

GUERRERA'S ARMY WELL PROVIDED

All Western Cuba in Sympathy with Him.

MANY DESERTIONS TO REBELS

Palma Buys Cargo of Guns and Ammunition.

TOWN RETAKEN BY RURALS

Government Forces Recapture San Juan de Martinez, Rebels Retiring—Attack on City of Pinar del Rio Expected.

HAVANA, Aug. 24.—Unofficial advice received from the western part of the Province of Pinar del Rio tonight are to the effect that the insurgent forces now concentrating west of San Juan de Martinez are far more formidable and better supplied for camping and a long and aggressive campaign than had been supposed.

A prominent resident of Havana whose word is beyond question returned this evening from a three days' tour in the vicinity of San Luis and San Juan de Martinez. He informed the Associated Press that Pinar del Rio is now in the hands of the rebels, and that he is abundantly supplied with every possible necessity. The behavior of his forces is excellent.

Wins Over Many Rurals.

He said the insurgents had eight miles loaded with dynamite and that lately they had received supplies from unknown sources. He positively declared that fully a hundred members of the rural guard had deserted and joined the insurgents since the trouble began, and that practically all Cubans in Western Cuba were sympathizers with the movement.

Word has been received here from Santiago that General Jesus Rami, with 2000 veterans, has come to the Yuma area to help put down the insurrection. This, however, is not confirmed.

The government's extra expenses since August 19 have been \$270,000.

Rapid-Fire Guns Useless.

The critics of the government privately ridicule the plans of the government to bring rapid-fire guns to the island, asserting that the experiences of the Cubans with these guns in Cuba proved their uselessness in battle. They admit, however, their value for the protection of cities and highways.

General Jose Miguel Gomez, at his formal arraignment today, denied the allegation that he had engaged in a conspiracy against the government.

There is no foundation in fact for the rumor in circulation tonight that the government has begun negotiations with Pinar del Rio. More troops will be forwarded to the western district tomorrow.

Enlistment Goes Slowly.

Aside from slight encounters in the Provinces of Havana and Santa Clara, nothing of importance has transpired there today. The enlistment of rural guards and volunteers is going on very slowly in the provinces, but in the City of Havana enlistments are somewhat better. The City Council this afternoon appropriated \$50,000 for the support of the city militia, of which there are two divisions, the interior and exterior.

The government expects that the steamer Mexico, which will sail from New York on Saturday, will bring eight rapid-fire guns, 10,000,000 cartridges and 12,000 Lee rifles.

The disturbed condition of the country is interfering greatly with commerce. The transportation of merchandise by railroad has practically ceased, shippers fearing the seizure of their goods.

Palma Works Day and Night.

President Palma has not left the palace this week. He is constantly receiving reports, holding consultations and issuing orders. He is assisted in his work by Don Sterling, Secretary of the Treasury, and General Rafael Montalvo, Secretary of Public Works, who since the resignation of Senator O'Farrell, Secretary of State and Justice, divide the duties of those offices between them. The three continue at their work until nearly morning. President Palma bears the strain of his labors remarkably well, considering his age, and does not appear especially fatigued, in spite of the arduous nature of the duties he has performed for the last four years, contending most of the time with a hostile Congress. The President is hopeful of the outcome, and is confident of the loyalty of Cubans in general.

Senator O'Farrell expects to go to New York soon.

GUERRERA MOVES ON GUANEZ

HAVANA, Aug. 24.—Pino Guerrera, with most of his command, left San Juan de Martinez this morning with the object of occupying Guanez, situated on the extension of the Western Railway, which is not yet in operation. The traffic man-

ager of the Western Railway reports that trains are running and the telegraph line operating to San Juan de Martinez today is without any interruption anywhere.

The government regards Guerrera's movement on Guanez as a retreat from the troops sent against him from the City of Pinar del Rio.

Guerrera declared previous to his departure from San Juan de Martinez that after occupying Guanez and getting accessions from the people in the lower part of the Villa Abajo district, he would return and surround and capture Pinar del Rio. He says his policy is to occupy towns as peacefully as possible, to continue the local authorities in office at present and change the officials gradually and compel the government to annul the last elections and hold new ones. Campesinos, Marqueti (colored), Radical-Liberal member of Congress for Arimata, Province of Pinar del Rio, has joined the insurrection.

The government force in the City of Pinar del Rio today consists of 250 artillerymen and 150 rural guards. The inhabitants of the City of Pinar del Rio are reported to be loyal and it is said that most of them are armed and will assist the troops in resisting an attack on the part of the insurgents.

