STEAMER OREGON

GOES ON ROCKS

TAFT AND BACON WILL GO TO CUBA

President Acts to End thereath Island's Woes.

EARNEST APPEAL TO NATION

Sink Differences and Preserve Independence.

MUST CEASE HOSTILITIES

American Statesmen Will Aid Distracted People to Restore Permanent Peace-Intervention as Sole Alternative.

OYSTER BAY, Sept. 14.-After a protracted conference with Secretary of War Taft, Acting Secretary of State Bacon and Secretary of the Navy Bon-President Roosevelt tonight addressed an important communication to Cuba and arranged to send Mr. Taft and Mr. Bacon to that island on Saturday to make a thorough investigation of conditions there and lend their influence to restore peace

The communication is addressed to the Cuban Minister to the United States, Senor Quesada. It is an impassioned plea to Cuba to realize her responsibilities as a self-governing Republic and to restore peace in the island. Attention is called in no uncer tain language to the responsibility which the United States bears to the island and the certainty that that responsibility will necessarily be exercised, should peace not be preserved. The President says he has certain information that the peace of the island is menaced and American property has been destroyed.

Taft and Bacon Leave Sunday.

Mr. Taft and Mr. Bacon will leave for Cuba Sunday. They will go by rail to Key West, Florida, and from there the journey to Havana will be completed on a naval vessel, probably the cruiser Des Moines.

The conference which resulted in the Cuban decision began at Sagamore Hill shortly after 3 o'clock this afterneen and continued until 10 o'clock tonight. At its conclusion Mr. Taft, Secretary Bonaparte and Mr. Bacon left for New York and will go to

Washington tomorrow Mr. Taft said as he left Oyster Bay that he had no idea as to the length of his visit to Cubs. He indicated that there would be no haste in the investigation, which would be thorough. Aside from this information, no discussion will be divulged by those attending the conference, the statement being made that the letter of the President was intended to cover the whole Cuban situation, as far as was desirable to do so in public

Senator Albert Beveridge, of Indiana, a member of the Senate committee on Cuban relations, also participated in the conference. Following is President Roosevelt's

letter: Writes as Friend of Cuba.

In this crisis in the affairs of the Re-public of Cuba I write you not merely be-cause you are the Minister of Cuba accredited to this Government, but because we wer intimately drawn together at the time whe the United States intervened in the affairs of Cuba with the result of making her an in-dependent nation. You know how sincers my affection and admiration and regard for Cube are; you know that I never have done and never shall do anything in reference to Cuba save with such sincere regard for her welfare. You also know the pride I feit because it came to me as President to withdraw the American troops from the island of Cuba and officially to proclaim her independence and to wish her God speed in her career as a

Solemn Warning to People.

I desire now through you to say a word of solemn warning to your people, whose earnest well-wisher I am. For soven years Cuba has been in a condition of profound peace and of steadily growing prosperity. For four years this peace and prosperity have obtained under her own independent government. Her peace, prosperity and independence are now menaced. all possible evils that can befall Cuba the worst is the evil of anarchy into which civil war and revolutionary disturbances will assuredly throw her. Whoever is responsible for armed revolution and outrage, whoever is responsible in any way for the condition of affairs that now obtains is an enemy of Cuba, and doubly heavy is the responsibility of the man, affecting to be the especial cham-pion of Cuban independence, who takes any step which will isopardize that independence, For there is just one way in which Cuban independence can be secured and that is for the Cuban people to show their ability to continue in the path of peaceful and orderly progress. This Nation seks nothing of Cuba save that it shall continue to develop as it has developed during the past seven years, that it shall grow and practice the orderly liberty which will assuredly bring an ever-increasing mass of peace and prosperity to the beautiful Queen of the Antilles. step which will jeopardize that independe

When Intervention Will Come.

Our intervention in Cuban affairs will only come if Cuba herself shows that she has fallen into the insurrectionary habit; that she lacks the self-restraint necessary to peaceful self-government, and that her contending factions

have plunged the country into anarchy I solemnly adjure all Cuban patriots to band together to eink all differences and personal ambitions and to remember that the only way that they can preserve the independence of the republic is to prevent the necessity of outside interference by rescuing it from the anarchy of civil war. I samestly hope that this word of adjuration of mine, given in the name of the American people, the stanchest friends and well-wishers of Cuba that there all the world, will be taken as it is will be seriously considered and will

be acted upon, and, if so acted upon, Cuba's permanent independence, her permanent success as a republic, is assured.

