

TAFT SEES HOPE OF PEACE IN CUBA

Has Plan to Save Distracted Republic.

LEADERS APPOINT DELEGATES

Will Come Together With Mediators as Referees.

REBEL CHIEFS CALLED IN

They Confer With American Statesmen—Negroes Bitter Against Intervention—Persistent Rumor That Palma Will Resign.

HAVANA, Sept. 22.—Secretary of War Taft sees a way tonight of saving the sovereignty of the Cuban Republic. He admits that he has a tangible plan, but will not disclose its exact character. It is not a victory for either political party, but contemplates radical concessions by both.

The Secretary's programme depends upon the patriotism of the Moderate and Liberal leaders, both of whom have shown confidence in the mediators by naming delegates with definite powers of attorney to treat for their respective parties.

This action by Messrs. Taft and Bacon is regarded as the most important yet taken. Negotiations on a new basis will open immediately and it is believed that eventually the opposing delegates will be brought together at United States Minister Morgan's villa at Marianao, with President Roosevelt's mediators as referees.

The indications tonight are that an end to the Cuban war is near and that peace will be attained without the intervention of the United States.

Delegates Have Binding Power.

Mr. Taft and Mr. Bacon and more than a score of leaders of the revolution held a conference tonight, and it was announced that the latter had appointed a committee of seven to represent the Liberals in a conference.

Mr. Taft that all had agreed to abide by the judgment of this committee in any peace arrangements which it can make with the Government through the aid of the American Commissioners.

In the conference which selected the committee and later visited Mr. Taft were five prisoners, including Jose Miguel Gomez, Liberal candidate for President in the last election, and all the principal revolutionary Generals. The committee consists of Jose Miguel Gomez, Juan Gualberto Gomez, ex-Senator Montenegro, Carlos Garcia, Garcia Velez, Alfredo Zayas and General del Castillo. Among the Generals present were Pinar del Rio, Machado, Ferrera, Asbert, Guas, Acosta and Betancourt.

Taft Pushes Away Obstacles.

At the end of the conference the prisoners, in order to keep their parole, returned to prison in an automobile, escorted by Captain McCoy.

At first the Government threatened to shatter all hopes by its refusal to release the prisoners in order that they might attend the conference, and the prisoners themselves had refused to accept the conditions, declining absolutely to be the recipients of favors from the present Government. Mr. Taft took up the matter diplomatically, with the result that Consul-General Steinhart and Captain McCoy, military aide to President Roosevelt, drove in an automobile to the Presidio here, where they saw Secretary Montalvo and got his consent for the release of Jose Miguel Gomez and four others of

the leading alleged conspirators. The latter returned with them to Mr. Morgan's house, arriving there at 7:30 o'clock this evening.

Rebel Chiefs Called In.

Meanwhile, Machado and Ferrera, the rebel leaders in Santa Clara Province, had taken an automobile here and gone direct to the rebel camps outside Marianao, returning with Generals del Castillo and Pino Guerra, respectively the leaders of the revolt in the Provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio, who were on horseback. Arriving at Marianao, they went to the house of the local president of the Liberals, Baldomero Infante, where they held a preliminary session. On the arrival of the prisoners from Havana all went to Mr. Morgan's house, and the conference on which, all persons felt, rested the success of the endeavors to settle matters without American intervention proceeds.

Way Paved for Agreement.

The situation today was considerably changed from that of Friday, as a result of the proposal made then by the Moderates to accept whatever disposition of the controversy Messrs. Taft and Bacon might decide, upon condition that the rebels surrender their arms and legally promise to accept and comply with such decision, whatever it might be. While these proposals are still unsatisfactory to and ridiculed by the Liberals as weak and not made in good faith, they have nevertheless paved the way for suggestions by Messrs. Taft and Bacon for further concessions from both sides, which may yet save the republic without the necessity of American intervention.

Mediators Call on Palma.

This morning Messrs. Taft and Bacon, accompanied by Mr. Steinhart and Captain McCoy, came in an automobile from Marianao to the palace, where they were in conference with Mr. Palma, obtaining from him his ideas as to what he was willing should be done under the circumstances. Upon leaving the palace, Mr. Bacon said the visit had been purely a friendly one and that the formal matters of the controversy had not been discussed. The visit, however, lasted 35 minutes. Upon leaving the palace Messrs. Taft and Bacon returned the calls of the officers of the fleet in the harbor, which now numbers nine vessels.