Orestes Ferrera, who was the campaign secretary and manager of Jose Miguel Gomez, and who was with him in New York several months ago, after Gomez gave up his Presidential campaign, was arrested in the City of Santa Clara today on the charge of conspiracy. Ferrera is suspected of trying to secure arms and ammunition in the United States for the use of insurgents.

RETAKE SAN JUAN DE MARTINEZ

Government Forces Again in Possession When Guerrera Retires.

SAN JUAN DE MARTINEZ, Cuba, Aug. 24.—This town, which on Thursday was occupied by a band of insurgents under command of Pinar del Rio, is again in possession of the constituted forces of the republic. At 5:30 o'clock this evening the troops under command of Colonels Bassalao and Avila arrived here from Pinar del Rio, but news of their coming had preceded them by several hours and by noon the last of Guerrera's men had left, taking with them all the horses they could gather.

The government troops now here consist of 250 artillerymen and 50 rural guards. They are quartered in the churches and public buildings. The town is quiet.

Guerrera's force is larger than was supposed. He has probably 2000 men, well equipped with arms and ammunition, and is well supplied with money. Guerrera's movement was not a retreat, nor is it with the purpose of occupying Guanez. That town is in fact already practically occupied by resident insurgents. Guerrera's purpose is to effect a conjunction with several hundred insurgents who are coming westward from the interior.

At San Antonio de los Baños, Havana, Aug. 24.—The promoters of the

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ROOSEVELT NOT OUT FOR CANNON

Story Circulated by Boomer Doubted.

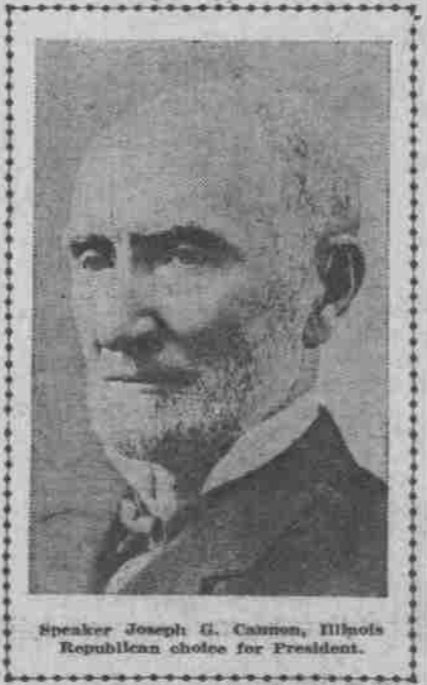
TAFT IS PRESIDENT'S CHOICE

Big Secretary Better Republican Vote-Getter.

CANNON HAS WEAK POINTS

Not Agreed With Roosevelt on Revision of Tariff, and Has Alienated Labor Vote—Taft Could Hold Standpoints.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Aug. 24.—The promoters of the



Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, Illinois Republican choice for President.

Cannon Presidential boom are attempting to place the Speaker before the country as Roosevelt's choice for 1908. Only recently the story was given out in Washington that the President, on the occasion of the Speaker's recent visit to Oyster Bay, while discussing the political outlook, shook Cannon's hand and said to him: "You, Mr. Speaker, will be the next President of the United States."

To this the Speaker is reported to have replied: "Oh, please; Mr. President, you are wrong. You, sir, will have to take the nomination if I can read aright the signs of the times."

This story is put forward in all seriousness, and in a manner to make it appear that the President believes Cannon is not only entitled to the nomination in 1908, but that he stands a better chance of election than any other man now mentioned for the place. But notwithstanding the tone of the story, it is not credited in Washington. The opinion prevails here that while the President may have used

the language attributed to him, it was in a jocular way, and that he was "joking" the Speaker, as has been his habit on past occasions. If this was not the case, it is commonly believed that the whole story is a fake with absolutely no foundation of fact, but put forward solely as a boast.

Comes From Cannon Boomer.

To begin with, this story emanates from one of the most enthusiastic of all the Cannon boomers, Representative McKinley, of Illinois. He brought the story to Washington, told it to Cannon's private secretary, and through the private secretary it found its way into print. It went a round-about course and it passed through the hands of men who are naturally prejudiced in favor of Cannon and who stand ready to do anything and everything to boost his boom. That is one thing that casts suspicion upon it. Another is the fact that it was nearly a month in leaking out. The probabilities are that, if the President had in all seriousness uttered the words now attributed to him, some of the men present would have mentioned it before now. The Speaker himself would likely have managed to let the fact leak out in some way, for nothing could help any candidate for the Republican nomination in 1908 more than the stamp of approval of Theodore Roosevelt.

