

PACIFY CUBA ONLY BY INTERVENTION

American Sovereignty the Result.

TAFT DESPAIRS OF MEDIATION

Factions' Claims Irreconcilable, His Opinion.

GUERRA'S ARMY CLOSES IN

Comes Within Mile of Mediators' Quarters, but Is Ordered Away. Rumor That Palma and Moderates May Resign.

NAVAL FORCES IN CUBA.	
Ships.	Men.
Battleship Virginia	812
Battleship Louisiana	804
Cruiser Tacoma	291
Cruiser Cleveland (at Cienfuegos)	288
Cruiser Duquesne	288
Cruiser Des Moines	288
Gunboat Marietta (at Cienfuegos)	144
Total	2,902

HAVANA, Sept. 21.—Peace for Cuba, unless accomplished through American intervention, seems to be further away tonight than when Secretary of War Taft and Assistant Secretary of State Bacon began negotiations to harmonize the opposing factions. The arrival today of three United States battleships and two cruisers in addition to those already here has had little effect on the insurgents in the field, and, when the leaders of the revolution were apprised of the big squadron's presence, they greeted the information with Spanish expressions to the effect that:

"They cannot come to the brush." A meeting of the executive committee of the Moderate party was hastily summoned this evening and it was voted unanimously to accept whatever disposition of the controversy Messrs. Taft and Bacon may decide upon, in the hope that such a concession will induce the Liberals to yield similarly. The latter, however, have as yet signified no willingness to accept the decision of the American mediators.

Rumor of General Resignation.

The rumor is abroad tonight that President Palma, the members of his Cabinet and the Representatives and Senators elected last December, will resign tomorrow, thus conceding practically all that the insurgents have been contending for and opening a way for a settlement without American intervention. But Mr. Palma declined to be interviewed and other members of the government stoutly denied the rumor.

The American peace emissaries tomorrow will hear what the commanders of the insurgent forces have to say. Some of these are coming from Santa Clara, Pinar del Rio and Havana provinces. If they persist in their demands, the conference will only increase the complications.

In a talk with the Associated Press today Mr. Taft spoke hopefully. Although some progress has been made, he said, no definite program has been reached. He told of the arrangement to meet representatives of the insurgents and of his previous hesitancy to take this step, and said that "something may come of it." The arguments of the leaders of both the Moderates and the Liberals have been submitted and translated for future reference by Messrs. Taft and Bacon, but the latter said that nothing of a definite nature has been suggested by a hurried reading of the briefs.

American Sovereignty in the End.

The mediators have sifted the revolutionary evidences and define them as a demand by the insurgents for a new general election and absolute rejection of those demands on the part of the government. Messrs. Taft and Bacon have practically abandoned hope of a middle ground and fear that a decision in favor of either side would result in no more than temporary tranquility for the island. It is their belief that American occupation is the only way to end the civil warfare and it is not denied that intervention must be followed by American sovereignty. Mr. Taft has cabled to President Roosevelt regarding the gravity of the situation and Mr. Roosevelt is expected to dictate any further programme.

Guerra Closes in on Havana.

A demonstration was made today by armed revolutionists within a mile of the peace negotiations. General Acosta, camped at La Lisa, west of Minister Morgan's villa at Marianao, and half a mile eastward were rural guards, militia and mounted police. At the insurgent camp the Associated Press was told that the object of the insurgents in coming so close was to show Mr. Taft how completely Havana is in their grasp. Pino Guerra's augmented force is only a short distance away. He was advancing to encamp just outside of Marianao when the attention of Mr. Taft was called to the fact. Mr. Taft was greatly displeased, and Senator Zayas and Charles Hernandez, ex-postmaster of Havana, were dispatched to meet Guerra, with the result that the latter turned back. He will take his command 10 or 15 miles south of Havana, and the decision of the American mediators.

In addition to the Zayas party, Major

Ladd, of the United States Army, visited Guerra today. As the insurgents marched he carefully counted their force and reported to Messrs. Taft and Bacon their exact strength. Guerra's force is well equipped and has better mounts than the governmental forces, plenty of arms and ammunition and several machine guns. Senator Zayas has ordered General Loynaz del Castillo to move his army away from Havana.