Negroes Fear Intervention.

In general the public discussion of the entire matter is assuming more and more the nature of a controversy between blacks and whites. The whites, and they include every foreigner, welcomed the arrival of the United States warships. On the other hand the negroes give vent to expressions of hatred and disappointment as each new vessel appears. The negroes seem to be of the opinion that, if the Americans gain control of Cuba, the present race equality will become a thing of the past.

Some of the Liberal leaders declare that the rebels would lay down their arms if the government would resign. The men in the fields generally say that they would just as soon fight Americans as the Palma government.

Crowds Watch Proceedings.

Not since the efforts at mediation began had such intense interest prevailed. Crowds thronged the streets surrounding Mr. Morgan's villa and with suppressed excitement awaited the arrival of the rebel leaders. It was evident that the sentiment of the village was with the rebels, but the people feared to applaud them.

Automobiles dashed to and from the villa regarding speed limits, taking participants to the conference and carrying messages. There were similar scenes in front of Senor Infante's house during the afternoon on account of the expectation that the prisoners and the rebel leaders would gather there.

The streets were crowded, but order was maintained by the local police under the personal direction of the Mayor. On the announcement being made that the prisoners had refused to accept conditional release, the crowd withdrew quietly, but reassembled again this evening and followed the outer evidences of the proceedings with avidity.

About 4 o'clock this afternoon Mme. (Concluded on Page 4.)

BUFFALO WILL BE FINISH OF HEARST

Used by Murphy Only to Be Thrown Aside.

NAME CHANLER FOR GOVERNOR

Steal Independent Choice for Second Place.

TREATS OF REPRISALS

Hearst May Retaliate With Independent Local Nominations in City—Parkhurst Joins Voice to Anti-Hearst Chorus.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—(Special.)—William R. Hearst and the forces which hope to nominate him for Governor of New York at the Democratic convention at Buffalo Tuesday will be signally and completely routed, according to indications today. Hearst's supporters are utterly demoralized, and admit there is only one chance in a thousand that Hearst will be the nominee at the head of the regular state ticket.

Boss Murphy, head of Tammany Hall, with whom Hearst was credited with having pourparler agreements, will go to Buffalo and oppose Hearst. Murphy posed as being friendly to Hearst in order to secure Hearst's support in his campaign to capture the primaries. Having done with Hearst, Murphy has thrown him over, and is now looking for another candidate, although he is noncommittal. If Murphy is of the same frame of mind Tuesday as he is today, the Hearst contingent at the Buffalo convention will be a disconsolate lot.

Murphy Hope of Financiers.

Murphy is the hope of the financial interests of the state, which have united against Hearst. Murphy is like a sphinx about any deal that has been made by him with Ryan, Belmont, Sheehan, Parker and other anti-Hearst leaders.

From Illinois, Roger C. Sullivan, Democratic National committeeman, and John P. Hopkins, ex-committeeman, both powerful leaders, are coming to fight the nomination of Hearst. They will show that, while Hearst is coddling the party in New York, he is endeavoring to destroy it in Illinois, and that, if he succeeds in defeating the ticket in Chicago, the state will be lost to the Democrats.

A body blow to Hearst was given by Dr. Charles Parkhurst, acknowledged head of the reform movement here, who returned yesterday from Switzerland. Parkhurst boosted Charles E. Hughes, and said this about Hearst: "There are many good things about Mr. Hearst, but he is tainted in the minds of the people of New York, and to make him Governor would be a disgrace to the state."

Asked what the taint was, Dr. Parkhurst replied solemnly: "A moral taint. If, when Mr. Hearst first came to New York, he had fallen under wholesome influence—and, understand, he is susceptible to influence—he might have done a great deal for the credit of this city, but he has not had a wholesome effect as a man or journalist."

The breach between Hearst and Norman E. Mack is regarded as complete.

Will Rob Hearst Henroost.

The World today, for the first time in several days, publishes no funeral oration on the Democratic party. The World makes the statement that Murphy is now against Hearst and plans to beat him by submitting the name of Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler to the Buffalo convention as a candidate for Governor. Chanler is now on the Hearst ticket for Lieutenant Governor.