Taft Roosevelt's Choice.

It has been the common understanding for some time that the President preferred Secretary Taft to any other man known to aspire to the Presidency. Taft is closer to him than any of the others and possesses more of the qualifications of a successful candidate than any other now in the race; and it might also be mentioned that he has fewer handicaps. If his endorsement was ample, the President might prefer Taft, for he has said that "Roosevelt would make a magnificent President, but a poor candidate." In those few words he staked up the Roosevelt prospects. Once selected, he would be a President to take rank with the most prominent; his administration would be marked by sound policies, clean administration and the accomplishment of high purposes, but the trouble would be to elect Roosevelt if he should be nominated. He is a man of exceptionally high type, but he would not be a popular candidate. He is not the kind of man to appeal to the masses, and the nomination of such a man as Bryan on the Democratic ticket would be apt to result disastrously for Roosevelt. Knowing this, the President does not favor Taft, because he wants to see the convention nominate a man who can win, and he does not believe that Roosevelt would win against Bryan.

Not Agreed on Tariff.

But as for Cannon and Roosevelt, there is room for speculation. Why should Roosevelt prefer Cannon to Taft? The President and the Speaker have not been particularly close in their relations, frequently they have worked at cross purposes. Both have been stubborn, and time and again the President has had the greatest difficulty in driving Cannon into line. Cannon even opposed the President on so popular a measure as the meat-inspection law, and was arrayed against him on the naval bill, some important features of the rate bill and the pure-food bill of the last session. These two men have not worked in harmony; their policies have often been widely divergent. But much as they differed in the past, they are far apart on the tariff, which promises to again become the issue of the future. Cannon represents the most extreme element of the "stand-patters." Roosevelt is known to believe that the time has come when there should be a readjustment of some schedules of the Dingley law. While the prospect that the next National campaign may be fought out on the tariff question, it is reasonable to suppose that Roosevelt prefers a "stand-patter" as a party leader when there is a man like Taft, who is in sympathy with his own views on the tariff? Taft and Roosevelt both believe that the Republican party should

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BUNCO ARTISTS STEAL FORTUNE

Clean up \$50,000 in Year at Seattle.

VICTIMS LURED INTO CITY

Fleeced Through Fake Fights and Wrestling Matches.

DETAILS OF THE SCHEME

Agents Sent to Smaller Cities and Towns to Secure Wealthy "Suckers"—Bring Back Easy Marks—Three Leaders.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 24.—(Special.)—New facts, which are coming to light,



Secretary of War W. H. Taft, Roosevelt's choice for President.

make it appear that the three Seattle crooks who buncoed Charles Cunningham, the wealthy sheepman of Pendleton, Or., and other prominent citizens of the Pacific Northwest, by inducing them to bet on fake prizefights and wrestling matches, have netted no less than \$50,000 during the past year by such operations.

It is now known that the members of this never-ending conspiracy to rob unsophisticated "sports" from the smaller cities were Russell B. Harriman, F. W. Brown and Matthew Ries. Ries was formerly noted as the "king" of Seattle bunco men, and has a "bit" in Walla Walla to his credit. Beyond all question the three swindlers have cleaned up large amounts of money and the total given is very conservatively estimated. Were all the suckers who have been "skinned" to come forward and confess, no doubt the total would be greatly augmented.

Victims Admire Their Work.

The cleverness with which the confidence men operated has aroused admiration for the perfection with which the

scheme was worked out. That the three who manipulated the game were adepts is conceded by all, even by those who were played for "suckers."

According to the expose of the Seattle Star, a local evening paper, at least 20 fake fights or wrestling bouts have been pulled off in the little house boat on Lake Washington within the last eight months. Strangely enough, these stunts were never done at night, but early in the afternoon or about midday. They were attended only by the confidence men and the victims. Russell B. Harriman, alias Russ Barrett, is said to have been the principal in the series of swindles. He has been in Seattle since December and is a well-known Eastern confidence man. He has offices at 35 Holyoke block.

The plan followed was to engage the services of "steerers," who were wont to prey on residents of towns other than Seattle. Local talent was not enlisted in the sure-thing game. These steerers would visit towns where the proposed victims lived. The first step was to secure the acquaintance of the intended sucker and the steerer then ingratiated himself into the good graces of the men with money.

Letter From Confederate.

