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TAFT IS WINNING CUBANS' HEARTS

Has Come to Uplift Fallen Republic.

SPEECH AT HAVANA UNIVERSITY

Refuses to Evict Poor to Make Room for Troops.

AMNESTY FOR PRISONERS

Proclamation Will Be Issued Today. Battalion of Marines Lands Almost Unnoticed—Rebels Laying Down Arms.

HAVANA, Oct. 1.—Governor Taft's acts today have gone far to win him a warm place in the hearts of the people whose destinies have been placed in his hands. Presiding this morning at the opening exercises of the University of Havana, he declared his mission here was solely for the purpose of uplifting the fallen Republic and restoring it to the path of prosperity, an announcement which was received with demonstrations of delight by an audience representative of the highest society in Havana.

Following this it became known that Mr. Taft and Assistant Secretary of State Bacon had cabled for their wives to join them here, a step which cannot but be most agreeable to the Cuban people and which will strongly cement the bonds of affection between them and the American provisional administration.

Refuses to Evict the Poor.

Still another act of Mr. Taft is warmly commended as illustrative of his thoughtful consideration of the humbler classes. Learning that many poor families occupying the temporarily disused barracks at Camp Columbia were about to be summarily evicted by order of the Cuban authorities in preparation for the occupation of the quarters by the brigade of marines, he directed that these people remain undisturbed in their homes for a period of fifteen days. In the meanwhile a portion of the marines will remain under canvas. The order for the eviction had been issued in the name of the provisional government. Upon hearing of the plight of the present tenants of the barracks, Mr. Taft went to Camp Columbia in an automobile, explained that he had not been aware of the conditions and rescinded the order. He left the camp amid cheers and warm expressions of gratitude from the people. The news of this act of humanity spread rapidly and received the highest praise.

No Excitement When Marines Land.

These evidences of American good will have earned such general favorable comment that the landing of the battalion of marines which will constitute the garrison here causes hardly a ripple of excitement.

The battalion, consisting of 750 men, commanded by Major Wendell C Neville, was landed at 6 o'clock this morning from the United States warships Kentucky, Indiana and Minneapolis, and proceeded by trolley to Camp Columbia. There was no demonstration.

All the marines were landed within two hours. Tent supplies and general equipment were brought along in the boats with each detachment so that each boatload of men had with it a full equipment for a long stay ashore. Several field guns were also landed. All the landings were made at the new wharf of the Havana Central Electric Railway. Thirty street cars and several cars of supplies were run directly out on the long pier, and the ships' boats, laden with marines, were towed to the shore in strings of three and four by the launches.

Proclaim Amnesty Today.

Much of the Governor's time today was occupied in receiving officials of the various departments and judges of the courts. With the members of the Supreme Court he held a long conference concerning the drafting of a proclamation of general amnesty. This decree is of the most importance, in view of the fact that at many points on the island, notably Cienfuegos, many persons are in jail awaiting the disposition of political charges.

The Governor today appointed Major Eugene F. Ladd and Alexander Gonzales a committee to audit the accounts of the treasury.

Joseph J. Monteaguedo and Carlos Hernandez, members of the disarmament committee, left here tonight to receive arms from rebels at Santa Clara, Sagua, LaGrande, Esperanza, Cruces, Cienfuegos and other points in the center of the islands. The laying down of arms by the rebels in the vicinity of Havana will begin tomorrow, when the men will be entrained for their home.

The battleship Kentucky left Havana at 1 o'clock this afternoon for Matanzas, having on board Governor Luecona, of Matanzas. Matanzas Province is quiet and the sailing of the Kentucky is due to the crowded condition of the harbor here, the American authorities desiring to give commercial vessels their full anchorage facilities.

The departure of Senor Palma from Havana has been postponed until tomorrow. Governor Taft offered Mr. Palma a warship to convey him to Matanzas or elsewhere, but the ex-President courteously declined to travel in that manner.

TAFT'S ADVICE TO CUBANS

Tells Them America Comes to Help and Points Out Faults.

HAVANA, Oct. 1.—The flower of Havana society was present at the opening of Havana University. After the annual address Governor Taft presented the diplomas to the successful students and then made a notable address, the spirit of which was that the intervention of the United States was undertaken solely to assist Cuba and Cubans and that her future was dependent upon her young men.