Such a political coup would be simi-

lar to the one that Murphy put through in 1903, when, after Grout had been nominated by the reformers for Comptroller of the City of New York, Murphy gave Grout the Tammany nomination, and thus devastated the reform movement. He thinks that, if he can capture Chanler, he can get with him a lot of the Hearst strength and leave the editor out of the race.

The World reports further, however, a story that the Hearst managers served notice on Murphy that, if he opposed Hearst at Buffalo, the Independence League would put up candidates for every local office in the City of New York.

Mayor McClellan has decided to go to Buffalo Sunday to take part in the anti-Hearst fight.

Higgins Can Have Second Term.

In the Republican camp, the tide is (Concluded on Page 2.)

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Pacific Coast. Oregon has the only coal mine in the United States. Page 6. Woman and five children left by husband to subsist on acorns near White Salmon, Wash. Page 7. Tacoma may fail to show up at his wedding. Page 7. Nineteen-year-old Seattle youth steals horse in excess of 750. Those in both affiliations are pledged by the terms of a compact drawn up and signed by a committee from the three unions early in the week to support each other to the bitter end. This compact has been kept closely secret, and only comes to light through the threatened strike. It marks the first time that the longshoremen and grainhandlers have joined hands in Portland to achieve a common end.

Wage Question Definite Issue. By the ultimatum of the grainhandlers the wage question, which for months has been growing more and more menacing, has shaped into a definite issue. Since the beginning of August and the first part of this month a committee from the grainhandlers has three times held conference with the exporters. The conference between the exporters and grainhandlers which has been running since September, 1905, by which wages were 35 cents an hour, ended on the first of this month. Since then there has been a sort of truce. Friday the exporters demanded that the handlers renew the contract on the same scale. This precipitated matters.

One hundred and fifty enthusiastic members crowded the hall of Union 363 Friday night, at the routing special meeting called by Business Agent Melby to deliberate on this demand. They voted unanimously to stand firm for 40 cents. So Melby and Madsen yesterday carried the final answer to the exporters: "Forty cents or strike!"

The exporting firms affected by the situation are: Balfour, Guthrie & Co.; Kerr, Gifford & Co.; the Pacific Coast Elevator Company, Pacific Grain Company and J. C. Flanders Grain Company. These firms combined ship millions of bushels a

GRAINHANDLERSTO TIE UP SHIPPING

Strike Threatened on the Waterfront.

UNION GIVES ULTIMATUM

Demands Increase of Wages, Which Exporters Refuse.

THOUSAND MEN AFFECTED

Longshoremen Ready to Walk Out in Sympathy—Strike Will Probably Go Into Effect at 7 o'Clock Tomorrow.

Unless the Grain Exporters' Association, comprising the five largest grain exporting houses in Portland, shipping the bulk of the grain exported from the Pacific Coast, increases the wages of members of Grainhandlers' Union No. 263 from 35 cents to 40 cents an hour by 7 o'clock Monday morning, the Portland waterfront will be involved in a strike affecting between 1000 and 1200 men.

This is the ultimatum which Oscar Melby, representing the grainhandlers, and Andrew Madsen, representing the longshoremen, gave the exporters yesterday afternoon.

Individual exporters declare the raise will not be granted and say they are ready to meet the threatened strike.

The ultimatum of the grainhandlers was in answer to another from the exporters themselves, demanding a declaration from the grainhandlers of their position on the wage question, by noon Saturday. The response of the union was immediate and from the shoulder.

If the strike is called not only the grainhandlers will walk out, but the members of Longshoremen's Union 254 and 255 have pledged themselves to strike also in sympathy, according to the grainhandlers. The grainhandlers handle the grain on the docks, passing it to the longshoremen, who load the ships.

Grainhandlers' Union No. 263 has a membership of about 250. The longshoremen of the two other unions number in excess of 750. Those in both affiliations are pledged by the terms of a compact drawn up and signed by a committee from the three unions early in the week to support each other to the bitter end. This compact has been kept closely secret, and only comes to light through the threatened strike. It marks the first time that the longshoremen and grainhandlers have joined hands in Portland to achieve a common end.

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year. The coastwise grain trade will not be affected by a strike.