When the insurgents were ordered away from La Lisa, Mr. Taft requested General Rodriguez to withdraw the rural guards from Marianao, and by tomorrow only mounted police will surround Mr. Morgan's villa.

Mr. Taft's advisers from the interior are that the people are controlled by neither the government nor the Liberals, but are simply dissatisfied with conditions in general.

Anarchy in Interior.

Messrs. Taft and Bacon heard today the first American testimony on the situation given by the committee of ten Americans selected for this purpose. They also heard General Freyre Andrade and Alfredo Zayas. The latter outlined the claims of the Liberals.

The arrival this morning of the American squadron was the spectacular and impressive feature of the day.

The truce between the opposing forces continues. The government, however, is moving troops toward the city.

It is understood here that Mr. Taft has sent a glowing message to the President asking that private reports from the interior be that a state bordering on anarchy prevails throughout almost the entire island.

A canvass by the Associated Press among Cubans in high positions and representing the most important commercial and industrial interests here, showed that it is practically the unanimous opinion that intervention alone can afford a guarantee of lasting peace.

The Associated Press correspondent who visited General Acosta today was well received and was permitted to scrutinize the equipment of the insurgents. General Acosta said that if the government was upheld by Messrs. Taft and Bacon, he would continue fighting for the cause of the insurgents.

Messrs. Taft and Bacon today received an American committee, Secretary Montalvo, Chief of Rural Guards Rodriguez, General Freyre Andrade, Vice-President Mendez Capote, Alfredo Zayas and several bankers and commercial men.

Rebels March on Havana.

At midday Guerra with about 200 men, 200 of whom were unarmed, with 500 extra horses, entered the Province of Havana, camping at Gaimpio, 20 miles from Havana. Friday night he effected a junction with Brigadier-General Castilla, who has 1200 men, and all resumed the march toward Havana. At 5 o'clock this morning the Associated Press correspondent joined the march, and the march continued with them until they camped. The discipline of the force is fair. The revolutionists appropriated all chickens, pigs and horses, and killed cattle whenever the commissary required fresh meat.

Pino Guerra told the correspondent that he and his followers were not in a hurry to effect a coup d'etat, but were waiting for a perfect accord. Guerra still considers himself a Congressman. Asked whether he would prefer American intervention to American government, the insurgent avoided replying. He assured the Associated Press that he would not attempt to enter the city during the Secretary's absence. Asked as to whether he had a plan for the formation of a provincial government, he replied affirmatively, but would not outline it.

Vice-President Mendez Capote tonight visited Secretary Taft, taking with him a resolution adopted by the Moderate party. Its resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, That we submit absolutely to the United States mediatory commission, on condition that the rebels surrender their arms and promise to accept and comply with such decision, whichever way it may be.

Mr. Taft filed the petition without comment. Alfredo Zayas declined to comment on this action of the Moderates.

Secretary Montalvo said this evening that he had heard nothing about an unfavorable report emanating from Mr. Taft. On the contrary, he had received the impression that the Secretary was in the situation rather hopefully. He said that he would deeply regret American intervention, and hoped that the situation would be cleared in a few days. He denied that he would resign.

Race Issue to Front.

The police officials generally are uttering reproaches upon the Cubans when it is intimated to them that the Taft mission might result in American intervention. A prominent Moderate, who declined to allow the use of his name, said today:

I told Secretary Taft that he would find the situation far more serious than he anticipated. It is not merely a fight over the elections, but the general spirit of revolt prevails to such an extent as to make reconciliation almost impossible now and peaceful elections equally difficult. Anarchy is abroad in Cuba and thousands of armed men with irresponsible and unscrupulous leaders are arrayed against our unprepared and impotent government. The ugliest feature is that it is fast assuming the form of a race war, as the rebels are negroes or mulattos. I am not surprised that Mr. Taft's reports are pessimistic and will not be astonished to see American troops here at any moment. Nevertheless, knowing the great provocation given to the Cubans by American intervention, perhaps for some years, is probable.

Many Welcome Intervention.

Many leading Cubans, asked for an opinion as to intervention, welcomed the idea privately, and many expect to testify so before the mediators, confidentially, but none of them was willing to be quoted. Some expressed regret at what they feel would terminate the Cuban Republic's sovereignty. The United States battleship New Jersey arrived here this evening, making seven American warships in the harbor.

