conditions on the Isthmus has been favorable to the health and the work which is being prosecuted with such tremendous energy is being prosecuted under conditions so favorable to the health and happiness of the workers that the mortality among them is abnormally small.

Again thinking of your report, I am, sincerely yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

On the same day the President forwarded this letter to Colonel Goethals:

My Dear Colonel Goethals: I send you herewith a copy of the report on the Panama Canal. It is most gratifying, and I congratulate you upon the showing made. I ask that you give effect to the recommendations of Colonel Goethals, so far as possible, and that where you deem this impossible or impracticable you report the same to me, with your reasons.

Again congratulating you and the whole commission on your really phenomenal success, I am, sincerely yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WORK IN THE CONSTRUCTIVE STAGE.

In prefacing its report the commission says: Work on the construction of the Isthmian Canal has passed through two stages, those of planning and of preparation. It is now in the third and final stage, the stage of construction. Before the final stages required the presence of a large working force, necessarily quartered in temporary and makeshift accommodations. Because of these conditions, inevitable at this early stage of the work, an extensive outbreak of the initial and temporary outfit for the permanent equipment.

The terrible scourge of yellow fever, against which the Isthmian Canal government has done and is doing so much, has been eliminated through the brilliant and persistent activities of the department of sanitation, the department of municipal engineering and the building department. To-day we find yellow fever driven from the Isthmus, the deadly stegomyia mosquitoes thus rendered innocuous, malaria and pneumonia greatly reduced, and a high average of health established.

Although the government's immediate object on the Isthmus is to dig the canal and to provide living quarters for a temporary enterprise, it has in fact created comfortable homes and well organized social communities for its working force. In addition to supplying the strictly material needs of this international colony it has erected schools, churches and clubhouses in the larger communities.

Of the progress of the work the report says:

This year more than two and a third million cubic yards were excavated in each of the winter months—the dry season in Panama—a million yards being approximately equal to a square mile one foot deep. To prepare this immense mass for removal 405 tons of dynamite were used a month, an average of seven tons for each work day. To "make the dirt dry" to this extent 32 95-ton steam shovels, 37 70-ton, 19 45-ton and 24 others, in all