Mr. Taft spoke in English, pausing at every sentence for its interpretation by Judge Scoonrench, amid applause and college yells. He said:

I count it a peculiar honor, in my temporary representation as executive officer of Cuba, to participate in the exercises of this great university. This is especially interesting to me because when exercising the executive function in the Philippines I took part in a similar ceremony in a university founded by the same order, but more than a century before this university was founded.

Spain's Gift to the World.

Those of us who have come close to Spanish civilians have been impressed with the consciousness that the Anglo-Saxons have much to learn from the intellectual refinement, artistic temperament, poetic imagination, high ideals and courtesy of the Latin-Spanish races. Spain has exerted a tremendous force in civilization and progress, but nations, like men, suffer reaction. The civilization of Spain and all her institutions were founded on the idea of the control of the state by one man or a few men. That idea has ceased to have force. The Anglo-Saxons have brought to the front the idea that a people who are sufficiently educated to know what their rights were could more safely be trusted to determine how these interests should be preserved than one man or a few men and, because in the development of that idea we have the advantage of 200 years' education in self-government, we unreasonably plume ourselves with superiority in the knowledge of government which only circumstances have given us.

It has recently fallen to the lot of the people of the United States, who have struggled along the road to popular government and fallen down and picked themselves up again, to aid some countries which have not had that experience in coming to the enjoyment of the benefits of popular government. The Republic of Cuba has progressed so rapidly in the last four years as almost to intoxicate the believers in popular government. It was like the growth of a tropical plant, which needed cutting in order that its stalk might gain strength. It is perhaps necessary that the Cubans should be warned that the foundations of self-government must be broad, and solid rather than high and conspicuous.

America to Help Cuba.

It is saddening to me to be called to Cuba, and still sadder to the President, who is so identified with her liberation, that we are here at the time of a stumble in Cuba's progress toward popular government, but it has given us an opportunity to assure you in the name of the President and the American people that we are here only to help you. With our arm under your arm, we are lifting you again on the path of that wonderful progress you have traveled. We shall, I am confident, be able to point with pride to the fact that the United States is not an exploiting nation, but that she has such deep sympathy with the progress of popular government as to be willing to expend her blood and treasure in making the spread of such government in the world successful.

Your difficulty was that you were brought up under the 15th and 16th century ideas of government and were taught to look to others for the responsibility of government. You exercised only the function of criticism, and most of your people, especially the educated and wealthy classes, trained themselves not only to indifference but to inactivity in the field of political and governmental matters. I find that law is committed to one class of people, medicine to another, commerce to a third and political matters to a fourth, so that the first classes lean back through influence of past association and watch with intense interest, but I fear not with much influence, what is being done by their government. I venture the suggestion that if the other classes do not take a more active part and insist upon exercising their influence in politics, the question naturally arises: What was the necessity of changing your form of government at all?

Sharp Division of Classes.

The theory of popular government is that every class shall exercise a direct political influence, but it seems to me that your ideals have been too high. An ideal so high that it is beyond the reach of realization is not very useful. Soaring too high is dangerous and the higher you get the more disastrous the fall.

The hope of this country is in its educated youth. While I do not want to jar or make uncomfortable those youths who are entering active life, I must speak the truth. There are one or two traditions still persisting in this civilization. The first of them is that the learned professions are the only pursuits worthy of the graduates of this university. This is a great mistake. University education is not an obstacle to success in commercial life. I am afraid that young Cubans are not sufficiently infused with that mercantile spirit of which we have too much in the United States.

What you need is the desire to make money, to found great institutions and carry on the country's prosperity, and young Cubans, or rather most of them, ought to begin in business. There would be no trouble in forcing yourself ahead in the next general election, so that the banks, commercial houses and shipping interests of Cuba would be in Cuban hands instead of in the hands of foreigners.

You must have foreign capital, and the debt of gratitude this country owes that great man, Estrada Palma, is that he realizes more than other Cubans the necessity of bringing in capital and convincing the world of the conservative character of your government in order that foreign capitalists might depend upon its security. But the right of property and the motive of accumulation is the basis of all modern success and civilization and unless you have a community of political influence and control which is affected by the conservative influence of property ownership, successful popular government is impossible.

Should Go Into Business.