Few of the leading commercial men who were interviewed by the Associated Press with reference to intervention were willing to be quoted, although practically all who were interviewed expressed the belief that intervention affords the only guarantee of permanent tranquility of the island.

Funston Leaves for Cuba Today.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—General Funston will leave for Cuba tomorrow.

POWDER EXPLODES; TOWN IS WRECKED

Jellico, Tenn., Loses Twelve Lives and \$500,000 in Property.

SHOCK HEARD MANY MILES

Many Buildings Shattered, Including Big Warehouses and Stores. Fully 200 Injured and Many People Homeless.

The Dead.

GEORGE AIKENS, fireman for the West Tennessee Telephone Company.
JOHN COOK, car inspector.
WALTER ROGERS, clerk for United Cold Storage warehouse.
JOHN GARDON, colored.
JAMES SHARP, colored.
JAMES LOVETT, aged 32.
IDA PAYNE, aged 3.
JAMES REYNOLDS.
JOHN HOCH.
JOHN COOK.
JOSEPH SELLERS.

One body remains unidentified, making the total 12. There is a possibility that other bodies may be recovered from the ruins.

Eighteen persons were seriously injured, among them R. D. Baird, president of the National Bank of Jellico and Mayor of Jellico, Tenn., who was cut on the neck.

Two Theories of Cause.

The freight car, belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad lines, contained 400 boxes or 20,000 pounds of high explosives consigned to the Grand Powder Company at Clearfield, Tenn. Two causes are assigned for the explosion. One is that three men were shooting at a mark on the car and that a bullet entered the car, causing the explosion. The other is that, while the car was standing on a sidetrack, a carload of pig iron was switched against it and that the impact caused the explosion.

Jellico is situated on the Tennessee-Kentucky line about 60 miles from Knoxville, the main business portion of the town being on the Tennessee side. Two lines of railroad, the Southern and the Louisville & Nashville, enter it. The depot of the Southern, which was located near the scene of the explosion, was

wholly wrecked. Two hotels, the Glenmorgan and the Carmanthlan, were badly wrecked, the third story of the latter being wholly destroyed.

Fully 200 Persons Injured.

Mark Atkins, who was asleep in a room on the third floor of the Carmanthlan at the time, is one of the most seriously injured of the entire number, which will be fully 200, counting all who were slightly hurt.

Business houses were badly disfigured and stocks of goods ruined, while residences suffered severely, windows and doors being blown out in houses one mile distant.

Among the buildings totally destroyed were the Armour Packing Company's warehouse, the Jung Brewing Company's warehouse, Pinnacle Brewing Company's warehouse, oil tank and warehouse of the Kentucky Consumers Oil Company, and the Standard Oil Company's warehouse. Besides the two damaged hotels, the Jellico Furniture Company's building collapsed, and the stock of the Smith Dry-goods Company was practically ruined, although the building which it occupied, the Chamberlain Opera-house, the largest structure in Jellico, escaped with little damage. Fully 20 other firms suffered losses, but they occupied small buildings.

Many People Homeless.

Rescuers began work soon after the explosion and medical aid was asked of Knoxville, which sent a dozen physicians to aid the wounded. The holding of inquests over the bodies of the victims was begun this afternoon and tonight was not completed. Many people are homeless as a result of the catastrophe and, as almost every chimney was broken, fires cannot be built in the houses.

The Town Council late this afternoon called upon Governor Cox to send a company of State Militia from Knoxville to do guard duty and otherwise assist in rehabilitating the town.

An official report of the disaster placed the number of dead at nine instead of 12.

OWNERS OF PEONS GUILTY

Severe Sentence on Missouri Farmers Who Enslave Negroes.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo., Sept. 21.—The jury in the Smith Bros. case today returned a verdict of guilty against Charles M. Smith and Charles M. Smith, Jr., and the five tenants of their farms on the 11th count in the peonage case. The 11th count of the 41 indictments refers to John Reed, the negro who was with Roosevelt in Cuba, and escaped from the shack on the Smith farm by saving his way through the floor at night. He was the strongest negro witness for the Government. Sentence has not yet been passed. Judge Krom filed a motion for a new trial, which Judge Pollock overruled the motions for a new trial and arrest of judgment and then pronounced sentences as follows:

Charles M. Smith, three years and six months in the penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and a fine of \$500 and costs.