Under the treaty with your government, I, as President of the United States, have a duty in this matter which I cannot shirk. The third article of that treaty approximately confers upon the United States the right to intervene for the maintenance in Cuba of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty. The treaty conferring this right is the supreme law of the land and furnishes me with the right and the means of fulfilling the obligation that I am under to protect American interests.

Must Cease Hostilities.

The information at hand shows that social bonds throughout the island have been so relaxed that life, property and individual liberty are no longer safe. I have received authentic information of injury to and destruction of American property. It is, in my judgment, imperative for the sake of Cuha that there shall be an immediate cessation of hostilities and some arrangement which will secure the permanent pacification of the island.

Island.

I am sending to Havana the Secretary of War. Mr. Taft, and the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Hacon, as the special representatives of the Government, who will render such aid as is possible toward these ends. I had hoped that Mr. Root, the Secretary of State, could have stopped in Havana on his



Faustino Guerra, One of the Leaders of the Cuban Revolutionists.

eturn from South America, but the seeming return from South America, but the seeming imminence of the crisis forbids further delay. Through you I desire in this way to communicate with the Cuban government and with the Cuban people, and accordingly I am sending you a copy of this letter to be presented to President Palma, and have also directed its immediate publication.

WHO REPRESENTS MAJORITY?

Taft and Bacon to Decide-Hostilities Will Be Suspended.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.-With the rincipals at Oyster Bay and only agents in Washington, it was difficult tonight to secure any explanation of the sudden decision of the President to dispatch Sec retary Taft and Acting Secretary of State Bacon to Cuba, as announced from Oyster Bay. Predicated entirely on the course of the administration's treatment of the Cuban question in its earlier phases and having in mind especially the policy inaugurated by Secretary Root toward Santo Domingo, after he assumed office, it is the common belief here that his purpose is to secure from absolutely dependable sources information that will establish clearly the fact that President Palma either does or does not in his administration represent a majority of the Cuban people.

Who Represents Majority.

From the San Domingo precedent, when President Morales was forced to sustain himself or sink, the administration is believed to be determined to allow the majority of the Cuban people to prevail in the government of the island. The Teller amendment, declaring for the independence of Cuba, as read in connection with the Platt amendment, is understood in official circles here to warrant this construction of the proper attitude of the United States Government in the present Cuban crisis. It will be for Mr. Taft and Mr. Bacon to determine for themselves whether in their oninion the best interests of the Island are represented by the revolutionary forces or whether, in the interests of order and public weal and the future welfare of Cuba, the Palma government should be sustained. Of course their report to the President will be merely advisory and it rests with him to determine whether he shall accept their conclusions.

Will Suspend Hostilities.

But it is assumed that pending their decision and report the naval forces of the United States will endeavor to maintain the status quo and there is reason to believe from the report that the insurgent leaders, Zayas and Castillo have offered to surrender to Commander Colwell of the American cruiser Denver, that they are prepared to accept this arbitrament.

Therefore a cessation of hostilities expected, as soon as the leaders of the various insurgent bands have been informed of the President's action today, though, of course it is possible that, owing to the difficulty of communicating with them from Havana, some clashes may occur before the news reaches them.

EIGHT VESSELS FOR CUBA

Large American Naval and Marine Force Soon Off Coast.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.-Having done everything in the way of preparation for eventualities in Cuba which prudence and experience could suggest, the officials in Washington who are temporarily acting as heads of the military branches of the Government today did nothing more than await developments and watch the execution of the plans they had already formed. It was, of course, possible as the result of the Cabinet council at Oyster Bay that other orders might come from the President, but such was not the case, and it was said that there was nothing to be done but to await developments in

There was no cessation on this account of the activities of the subordinate offi-

(Concluded on Page 4.)

and Money by Extra Session.

NO DEALINGS WITH REBELS

Though Lacking Quorum, Both things. Houses Vote Bill Increasing Army and Granting Money. Advance Against Rebels.

