

TAFT'S GOVERNOR OF CUBA

Proclaims Control and Cubans Willingly Accept the Change.

SALVE TO THEIR FEELINGS

Secretary Will Soon Transfer Government to Winthrop, of Porto Rico—Prisoners Released and Rebels to Surrender Arms.

HAVANA, Sept. 29.—With far less ostentation than accompanies the accession of a new municipal administration, the government of Cuba was formally taken over today by William H. Taft, Secretary of War of the United States, who in a proclamation clothed in a kindly and diplomatic tone, indicative of the policy he would pursue, declared himself Provisional Governor of the island. Promptly at noon Governor Taft, Assistant Secretary of State Bacon and Captain McCoy, Mr. Taft's aide-de-camp, called officially at the palace and paid their respects to the retiring President.

Ignoring Senor Palma's message to Congress on Friday, in which he wrongly interpreted the mission of the American mediators, Mr. Taft spoke kindly to Senor Palma, to whom, he said, the people of Cuba owed an unquestionable debt of gratitude. Senor Palma's reply was devoted entirely to an expression of relief at the opportunity of shifting the burden of guiding the tempestuous republic to the representative of a Nation strong enough to force control over it.

People Are Indifferent.

The fact that the government had changed from a position of absolute independence to the restraint of a temporary protector was received by the masses with utter indifference. The fact that the new government was to be a United States protectorate will be brief.

A Cuban returning to Havana today after a brief absence would not have recognized from the manner and attitude of the people that the form of government had been altered. Business continued the same, except for the vigor exhibited by the wholesale merchants, manufacturers and railroads to regain their former trade throughout the island, which has been at a standstill since the beginning of the revolution six weeks ago.

Taft Tender With Cuban Pride.

Although it was known Friday that an American provisional government could not be avoided, and despite the fact that it became a reality today, the last 24 hours have been the most quiet since the arrival of President Roosevelt's mediators, ten days ago. Mr. Taft, with true appreciation of the sensitiveness of the Cubans, was careful in taking up his new duties and in making any act that might have been construed by them as humiliating. His decision not to lower the flag of the republic was taken on his own responsibility. Friday night he was unable to get his communication with Mr. Roosevelt because of a defect in the wireless apparatus on the vessel on which the President was proceeding to Provincetown, Mass. He felt certain, however, that Mr. Roosevelt's friendship for Cuba would prompt him to approve this act of courtesy to the broken republic.

The release of the prisoners incarcerated for alleged conspiracy against the Cuban Government was another act of the new Governor. He felt that they should be liberated, but there was also an additional reason, namely, five of them were members of a committee of eight named by the Liberal party to aid Mr. Taft to procure the peaceful disarming of the rebels in the field.

Rebels to Lay Down Arms.

When the prisoners were released, they hastened to the American Legation to pay their respects to Mr. Taft, whom they hailed dramatically as the liberator of their country. There was an affecting scene in the anteroom of the legation when they met Alfredo Zayas and others of their party leaders and members of insurgent leaders. Affectionate embraces were exchanged, and the members of the committee immediately urged the rebel commanders to surrender their arms and promptly to the commission appointed by Governor Taft, and lay down their arms. Already the work has progressed so far that it appears that the insurgents will come to the opportunity to return to their homes under conditions which to them appear to be honorable.

Brigadier-General Funston today visited Generals Guerra and Del Castillo. The latter declared it to be his intention to co-operate in every possible way to assist the Americans to restore order. At the same time he declared that he would never have abandoned the cause he was fighting for had the mediators endeavored to terminate the conflict, leaving the Moderates in power.

Continue Old Officials.

Mr. Taft and Assistant Secretary of State Bacon spent one of the first days of their tenure in the island. They received the subsecretaries of the executive departments, who are now the setting house, and the others who reported on the general conditions concerning the administration of affairs. The Governor requested each of these secretaries to continue at his post, but to report directly to him. He informed them that he would not appoint a cabinet until he had familiarized himself with the most available timber for cabinet positions.

Mr. Taft stated tonight that he expected to remain in Cuba only a fortnight longer, and would then return to Washington, as affairs concerning the Philippines and the Panama Canal command his immediate attention. He has requested Mr. Bacon to remain another week to further assist in perfecting an organization necessary thoroughly to install a provisional government.

Mr. Taft has nominated Beckman Winthrop, Governor of Porto Rico, for the provisional Governorship here, recommending to the Cubans Mr. Winthrop's special fitness for the position. Mr. Taft says that as long as the provisional government continues it will be under his supervision as Secretary of War.

On Monday Mr. Taft will receive the Judges and the members of the City Council. Lincoln D. Deal, Acting Secretary of Public Instruction, today invited Mr. Taft to preside on Monday at the annual opening of the University of Havana. The University has always accorded this honor to the Chief Executive of the United States.

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ENGLAND BETTER COUNTRY

Man Who Tramped Through United States Says Republic Is Joke, Millionaires Worse Than Grand Dukes.

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of articles by Bart Kennedy, vilifying the United States. Mr. Kennedy is an excellent writer, and of course is only following instructions. He spent many years in the United States when he was "broke" and has tramped it from one end to the other. Harmsworth recently sent him to New York as a special commissioner to write this series. The first article was one of generalities and merely praised the air and climate of the United States. The others, however, contain scarcely anything but abuse and a juggling of facts and figures to show that England is in every way a superior country, not alone for the rich man, but for the working man. Mr. Kennedy says it is time "the bubble was pricked and the sham and fraud and the boasting and the bluff of the United States exposed." He says "the country is a sham and fraud" and refers to it again as "a joke of a republic." He says "America will soon open their eyes and see their country as the rest of the world sees it—a joke among nations."