Therefore I urge the recipients of these diplomas, if they have Cuban estates, to devote themselves to the betterment of these estates and that others enter commercial pursuits, so that, when 25 years hence a sympathetic stranger comes here, he may not find a political class, a commercial class and the sciences and professions all divided; so that you do not lack the benefit of a mixture of all to form that combination without which a successful republic is absolutely impossible.

Nobody ever achieved a high ideal without failing two or three times, and failures must be made vehicles to success. Each failure ought to teach avoidance of that particular danger. When everything goes smoothly and you seem on the high road to success, then is the most dangerous time. Humbled by the lessons of disappointment, you are in a proper spirit to win success.

Viva the Republic of Cuba.

Mr. Taft's allusion to ex-President Palma was received with more applause than any other statement, and when he closed with "Viva la Republic of Cuba," the cheering continued uproariously for five minutes. At the conclusion of the Governor's speech scores of prominent men and women crowded about him, demonstrating their swmpathy with his work and anxious to shake his hand.

CRUISER SAVES SANTIAGO.

Rebels Threaten Raid on City When Des Moines Arrives.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Oct. 1.—The arrival here this afternoon of the American cruiser Des Moines relieved a serious situation. Fully 4000 armed revolutionists were encircling the city within three miles. They were undisciplined.

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BODY OF CAREY M. SNYDER IS FOUND

Skeleton Was in Brush Near Hillsboro.

BULLET HOLE IN THE SKULL

Whether Murder or Suicide Is Not Determined.

NO MONEY IN POCKETS

Remittance Man From Kansas City Known as a "High Roller," Disappeared Soon After Robbery of the Forest Grove Bank.

HILLSBORO, Or., Oct. 1.—The mystery of the disappearance of Carey Snyder, crack shot, all-around sportsman, bon vivant and hail-fellow-well-met, and who lived 12 miles north of this city on a little mountain ranch, has been cleared by the finding of his skeleton, ten miles east of this city this morning, by Harry Hanson, a young man who was out hunting. Young Hanson was after a grouse and it flew into the brush on the farm of John Lehman, about a mile west of Cedar Mill.

Hanson followed the bird a few hundred feet into the jungle and came upon the remains of a dead man who has been positively identified as the missing Carey Snyder, who left a young wife in the hills north of Glencoe. Mrs. Snyder has for months strenuously denied any knowledge of her husband's whereabouts. After the finding of the body young Hanson notified the authorities and Acting Coroner H. T. Bagley went to the scene of the find.

Hole Through His Skull.

Snyder's remains lay near a big log. His gun lay on top of a log which laid above his foot, and through his skull was a bullet hole, the missile having entered below his right ear and plowed through his head, coming out above the left ear. Sheriff Connell was called and identified the clothing and in the pockets of the dead man was found a letter from his father, R. M. Snyder, the Kansas City capitalist, telling of a remittance of $41 and advising the son that he could have more when he wanted it. In the pockets were also found a revolver and some pawn tickets. The teeth of the skull, crowned with gold, gave another means of positive identification, had any been needed.

The finding of the jury left the question open as to whether Snyder had committed suicide or had been murdered. The finding of the body, however, clears up a mystery, for the officers firmly believe that the body is that of Snyder.

Forest Grove Robbery Recalled.

The strange find brings to prominence the robbery of the Forest Grove Bank, which took place on the night of December 2, 1905, when that institution was robbed of over $6000 in gold and currency. Suspicion at once rested upon Carey Snyder, although his wife positively affirms that Snyder was home on the eventful night.

Search was made by Sheriff Connell, the Pinkerton detective force and the Portland Police Department, but to no avail. Simultaneously with the robbery, Carey Snyder disappeared, and along with him disappeared a cousin by the name of Perry, who had followed young Snyder West from Kansas City and who, subsequent to the robbery, returned there.

The robbers used tools from the Cornelius blacksmith shop and section-house, and a few months afterwardthe tools and a gun were found buried a few hundred yards west of the Hillsboro Southern Pacific Station. Snyder had disappeared from the face of the earth, and no trace of him could be found.

Gold Crowns in Front Teeth.

The peculiar marking of his teeth, which had been crowned in front,

(Concluded on Page 5.)

Representative Herbert Parsons.