HAVANA, Sept. 14.-The extra session of Congress called by President Palma completed at one sitting the business for which it was summoned; namely the granting to President Palma the fullest powers not already constitutionally granted the executive for carrying on the war, including the right to appropriate any public funds for war purposes, revoking appropriations voted at the preceding session of Congress in order to permit the diversion of the money involved to prosecution of the war and authorizing increase of the rural guards to 19,000 and

Palma Asks Means to Fight.

President Palma submitted a brief mescharged with the responsibility of caus- atively easy task to restore order." ing the rebellion. The message contained no recommendations beyond suggesting that Congress approve all recent executive decrees and take such steps as may be deemed advisable for ending the war.

auguration of the republic it would have been in the midst of a rebellion threatening the stability of the government, causing the sincerity of Cuban professions to be distrusted by the world and endangering the independence and sovereignty the blood of thousands of Cubans after

long years of cruel sacrifices. have supposed that with the prosperity in the President was adopted. in public improvements and with such splendid credit abroad, there would be Cubans who would conspire to change the constitutional order by placing armed force, violence and anarchy before law. order and peace, to the country's shame and sorrow?"

The President charged his political opponents with having, ever since the

opening of the last election campaign. plotted to use violence, and in support of this he instanced the attack on the rural guards in the Guanabacoa barracks last February. He added that those who at the last election used violent methods to maintain power at all costs are the same who, without mercy to their country, organized dark and unscrupulous conspiracies, using assas-sination and seeking to seduce the army of the republic from its loyalty Palma Supported With Men as a means of reaching their despicable

True to Democratic Methods. "The executive," said the President, has had knowledge of these conspiracles and could have adopted preventive measures, but it wished to proceed only n accordance with democratic princi ples in a strictly lawful and clearly justifiable manner, never imagining, in view of the prosperous and progressive condition of the country, that any except adventurers would have done such

The message sketched the events of the revolution, the imprisonment of alleged, conspirators and the inadequacy of the military force and said it would not be discreet to send more sol diers from Havana. The revolution had found the government without sufficient arms, ammunition or horses and the administration had done the best it could in providing these, enlisting volunteers, organizing militia, etc. The

message continued: "The growth of the rebellion has been that we cannot with regular sources prevent rebel forces scattered over an extensive area from raiding towns and destroying property.

Easy to Crush Rebellion.

"We have not wished to resort to arms. Why should we? This is a republic, and we could not believe that our own citizens would try to overthe artiflery to 2000. This trebles the throw it But now the time has come former force of rural guards and doubles for the government to act, and it will, the artillery. These measures, which in a manner that will surprise those were combined in one blanket bill, were who have characterized our unwillingpassed by party votes, the Liberals and ness to resort to extreme measures as Independents refraining from voting and unpreparedness. Our rural guard, our the Liberal Nationalists voting with the artillery and police forces have done good work and, if the rurales are increased to 10,000 men and the artillery men to 2000, the rebellion will at once be crushed out. With laws also enactsage, principally devoted to deploring the ed that will permit of adequate punishconduct of the opposition, whom he ment of traitors, it will be a compar-

Proceed Without Quorum.

When the Senate assembled it was one short of a necessary two-thirds for a quorum. After the message and blanket The President regretted that the first bill had been read Senator Reclo, Liberal, extra session of Congress should have and Senator Sanguilly, Independent been necessitated by a disturbance of called attention to this, disclaiming any public order and said nobody would have intention of obstructing Congress during expected that four years after the in- a grave situation, but insisting that the discrepancy be made a matter of record. Senator Bravo Correoso asserted that in an extraordinary session a quorum was not necessary, and this view was affirmed by a party vote.

In the House of Representatives only

which has been purchased so dearly with 40 were present, two less than the legal opening quorum. The Senate bill passed the House by a party vote, and by a "Who," asked the President, "would party vote also a resolution of confidence

Ready to Quit With Intervention. The events of today indicated that the

insurgents in Havana Province held the view that the landing of bluejackets from the Denver signified intervention, as they signified their readiness on that quit the field. The railroads are completely tied up,

(Concluded on Page 2.)