Both sides stand firm and will not talk arbitration. They have widely varying arguments.

"Let Them Strike," Exporter Says.

"We pay the grainhandlers now more than they get in other Coast cities," said Peter Kerr, secretary of the Exporters' Association, last night.

"In Tacoma, grainhandlers are paid 30 cents an hour. Here they get 25 cents. The demand for 40 cents is exorbitant. We will never pay it. They can strike if they want to—it will make no difference. Positively, we will not be held up for 40 cents, even if the waterfront is tied up temporarily; but of that we shall see. The exporters are all unanimous on this.

"Where only 30 cents an hour is paid in Tacoma, to 35 cents here, nobody seems to have any trouble getting labor enough up there. So I don't think a strike would tie us up very badly here."

One grain exporter intimated that the longshoremen are behind the trouble.

"Our petition for 40 cents an hour is only a return to the old contract scale paid up to 1890," said Thomas Spence, one of the members of Union 253.

"Then we were cut to 35 cents on account of the hard times. The promise was made then that former wages would be paid again. They never have been paid. Time and again we have asked, but have been refused. We propose to strike for our rights now."

"True, grainhandlers in Tacoma and Seattle are only paid 30 cents an hour. But there is a vast difference between work and conditions there and here. Up there the warehouses are large and roomy. Grain only has to be piled five to eight sacks high. In Portland they often must be piled 12, 14 and 18 high. That is a huge difference, let me tell you. The weight of a sack of grain does not decrease the higher one lifts it. Many men from Tacoma coming here have found the work too hard for them."

Will Tie Up Water Front.

"This strike will be called to the bitter end. The longshoremen will stand by us. Unless the exporters yield, the whole waterfront will be tied up. If the exporters get men, it will cost them \$1 an hour."

Monday morning the grainhandlers and longshoremen will report to their union headquarters. If their demands are met they will work, but few expect to labor tomorrow. Unless one side recedes, a big waterfront strike will take effect at once.

AMERICAN TROOPS LAND MARINES AND SAILORS GUARD HAVANA FROM REBELS.

Army of 1500 Ready to Resist Attack and Protect American Lives and Property.

HAVANA, Sept. 22.—Fifteen hundred marines and sailors are preparing to land in Havana tonight for transfer to Camp Columbia. The United Railways has two trains with a total of 30 cars waiting to transport the force.

As it became known that an armed American force was coming ashore, it was said that forcible intervention was at hand. The object of landing the troops is stated to be preparedness to resist a possible attack on the city and to be ready to protect American lives and property in the event that the rebels outside the city are dissatisfied with the condition of the peace negotiations and undertake to invade Havana.

It is a significant fact that the Cuban Government has ordered the transportation for the troops and made all the arrangements for their occupation of Camp Columbia. This camp quite closely adjoins Marianao, where Secretary Taft and Mr. Bacon are carrying on their negotiations for peace.

ZAYAS PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

Claims Full Authorization to Represent Liberal Sentiment.

HAVANA, Sept. 22.—Alfredo Zayas said to the Associated Press tonight: "Concerning the question of my authority fully to represent Liberal sentiment, I already have full powers from the Liberal party and the leading citizens of the city came to the heart of the city to plead for peace and quiet."

The first assault occurred this afternoon at 2 o'clock, when an unknown negro came up behind Mrs. Chaffin, a young woman of 24 years, who was walking in the woods near her home, and grabbed her. She jerked loose and ran to her home. Later, when she came out again, he was in hiding in the grass and grabbed at her again. She ran back and got a gun, but the negro fled into the woods. He is being pursued by an armed posse of 300 men.

At 7 o'clock Mrs. Frank Arnold went to her back porch. As she stepped into the shadow a negro crouching near by sprang at her and grabbed her in his arms. She screamed and he fled. He was pursued by thousands. A negro named Henry Green has been captured and landed in jail as a suspect.

As Mrs. Hattie Holcomb went to her front window to close the blinds, a negro on the outside reached for her. She screamed and another posse was organized.

Miss Alma Allen, of 152 Davis street, was in her back yard shortly after dusk, when a negro pursued her. She screamed and fell in a faint. A posse started in pursuit.

Negroes Beaten and Killed.