Representative Herbert Parsons is the leader among the young leaders of the Republican party in New York who are forcing the bosses into the background. His first great victory was his election as chairman of the New York County Committee against the opposition of Boss Odell. His second and latest victory was in forcing the Republican State Convention to nominate Charles E. Hughes for Governor. The old-time bosses were afraid of such a vigorous, able, upright and independent man as Hughes and Parsons had to strive with them all night, but he forced them to surrender.

He was recognized as President Roosevelt's candidate for county chairman and his fight for Hughes' nomination had the hearty support of the President, who had picked Hughes as the strongest man.

HELD AS A SLAVEY IN THE ANTIPODES

Young Heiress Rescued by Her Uncle.

LOST TRACK OF FOR YEARS

Miss Violet Gilbert Is Coming to Portland.

FATHER MARRIED HERE

John Gilbert, Daring Young Sea Captain, Died in New Zealand and the Child Was Treated as Menial for Years.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 1.—(Special.)—An unfortunate orphan in a foreign land since 7 years old; enslaved for almost a decade with an aged couple in New Zealand, who worked her at menial service and refused her any education, and lost track of for years by her American relatives, little Miss Violet S. Gilbert, whose Summers number no more than 16, is now in San Francisco on the way to Portland, Or., to come into a fortune aggregating almost $100,000.

Accompanied by her uncle, J. B. Davison, a business man of Portland, Miss Violet arrived on the steamship Sonoma today from Auckland. Not yet is she aware that she is an heiress.

So sudden has been the change of her station in life, and so impossible to her seem the wonderful things that have been happening to her during the last few weeks, that she is permitted to learn of her good fortune a little at a time. It all seems a fairy dream to her.

Six Weeks Ago a Drudge.

Six weeks ago she was a drudge in a poverty-stricken home; now she believes that her only mission hitherward to marvelous America has been arranged by her uncle for the purpose of giving her an education in private schools. Timid because of the galling servitude that all the years of her young life have quite sapped away her independence; retiring because she already sees that she has not had the advantages of ordinary girls of her age, shy because it is all so strange for her to comprehend, she was withal a merry youngster on the Sonoma and made many friends of the Sonoma passengers.

The finding of Violet in New Zealand is a story of remarkable features. Her father, John Gilbert, was a daring young sea captain, who immediately after his marriage in Oregon went to Australia. There little Violet was born, whereupon her mother immediately died. Most of her mother's relatives have long lived in Oregon, although at the present time an aunt resides in Woodland Cal.

After his wife's death John Gilbert seldom communicated with her relatives in America. When Violet was 7 years old her father suddenly died, leaving her penniless. Where lived her American relatives no one knew. Her father's uncommunicative nature had kept such information within itself.

Then it was that the little girl fell into the hands of the aged couple that afterwards treated her so harshly.

Less than two years ago Mrs. Davison accidentally learned that her brother-in-law had died, whereupon she immediately undertook to find her niece if possible—if indeed she were alive. No end of corresponding finally located the unfortunate girl in New Zealand.

Aunt Bequeaths a Fortune.

Meantime the death of another aunt meant a large sum of money for the girl, and about two months ago Mr. and Mrs. Davison set out from Portland for the Orient to bring home their orphaned niece, who is thus suddenly taken from poverty into riches.

The Davisons will spend a few days in Woodland before starting for Portland.

The Portland directory shows that Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Davison conduct a millinery store at 133 Fifth street. Their residence number is given at 263 Holladay avenue.

GRAPES COOKED ON VINE

Wine Crop in Southern California Ruined by Heat.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 1.—According to the statements from authoritative sources today the expectations of vineyardists that the present season would realize the largest wine grape crop in the history of Southern California have been shattered by the wave of almost unprecedented heat, which struck this section of the state Saturday night and has continued with but moderate abatement until this evening.

Thousands of tons of choice grapes, say the growers, have been seared within the past two days and will be fit for nothing but brandy making or raisins. These fruits were in the picking, but when the hot wave struck without warning, hundreds of pickers quit the fields and refused at any price to return to work while the heat lasted.

As high a temperature in the streets as 112 degrees in the shade was reached Sunday and today the mercury quivered around the 100 point. Tonight it is appreciably cooler and there are indications that the torrid spell is broken.