Colonel Roessler Advises That of the Columbia River first; then the Efforts Be Centered on the Bar.

Address of Government Engineer at Chamber of Commerce Meeting. Speech by Congressman

. Ransdell.

FINISH JETTY FIRST, SAYS COLONEL ROESSLER,

That further extension of the Coumbia bar jetty should not begin until the entire sum for finishing the breakwater shall be available-\$2,500,000-is the opinion of Lieutenant-Colonel Rossaler, expressed him last night at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, attended by Congressman Ransdell of Louisiana, member of the rivers and harbors committee. Colonel Rosseler advised also that the jetty be finished "before asking large sums for work farther up the river," and toat any sum which Congress may appropriate for the Columbia be not divided in such way as to prevent early const

of the jetty. This means that the Cellio canal and the river projects below Portland should wait, or rather that work on them should proceed slowly. Provided the Government continues its present policy of small appropriations, colonel Roessler said that an appropriation large enough to build the canal all at once is unlikely and "the most that I anticipate, unless Congress adopts the policy of making nore liberal appropriations for rivers and harbors than heretofore, is a biennial appropriation large enough to make a contract and to keep up work

Other speakers were Congressmen W. L. Jones and Joseph E. Ransdell. Governor Chamberlain and W. D. Wheelwright.

Congressmen Ranadeli and Jones visited Cellio yesterday as guests of the Portland Chamber of Co They will go to the bar jetty today.

L....................... Conditions are such that the National appropriations for the improvement of the Columbia River should be concentrated and directed upon the work at the of the country and the well being of the people so advancing, with millions in the peace commission of five members to projects, having for their purpose the mouth of the river, and that the other treasury after paying \$14,000,000 to the negotiate with the insurgents was reopening up of this great waterway, should army of liberation and investing \$11,000,000 jected. ntil the biggest and most vital undertaking of them all is completed. This is the opinion of Lieutenant-Colonel Roessler, of the States Engineers, voiced by him at the meeting of the river and harbor improvement enthusiasts, held last night at the Chamber of Commerce.

One hundred or more of the most prominent and earnest citizens of Portland

gathered at the Chamber to be enlightened is to the most effective methods to pur sue in securing the ultimate improvem of the Columbia River as it should be improved. Congressman Ransdell, chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Congress and member of the House committee on rivers and harbors; Congressman Jones, of Washington, and others addressed the

Coming as they did from a man pos sessed of the expert knowledge as is Colonel Roessler, and one so thoroughly familiar with every phase and detail o the various works of improvement, his address last night carried great weight and made a deep and lasting impression THEN DEEPEN THE RIVER upon the representative assemblage.

"Let me impress upon you the one thought which has been uppermost in my mind in making these remarks, namely that it is good from an engineer's standpoint, from a commercial standpoint and from all points of view to finish the great

Theodore Bell, Democratic Nominee

for Governor of California,

work at the mouth of the river before

asking large sums for works farther up

the river," said he, "and that in my judg-

ment it would be contrary to the best in-

terests of all the improvements, taken as

a connected whole, to advocate the policy

of dividing up any sum that Congress

may decide to appropriate for the Co-

lumbia River Valley in such a way as to

prevent the early fulfillment of the com-

mercial aspirations which are centered in

a deep channel at the mouth of the

When uttering these words Colone

Concluded on Page 6.)

CONTENTS TODAY'S PAPER

The Weather.

Cuba.

uban Congress votes men and money to fight rebels. Page 1.

Denver's men withdrawn from Havana, Page 1.

Communication cut off by rebela. Page 1.

Foreign.

President Fallieres takes great precautions against bombs. Page S.

Lineres fights duel over Spanish-American war, Page 8.

National.

Politics.

Domestic.

Sport.

Pacific Coast.

Commercial and Marine.