The mob began its work early in the evening, pulling negroes from street-cars and beating them with clubs, bricks and

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ATLANTA WHITES KILL OFF NEGROES

Bloody Revenge for Attacks on Women.

AT LEAST TWENTY-FIVE DEAD

Whole Population Goes Gunning for the Blacks.

TROOPS PATROL STREETS

Series of Brutal Assaults Rouses Whites to Fury and Every Negro Seen Is Beaten or Killed.

ABOUT 25 NEGROES KILLED. ATLANTA, Sept. 23.—1:30 A. M.—Reports are being received from the outskirts of the town of rioting and negroes being killed and driven from their homes. Rumors have it that 25 to 30 negroes have been killed here tonight, but it is impossible at this time to confirm these reports.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 22.—(Special.)—Four attempted assaults within four hours tonight, many negroes killed by unknown parties, the riot called sounded to clear the streets, every policeman in the city summoned to the Station-house, any number of negroes pulled from street-cars and every negro in the city being chased from the heart of the city by mobs of angry men and boys, is a brief summary of the bloody Saturday night in Atlanta.

The women on whom the assaults were attempted were Mrs. Hattie Chaffin, living near the Soldiers' Home on the outskirts of Atlanta; Miss Alma Allen, 152 Davis street; Mrs. J. F. Arnold, 187 Bullion street; Mrs. Mattie Holcomb, 275 Magnolia street.

The first negroes killed were William Durheim, bootblack at the Leland barber-shop; an unknown negro on Broad street; deaf and dumb negro in front of the Kimball house; two unknown negroes at the corner of Prior and Richardson streets.

At midnight the Fire Department was called to Decatur and Richardson streets to turn the hose on the negro Bowery and drive the looters away. Mayor Woodward and the leading citizens of the city came to the heart of the city to plead for peace and quiet.

What Infuriated Whites. The first assault occurred this afternoon at 2 o'clock, when an unknown negro came up behind Mrs. Chaffin, a young woman of 24 years, who was walking in the woods near her home, and grabbed her. She jerked loose and ran to her home. Later, when she came out again, he was in hiding in the grass and grabbed at her again. She ran back and got a gun, but the negro fled into the woods. He is being pursued by an armed posse of 300 men.

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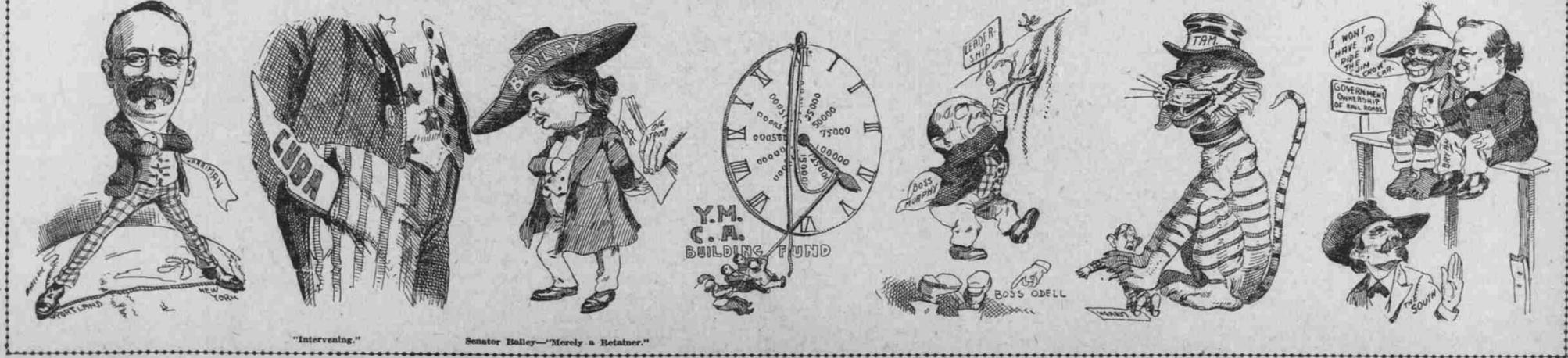
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A PICTORIAL REVIEW OF A HALF DOZEN OF THE STRIKING EVENTS OF THE WEEK BY CARTOONIST MURPHY



"Intervening," Senator Bailey—"Merely a Retainer."