AFRAID OF THERMOMETER

Abdul Hamid Will Not Permit Instrument to Enter His Mouth.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 1.—(Special.)—A report that the Sultan is so ill that he has only six months to live is untrue. His ailment does not threaten any immediate serious results. The only danger consists in Abdul Hamid's objection to ordinary medical precautions. Under no consideration will he have his temperature taken, as he is afraid of having a thermometer put in his mouth or under his arm lest the instrument explode.

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Washougal Mining Company to build electric line from mine to town of Washougal. Page 11.

FIGHT ON BAILEY GROWS INTENSE

Texan Puts Hard Questions to Senator.

OWNS STOCK IN OIL COMPANY

Received Dividend of $12,500 on Waters-Pierce.

WILL DEBATE WITH CRANE

Rival for Toga Forces Issue on Standard Oil Alliance and Control of Tennessee Coal Mine and Railroad.

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 1.—(Special.)—The fight between United States Senator Bailey and his enemies grows in intensity. The confidence shown by his neighbors in the mass meeting held yesterday at his home town of Gainesville does not seem to have lessened the bitter feeling existing between his supporters and the opposition. The joint discussion to take place at Houston next Saturday between Mr. Bailey and former Attorney-General M. M. Crane, of Dallas, is eagerly awaited.

Crane, in accepting the request of the Good Government Club of Houston to become its representative in the debate with Bailey, made use of this expression:

"The relations existing between Senator Bailey and myself are not pleasant."

Because of Bailey's antipathy to the Good Government Club, the debate will be under the auspices of the citizens of Houston.

Hard Questions to Answer.

Bailey has an engagement to address a meeting at Greenville tomorrow. It is reported here that he will be confronted with an open letter, written by F. M. Estberidge, of Dallas, who has been outspoken in his opposition to Bailey. The leter asks these questions:

"1. Are you now, or have you been at any time since May 31, 1905, a stockholder in the Waters-Pierce Oil Company. I am prompted to ask you this question because I am informed from a source I deem creditable that a check drawn by the Waters-Pierce Company to your order for the sum of $12,500, bearing the notation that it was for the semi-annual dividend on certain numbered shares of stock in that company, passed through a Texas bank in process of collection.

May Have to Violate Rate Law.

"2. I would be glad of the benefit of your opinion as to whether, had you been a Senator, you would have been employed by Pierce and others, and whether, should you be defeated, such employment will cease or continue.

"3. The $3,000,000 of property which you admit has been entrusted to your control by Pierce and associates, consists of a railroad and a coal mine, ownership of both being common. Is it not true that, if this railroad after May 1, 1908, should make an interstate shipment of coal from this mine, same would violate the penal provisions of the Act of Congress as amended June 29, 1906, and commonly known as the 'rate bill?'"

Another County Rejects Bailey.

A mass meeting at Quitman, the county seat of Wood County, yesterday passed a series of resolutions declaring it sdesire not to have Bailey represent Texas in the United States Senate, if the allegations made in the sworn statement of N. Clay Pierce, his own admission and the public statement of J. H. Kirby, are true. After passing the resolutions, the meeting adopted another, requesting Bailey and Crane to have a joint debeat at Quitman on October 15.

The question of instructing the Wood County Representative in the Legislature to vote against Bailey's re-election next January was not acted upon, but was postponed until November 20, when another mass meeting is to be held at Quitman.

WIRELESS ON FARALLONES

Powerful Plant Expected to Effect Communication With Honolulu.

VALLEJO, Cal., Oct. 1.—Chief Electrician George Hanscom, of the Mare Island Navy Yard, has returned from the Farallones with his force of men, where a wireless plant 16 times more powerful than the old one, has been installed. Great hopes are entertained of getting connection with Honolulu. Four men are left in charge and tests soon to be made are awaited with interest.

Captain Geering, chief of the experiment department at Mare Island, will send Hanscom and a force of men to Eureka next week to establish a wireless plant at Samoa on the coast near that city.

Baron Rosen's Narrow Escape.

MANCHESTER-BY-THE-SEA, Oct. 1.—Baron Rosen, Russian Ambassador to the United States, had a narrow escape in an automobile collision in Manchester, Sunday afternoon. The axle of his machine was broken, but neither the Baron nor any of his party was injured.

THAT TOUGH MARS BOY AT IT AGAIN

UNCLE SAM—"OH PSHAW, THIS ISN'T WAR!"