Portland and Vicinity.

alian shoots companion in quarrel over cigar game. Page 11.

ussian students decide to reopen univer-sities and continue revolution. Page 5.

elt sends Taft

river.

meeting, but the remarks of the prominent engineer created the greatest interest because of his advocating the "mouth Wrecked Near Valdez other projects." on Alaskan Coast. LIKELY TO BE A TOTAL LOSS

Runs Ashore at Hinchinbrook Island in Darkness. ******************



Scene Early This Morning to Take Off Fifty Passengers and Crew. BEATTLE Sept. 14 .- A special to the Post-Intelligencer from Valdes says:

The steamer Oregon was wrecked on the rocks of Hinchinbrook Island, at the entrance to Prince William Sound, at 12 o'clock last night. She was trying to find the entrance to the sound in the darkness and was running under a slow bell when the headland loomed up before her. Although the engines were reversed in-stantly, her headway could not be checked and the vessel struck enough to tear the bottom nearly off. It was low tide, and when the water began to rise it soon filled the engine-

room to the second grating. The first mate and four men left immediately in an open boat for Valdes, 60 miles distant, to get assistance. They rowed until 5 o'clock tonight to reach a cable office, The revenue cutters Rush and McCulloch left Valdes at once to take off the 50 passengers. They should reach the wreck at 2 o'clock tomorrow morning. There was no sea running at the time of the wreck, but the stranded steamer is exposed to the full force of the swell. The passengers are all safe. The yeasel will be a total loss, it is believed.

In addition to the foregoing dispatch, a meager cablegram to the owners of the steamer in this city says that she lies in an extremely dangerous position and may go to pieces at any moment if a blow

The Oregon left Seattle for Valdes September 8 with 50 passengers. She is in

YESTERDAY'S — Maximum temperature, 62 degrees; minimum, 54. command of Captain Soule TODAY'S-Fuir and warmer; northwest winds. VESSEL OF MANY MISHAPS

to Havana and appeals to Cubans to stop Oregon fighting. Page 1. Has Met Ill-Fortune on Numerous Voyages.

The Oregon was on the Portland-San Francisco run for about 20 years, although she was not kept there continuously for that time. She was operated for years by the O. R. & N. Co. in conjunction with the Elder and State of California, and made two trips as late as a year

ago. The craft had a checkered career and while running out of this port had her full share of mishaps. During a heavy fog on the Lower Columbia in 1889, she collided with the British ship Clan Mc-Colorado Republicans nominate Stewart for Governor and adopt platform. Page 4. Wyoming Democrats nominate ticket, Page 4. Kenzie. The starboard bow of the Oregon as far back as the cabin was carried away. The steamer Elder took her place on the run.

She went on the rocks near Nome in 1897, but was warped off without serious injury. In 1899 she sailed for Alaska. After leaving Astoria the coal in her bunkers caught fire, and she was forced to put back to Astoria. On the same trip she went on the beach in Alaskan waters and narrowly escaped being wrecked. She was left high on the beach by a big tide, and when the water receded, she lay far over on her side. She was floated, however, on the flood tide

It was found that the timbers of the Oregon were strained somewhat as a result of this experience, and her owners laid several hundred barrels of cement at the bottom of her hold, wet it and let it set, stiffening her considerably.

In the Fall of 1901, she was one of the last boats out of Nome and had a full passenger list. She had to her credit some of the fastest runs between the Sound and Nome, and had become a favorite steamer with the Nome cam-During the voyage down in the Gulf of Alaska, she dropped her tall shaft and drifted about for a fortnight until picked up and towed in

She had been provisioned for a voyage that was expected to last not more than ten days, and when she went adrift great hardships were experienced by the passengers, who were necessarily thrown on very short rations. Great anxiety was caused to her owners and to relatives of

those on board.

The Oregon was after off Eureka, Cal., during February, 1966, and it was thought for a time she would have to be run on the beach. The blaze was finally extinguished.

The wreck of the unlucky steamer completes the chain of accidents she has ex-

perienced on this coast.

BUSY DAY FOR MR. ROOT

Lays Cornerstone for New Factory in Suburbs of Lima.

LIMA, Peru. Sept. 14 -This has been a busy day for Secretary Root. After break-fasting at the village of Matucana. 50 miles northeast of Lima, he was taken to the suburb of Chacrasana where he laid the cornerstone of a new factory for the electric company, the papal nuncio pronouncing the blessing. Everywhere the American Secretary of State went he was enthusiastically cheered. Sunday he will board the Charleston, and on Monday will depart for Panama.

UNCLE SAM "WONDER IF I'D BETTER SMOKE IT?"