Charles N. Smith, Jr., two years in the penitentiary and a fine of \$500 and costs.

Ben Stone and Ben Fields, each one year and six months and \$100 fine.

W. Lee Rogers and William Woods, each two years and six months and \$100 fine.

Floyd Woods, two years and six months and \$100 fine.

Under instructions from the court, James Smith and Rex Smith were acquitted.

PHELAN CHARGES COLOSSAL GRAFT

Ex-Mayor of San Francisco Calls Waterworks Purchase a Steal.

ATTACK ON SUPERVISORS

Board Ignores Plan to Secure Supply From Yosemite in Furtherance of Scheme to Buy Bay Cities' System.

Would Not Be Catapults.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 21.—(Special.)—In an open letter issued today, former Mayor James D. Phelan charged that the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco is attempting a \$10,000,000 graft by seeking to purchase the Bay Cities Water Company's plant for a municipal system. The letter from Phelan was called forth by the decision rendered yesterday by the special committee of the Supervisors to throw aside all other efforts and confine negotiations to the Bay Cities Company. This corporation offered its entire system to the city for \$10,500,000.

Phelan says that a system can be secured for the city for the cost of the pipe from the Sierra Nevada Mountains in San Francisco. This, he says, can be secured from the Hetch Hetchy Valley, in the Yosemite Park. He substantiates his statement by the following statement of Chief Government Forester Gifford Pinchot, made on May 18 of this year:

"I hope sincerely that in the regeneration of San Francisco its people may be able to make provision for a water supply from the Yosemite National Park, which will probably be equal to any in the world."

Ignored Yosemite Supply.

After the fire, when the Spring Valley system failed utterly, the need of a municipal supply became imperative. The Supervisors placed the matter in the hands of a committee. This committee invited proposals, absolutely ignoring the Yosemite Park supply, which Phelan says may be secured from the Government at 20 cents.

Phelan adds: "I personally appeared before the board of supervisors and gave them this information. At a previous meeting they had passed a resolution regarding this free public supply to the shades, though the mover of the resolution, Supervisor Wilson, and also Supervisor Gallagher, publicly stated that it was not their intention to exclude the Hetch Hetchy supply from consideration. But they refused to modify the resolution and sent it to Washington as the official act of San Francisco. They

wanted evidently to kill the best supply, 'equal to any in the world,' in order that they might negotiate for an inferior supply.

"They may attempt the crime, but they shall not consummate it in secret. The people of San Francisco must be informed. They will have the last word at the polls.

Did Not Need His Letter.

"I wrote a letter to the Mayor and Board of Supervisors before the submission of the water committee's report, published July 30, asking that I be heard in behalf of the Hetch Hetchy system, but the letter was ignored. They persisted in their predetermined course to eliminate from their consideration, even the only supply on which the best engineers had agreed.

"Then, for the obvious purpose of blinding the public, they authorized the Mayor to appoint a board of engineers, and three men of excellent reputation are named with a great parade of virtue. But the Joker was at once apparent when they authorized them to report only on five specified schemes from which they exclude the Hetch Hetchy. 'Of the five, one was much superior to the others, and by this cunning device they endeavored to secure the approval by the engineers of the one they wanted.

When They Were Told That the Investigations Would Necessarily Run over Their Terms of Office They Cut the Choice Down to the One They Wanted, and Rather than Be Catapults the Engineers Resigned."

Mr. Phelan leaves an inference to be drawn as to the division proposed whereby \$5,000,000 would be paid for what could be secured for practically nothing.

GIVES ATTORNEYS FAT FEE

District of Columbia Courts Awards \$150,000 Against Cherokees.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Justice Gould of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia today upheld the contract under which Finkelberg, Nagle & Co. of St. Louis, and Edward Smith of Vinita, I. T., claimed \$150,000 as attorneys for Cherokee Indians in the claim of the Indians for \$5,000,000 in connection with the expenses of their removal from the Eastern states to Indian Territory many years ago. The Indians resisted the claim as illegal because the contract was made with them and not the Nation at large.

The amount of this claim brings the total of attorneys' fees allowed in the case to \$300,000. The claim allowed today is known as the Bladnot claim.