Thirty Marines Guard City.

The only force of American troops on duty in Havana tonight is made up of 30 marines who are guarding the treasury. They are encamped within the courtyard of the treasury building. These precautions are in conformity with Mr. Taft's plan of reducing the act of intervention to a minimum by making as little display as possible of military force to make Cuba feel rather than see the strong arm of the United States.

The Official Gazette containing Mr. Taft's proclamation to the Cubans, which was issued today, did not attract extraordinary attention despite the fact that the day would be recorded in the pages of history as one of the most important in Cuba. Apathy prevailed everywhere.

Commitment to Receive Arms.

We understand that the provisional government this day established in Cuba intends to call on the United States to be amenable to the changed conditions, the basis of settlement which the peace commissioners recommended to both the Moderates and the Liberals. We repeat that the Moderates are not political offenders. The undersigned, representing the insurgent forces in the field by proper declaration, hereby agree on behalf of such insurgent forces that they will at once lay down their arms, return to their homes and restore property taken by them for military purposes, which is now in their possession. We request the appointment of a commission by the provisional government to meet a similar commission appointed by us to arrange the details of the surrender of arms and properties, after which we shall return to our homes.

Mr. Taft appointed a commission as recommended. The commission consists of General Funston, president; General Carlos Fernandez, to represent the Cuban Government; and Major J. M. Gomez, S. A. and Lieutenant Mitchell, General Funston's aide, as recorder. It is understood that the insurgent commission will consist of the same men who served the Liberals recently as peace commissioners as follows: J. G. Gomez, J. M. Gomez, Carlos Garcia, Demetrio Castillo, Manuel Lazo, Alfredo Zayas, Pelayo Garcia and Jesus S. G. Montegudo.

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SOUTHERN PORTS SWEEP BY WAVES

Lifeboat and were later picked up by the army steamer Poe.

SHIPS DRIVEN INTO BUILDINGS.

Across in the city here it will be fully three months before the vessels can be dug out from their positions. Of the 22 ships and barks of foreign flags anchored in the harbor, only one remains and it is badly damaged. Some of the immense ocean ships of 2000 tons are resting in front yards; others have been driven through houses; some have their noses pointed into stores, while some others are keeled over on their side in the bay or piled up in masses of wreckage. Only four tugs out of a fleet of about 30 remain. About 30 fishing schooners of 50 or 75 tons were moored alongside wharves, and two remain intact. Some of the schooners are half a mile ashore.

For one mile west of the city were the small cottages of fishermen, all close to the beach. These have been wiped out. Three persons are known to be dead there.

WRECK AND RUIN FOLLOW.

Death in Storm and Flood at Mississippi Sound.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 29.—Six persons drowned, eight goods-laden vessels wrecked, about 20 smaller vessels sunk or ashore, and property damage of more than \$100,000, was the result of the hurricane in the Mississippi Sound.

The full extent of the disaster here became known today, when Ship and Horn Island were heard from. They had been completely submerged, according to reports of tugs sent out from the mainland to the islands to investigate.

All the loss of life and the greater part of the wreckage occurred at the eastern end of the sound, about 50 miles away from Mobile. The worst catastrophe was at Horn Island, where a lightkeeper Johnstone, with his wife and daughter, were swept into the gulf with their lighthouse and drowned.

During the storm two bodies were seen floating in Pascagoula Bay, but were not recovered. The assistant keeper, Gaston Perreault, saved his wife and two small children at the height of the storm by clinging to a small boat without oars. He then climbed immediately into the launch San Francisco. The head keeper was rescued in the open bay, where he was clinging to a small boat without oars. The federal quarantine station at Ship Island was badly crippled, the isolation hospital and Dr. Moncreux's residence being the only buildings on the island to escape damage.

Three men in the Klondike building on Ship Island, were swept out to sea. A shift in the wind came when they were half a mile off shore and swept them back safely to land.

Outside of shipping destroyed, the main property loss at the sound cities occurred at Pascagoula. Fifteen lumber mills located there reported many of their buildings and machinery razed to the ground.

MOBILE LOSES \$5,000,000.

Beside Great Property Damage, Many Fatalities Reported.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 29.—Mobile is still cut off from the outside world. Dispatches just reaching here by mail, which left Mobile at 8:30 A. M. Saturday, say that the city will suffer a loss of \$5,000,000 in damage done to buildings, steamboats, shippings, railroads and commercial houses. The famous Shell Road is gone, and probably will not be rebuilt.

Fifty-nine are known to have lost their lives at points west of the city, the loss being attributed to Coden.

The following is a correct list of the dead:

At Coden: Mrs. Klokke; Miss Suele Kraville; Mrs. Werneth; Miss Una Werneth, body not recovered; Mrs. Betancourt; Mrs. Turner; Mrs. Crae; Mrs. Wilcox; Mabel Wilcox; Mabel Clark; Mrs. Clark and two children, aged 1 and 3 years; Clark's mother-in-law, Major Stevens, three Alexander children, Mrs. Hansen and two children, Sid Thomas, two children; Mabel and Luther Cox, Mrs. Hamie Watts school teacher; Luis Wilcox.

At Kipling: Payson Morgan (colored).

At Delchamps: Ollie Dolan, brother of Payson Morgan; Mrs. Mary Dolan and two children; Dick Warricks and wife (colored).

At Bayou La Batre: Two Bohemians, unknown.

At Horton Bay: Twelfth discovered, no names could be ascertained.

At Bon Zecourden: Mrs. Frank Alexander, Mrs. Mary Coden, Miss D. Alexander, Miss Cooper and son.

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