After the acquaintance had progressed for some time and the steerer was sure his ground, the letter would come from a confederate telling of an opportunity to clean up a good sum of money in Seattle through a wrestling match or a fight, as the case might be. Usually the steerer was to be one of the principals in the contest.

The letter would be exhibited to the victim, who would be induced to accompany his supposed friend to Seattle, there to handle the money of the steerer's associates. The victim would be told that he need not take any money with him, as it would not be necessary. However, by the time the start was made, it was usual for the victim to have the intended victim take along a letter of credit or a certified check, the suggestion being made that in case there arose any question as to where the money was to come from to back the fighter, these credentials could be "flushed."

Then the start would be made for Seattle. Upon arriving there, the steerer and his dupe would visit the office of Harriman, where a tale would be heard of a wealthy Alaskan who was willing to back the other man in the contest.

Alaskan With Millions.

"The fellow has got millions," would be the story, "and he is ready to back his man for any amount."

Needless to say, the wealthy Alaskan would be another of the swindlers. The victim would then be handed \$5000 and a meeting would be arranged later in Harriman's office between the Alaskan millionaire, otherwise Brown, Harriman's partner, and the sucker. At the appointed time the \$5000 would be wagered on the outcome of the contest, Harriman acting as stakeholder. Upon the "millionaire" would be advised to bet still more and he would be told to call later. If by that time the victim showed no signs of producing any of his own coin, he would be handed another \$5000. In the meantime Brown would be handed a similar sum and at the second meeting another wager would be arranged, the coin being deposited with Harriman. This same programme would be carried out, Harriman handing out the same money each time until the victim, seeing an apparent opportunity to make some easy money for himself, would offer to wager some of his own cash.

Give Victim the Rush.

If, however, the victim showed no signs of loosening up, Brown would again appear on the scene and demand to know where the money was coming from, intimating that he believed there was something crooked. The victim would then be hurriedly advised to go to the bank and draw some gold and wager it so that the suspicions of the "millionaire" might be allayed. This usually worked and the victim's money was secured in this way.

The wagers all made and the money of the victim secured in the hands of Harriman, the time would be set for the fight or the wrestling match. No time would then be lost. By water or by land the party made its way to the houseboat, where the "contest" was pulled off.

Mr. Brown would be there as the Alaskan "millionaire," and Harriman would act in the dual capacity of stakeholder and referee. The two principals would be accompanied by trainers. These, with the victim, made up the small but select audience.

A cupboard in one corner of the house would be unlocked and there would be taken therefrom a bucket, sponge and several bottles of liquor of various sorts for the use of the principals.

Sawdust on the Floor.

The floor would be liberally covered with sawdust and a rope strung across from wall to wall, making, with the front and the sidewalls, the regulation sized ring for fights.

Then the contest would begin. Fearful that they might be discovered, none would dare talk above a whisper. For several minutes the battle would be fiercely waged, all the time, however, the man whom the victim had backed appearing as the aggressor and ultimate victor. Then would come an accident and to the utter dismay of everyone but the Alaskan "millionaire," the prospective victor would be down and out, and the contest awarded to the man backed by the Alaskan.

Send Victim Home Clean.

And so the game ended. The money of the victim was in the hands of Harriman and Brown, every effort would be made to hurry the victim out of town. The possibility of his arrest would be pointed out to him, and, realizing that he had been "in" on what he believed to be a shady bit of work, he usually left town in a hurry,adder but much wiser.

Only two of the score of men robbed in this way have "hollored." Thomas Norton, a saloonkeeper of Sacramento, Cal., who gave up \$10,000, went to the police and prosecuting attorney, but in both cases secured no satisfaction and finally left town.

Louis Stenger, of Bellingham, who

IDLERS HEEDLESS OF CRY FOR LABOR

Workmen are Needed on Every Hand.

UNEMPLOYED FILL THE CITY

Men Throng Plaza Blocks and North-End Resorts.

DREAMING SUMMER AWAY

Plenty of Applicants for Soft Snaps, but Few Men Are Found Who Want Real Work at Good Wages.

LABOR SITUATION IN OREGON. WANTED—5000 men to work on railroad construction in Northwest. WANTED—10,000 men, women and children to pick Oregon's great hop crop. WANTED—1000 men in the logging camps. WANTED—500 carpenters, bricklayers and artisans to erect Portland's new buildings. WANTED—500 men to complete leveled street, water and sewer improvements. WANTED—400 men in Portland's lumber mills. WANTED—200 day laborers to perform odd jobs.