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Phelan adds: 'I personally appeared before the board of supervisors and gave them this information. At a previous meeting they had passed a resolution regarding this free public supply to the shades, though the mover of the resolution, Supervisor Wilson, and also Supervisor Gallagher, publicly stated that it was not their intention to exclude the Hetch Hetchy supply from consideration. But they refused to modify the resolution and sent it to Washington as the official act of San Francisco. They

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FLATLY OPPOSED TO BRYAN'S IDEA

Tillman Says South Wants No Ownership.

CAN NEVER ACCEPT DOCTRINE

Says Bryan Startled Country and Hurt Himself.

TARIFF ISSUE IN CAMPAIGN

Scornful at Cummins for Accepting Compromise Plan on Revision.

Scores Roosevelt for Action on Rate Law.

SIoux CITY, Ia., Sept. 21.—(Special.)—

"Bryan has startled the country with his Government and state ownership ideas, and it has hurt him seriously," declared United States Senator Ben R. Tillman of South Carolina, who spent the night here. He is on his way to lecture in Northwestern Iowa.

"The South will never be converted to that doctrine. We—why, d—n it, we are Democrats down there. We believe in the principle of individual government, and not paternalism. Let the man do something for himself. If the Government owned the railroads, the politicians would soon secure control by their nasty methods of getting every no-er-do-well in the country employed on the railroads. The question is like the scattering iron which comes hot from the blacksmith's forge—it has to be hammered out cold before it is of any service. Government ownership is still in the smelting stage."

Tariff Issue Will Lead.

The tariff issue is going to be a leading one, Mr. Tillman thinks, and he declares that, notwithstanding the Republican Congressional committee text-book with the stand-pat advice, there is a strong sentiment for revision in the Republican party.

"On this way, though," put in Mr. Tillman, "it is a sort of now-you-see-it-and-now-you-don't. Cummins is like President Roosevelt. When he gets a good chance to drive a nail into a victory and hold it, the hammer flies out of his hand. What Cummins wants to do is to follow the youngster who drew a picture on his slate and wrote under it, 'This is a horse.' Our understanding down South is that Cummins took the nobby-pamby tariff plank in order to prevent a split in his party in Iowa.

Calls Roosevelt Quitter.

"Well, he had high precedent for such compromises and for a similar reason," went on the vitriolic Senator, warning up. "President Roosevelt did the same thing. After four months of the most desperate fighting ever seen in Congress, he had won a great victory, but because the credit for it would naturally come to the Democrats, he was a patriot enough, he wasn't the friend of the people enough, to drive the nail in. He's a quitter. He accepted the compromise on the railroad-rate bill, made it a glittering uncertainty with its court review clause, when he might have had an effective law at once.

"Of course, the courts will be discreet at first, for they realize that the American people are awake as never before to the railroad situation, and will demand real justice. But the people are usually quickly lulled into a sense of security. They will be this time, and then the courts will get busy."

TAKE PATENT ON PLATFORM

Bryan Bewails Theft of It by Republican President.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 21.—The reception of W. J. Bryan in Birmingham today fell short of the attendance that has marked his former visits to this city. The returned traveler was greeted cordially along the route of the parade, but the crowds were much smaller than expected. Mr. Bryan was delayed nearly two hours in reaching the city by a small wreck at Iron City, Ala., so that the carrying out of the programme here made his stay strenuous.

After the parade he was tendered a luncheon, at which covers had been laid for 300. Following this, he spoke at the Bijou Theater. There were evidences of old-time enthusiasm, for he was greeted by a warm demonstration, and at the close the cheering amounted to little short of an ovation.

His three principal topics were the Government ownership of railroads, the flouting of Democratic platform ideas by the Republicans and the proposed independence of the Philippines.

"Some have said that the President has stolen some of our thunder," said the speaker. "My own regret is that he took the noise without the lightning."

Mr. Bryan suggested that the Democrats should take out a patent on their platform.

Following the speech at the Bijou, Mr. Bryan addressed the workmen at Golder's Halls. A public reception was later tendered at one of the leading hotels. At dinner he and Mrs. Bryan were entertained by Colonel and Mrs. John W. Tomlinson. Mr. Bryan and his party left

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