Never before was the call for labor in Oregon and in Portland so urgent as at present. Farmers in all sections are calling for men to harvest their crops, and raisers of hops are searching far and near for men to pick the products of their yards. Railroad companies are competing with each other to secure construction gangs for their new lines, while the logging camps in Oregon's great forests offer permanent employment to secure laborers. Indeed, contractors of all kinds are looking for workmen. Mills, street improvements, new buildings and scores of other things are in urgent need of more toilers.

No one in Portland who wishes to work need go into the outside districts, for the cry for men here is probably as urgent as elsewhere. Indeed, contractors who have on hand all kinds of projects are complaining of the difficulty of securing labor, and many firms are compelled to content themselves with forces smaller than they need.

The trouble lies not in the scarcity of men, however, but in the fact that a large percentage of the men who have no other means of support than common labor are remaining idle. The wages being offered in Portland, especially those for common labor, are higher than for years past, and yet hundreds of men are refusing to accept employment. The Plaza blocks, the North End saloons and other places where men congregate are filled each morning and afternoon with men who have just money enough to live on and will not accept work. Dreaming through the pleasant summer days, they loaf away the time, giving no thought to the future and utterly deaf to the call for workmen and blind to the inducements offered if they will only take up ax, pick or shovel.

Along the North End streets, the rendezvous of these men, are dozens of employment agencies, the proprietors of which are using every effort to secure laborers. Some years long lines of anxious men have waited at these places to secure work of any kind and have been willing gladly to accept employment at from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a day. Now all is changed. On the walls of these agencies are posted lengthy lists of vacancies. In practically all cases common labor is offered from \$2 to \$3.50 a day, but there is no line of impatient applicants. The proprietors are constantly beset with employers seeking men, but there are dozens of positions for every applicant.

Plenty of Men Seek "Snaps."

The employment agencies are not altogether deserted, however. In one place, for instance, there were about 20 men waiting yesterday afternoon. The proprietor had just been complaining about the scarcity of men and surplus was expressed that so many should be there looking for work.

"Oh, those men do not want work," he said. "They are here looking for 'snaps.' I shall call their attention to the \$2.25 and \$2.50 jobs we have open, but it is safe to say that not one in the lot will accept. Those fellows won't turn over their hands to work until they are broke. They come in here and try to get some place where they can draw a salary and have nothing to do, and when they find that there are no such positions on hand, they go away. We call them 'snap-hunters'; you have no idea how numerous they are this year."

"Why, it is simply ridiculous," he continued. "Big, muscular fellows weighing 200 pounds or more, who have never done anything else than dig ditches or work in railroad gangs, come in here every day hunting for snaps. They want to be bookkeepers or something like that, although

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CHOSEN TO REIGN AS QUEEN OF ASTORIA REGATTA

ASTORIA, Or., Aug. 24.—(Special.)—Miss Esther Anderson, who has been chosen to reign as Queen of the Astoria Annual Regatta, is one of the most popular and most beautiful young ladies of Clatsop County. She is one, if not the handsomest, of Astoria's fairest daughters, and because of her graceful manner, beauty, popularity and prominence in society circles, is eminently fitted to preside over the magnificent water carnival which has been planned. Miss Anderson was chosen by a committee composed of the society leaders of Astoria, but if it had been put to a contest it is believed the result would have been the same.

Queen Esther will be attended by a retinue of 16 young ladies, who were selected from among the most popular young ladies of Astoria and other cities which will be represented in the regatta. They were also chosen by the committee. The attendants are: Miss Maude Rabler, of Portland; Miss Laura McFarlane, Tacoma; Miss Reichel, Germany; Miss Helen Dawson, Florida, and the Misses Letia Drain, Ellen Nolan, Gertrude Uphur, Lois Ford, Freda Ford, Jennie Simington, Martha Ford, Sally Gray, Louise Gray, Margaret Taylor, Ethel Gerding and Frances Estes, of Astoria.

The regatta will be held at Astoria three days, beginning August 30. The carnival promises to eclipse anything of the kind ever held in Astoria from a social standpoint, as well as the regatta itself. Over \$5000 will be awarded in prizes, and the contests will include rowing, sailing and power-boat races.

Among the many features that have been arranged by the committee in the form of night entertainments are marine parades, band concerts and fancy balls, and an old-fashioned country dance. The regatta ball will be the shining social event of the regatta.

The officers from Fort Stevens will take a prominent part in the entertainment of those who take part in the regatta. The land parade of the opening day will be conducted under the charge of the army officers.



—Photograph by McCrea-Ford Co. MISS ESTHER ANDERSON.

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