

## MUST INTERVENE

Disposition of the Controversy in Cuba.

## TAFT DESPAIRS OF MEDIATION

Moderates Willing to Accept Terms of Mediators, but Liberals Not Inclined to Yield.

Havana, Sept. 22.—Peace for Cuba, which was accomplished through American intervention, seems to be further away than when Secretary of War Taft and Assistant Secretary of State Bacon began negotiations to harmonize the warring factions. The arrival today of United States battle ships and other vessels in addition to those already here has had little effect on the situation in the field, and, when the members of the revolution were apprised of the squadron's presence they greeted the information with Spanish expressions to the effect that:

"They cannot come into 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.

Messrs. Taft and Bacon have practically abandoned their hope of finding a middle ground and fear that a decision in favor of either side would result in 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 program.

## MEAT LABELS TO TELL TRUTH.

Wilson's Rules Forbid Calling Pork Beef and Libels on Lard.

Washington, Sept. 22.—Further rulings in connection with the enforcement of the meat inspection law after October 1 next were made public today by the secretary of Agriculture and give an idea of what consumers are to expect hereafter when purchasing meat products, particularly canned goods. Anything savoring of a false or deceptive name will not be tolerated and no picture, design or device which gives any false indications of origin or quality will be permitted on any label, as, for instance the picture of a pig appearing on a label placed on beef products, or the picture of a chicken upon the label of a veal or pork product.

Geographical names are allowed to be used only with the words "cut," "type," "brand," or "style," as the case may be, except upon foods produced or manufactured in the place, state, territory or country named. For instance, "Virginia ham" must be marked "Virginia style ham;" "English brawn" must be "English style brawn;" "Westphalia ham" must be "Westphalia style ham." The word "ham," without prefix indicating the species of animal is considered by the department to be a pork ham, but trimmings removed from the ham and used in the preparation of potted meats or sausages, or when used alone, may be known as "potted ham" or "ham sausage."

Frankfurter sausage no longer can be known as such, but must be called "Frankfurter style sausage." The rules clearly define what constitutes pure lard, but prescribe that a substance composed of lard, stearin or other animal fat and vegetable oil may be labeled "lard compound."

## Suits Secretary Wilson.

Washington, Sept. 22.—Secretary James Wilson, of the department of Agriculture, today, when shown the London dispatch regarding the action of the city corporation in pledging itself to urge a bill for the compulsory inspection of carcasses at the time of slaughter, said it was a step in the right direction. He felt sure that any standard set by the British government could be fully met by American packers and he therefore had no fears that the exportation of meats to England would be diminished by such a law.

## Peasants in Grip of Famine.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 22.—The official report just issued gives but little ground for expectation that the famine which has already a grip on many provinces in Russia will be less this winter. Although the winter wheat harvest was above the average, spring wheat proved a disappointment. The Zemstvo coffers are empty through the failure of the peasants to pay taxes, and all the work of relieving the famine falls upon the central government.

## Kuropatkin's History of War.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 22.—General Kuropatkin has completed his book reviewing the Russo-Japanese war. The work is in several volumes and has been submitted to the general staff. It may not be permitted general circulation.

## STANDARD EMPLOYES STRIKE.

Conflict at Whiting, Ind., May Spread Throughout Middle West.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—Warfare between the Standard Oil company and the labor unions of the country was begun last night, when the Whiting, Ind., employees of the company quit work to force their demand for an increase in wages. The strike, which already threatens to tie up the business of the big corporation in the Middle West, is likely to assume gigantic proportions before it is ended. It was predicted last night it might involve all the employees of the company in the country.

Already the Chicago labor unions are preparing to seize the opportunity presented by the Whiting strike to make more trouble for the company. They were wholly unprepared, because the employees there were not members of a union, but after a hasty conference last night it was said that they would support the men who went out and that no one from Chicago would take their places. Three hundred firemen employed by the Standard Oil company left their places yesterday. More than 5,000 employees who are working with the firemen are scheduled to leave their places today. These include engineers, skilled mechanics, laborers and others, the officials of whom said last night that they would refuse members of the organization work when new members might be put to work in place of the strikers.

The firemen were called out because the representatives of the Standard Oil company refused to advance wages from 22 1/2 cents an hour to 25 cents an hour, and agree to grant all the workmen the eight hour day. They also refused to recognize the union.

## RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN BEGUN.

Parties Hold Muzzled Conventions—Reaction in Trepo's Favor.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 24.—Active work in the autumn electoral campaign was inaugurated by the Octoberists, who today opened the Kazan congress with delegates from 12 of the Volga provinces and the vast central districts of Russia in attendance. Alexander Guchkoff, the Octoberist leader, was present, laboring tooth and nail.

Owing to failure of the Octoberists to obtain official sanction, the congress was held behind closed doors and members of the press were excluded.

In pursuance of the decision of the government to permit the national congress of the Constitutional Democratic party anywhere except in St. Petersburg, the administration has permitted the reopening of Constitutional Democratic clubs in Moscow and elsewhere, but persists in its determination to suppress political agitation in the capital. The most remarkable development of the week has been the change in sentiment concerning the late General Trepo. The universal chorus of malediction and condemnation has given place since his death to a non-partisan appreciation of his real merits and defects, and his career has been the subject of fair and even laudatory criticisms in nearly all circles. M. Menchinski, a prominent writer and publisher, who was recently suppressed, but who is now a contributor to Herold, gives the following verdict on the basis of lifelong acquaintance with the dead man:

"General Trepo was an excellent man and a good official, though he sometimes violated his own convictions because of a false notion of soldierly obedience. He would have made a splendid soldier, but lacked a thorough education and, above all, the preparation necessary for the political activity thrust upon him. He possessed, however, one great asset, lacking in all contemporary Russian statesmen—character."

## Newfoundland Angry at Parent.

St. John's, N. F., Sept. 24.—The reported determination of the Imperial government to override the colonial authorities and concede to the American commission a more liberal construction of the herring fishery laws asked on behalf of American fishermen, has evoked much criticism here. Canada, it is said, may be a factor in the dispute, as she has for years enforced against Americans the laws that Newfoundland now seeks to make effective.

## Will Pay No Blood Money.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 24.—In response to representations with regard to the murder at Riga September 15 of Herr Busch, a partner in the Busch Herr company and a leader of the German colony at Riga, the Foreign office today informed Dr. von Miquel, first secretary of the German embassy, that, while Russia made every effort to discover and punish murders, it cannot consider the question of paying a cash indemnity and the laying down of a general rule applicable to all foreigners in Russia.

## Counterfeit Bills at Moscow.

Moscow, Idaho, Sept. 24.—Ten dollar counterfeit bills are numerous in Moscow. They are all new and bright, which has led the police to the conclusion that the city is infested with a gang of green goods men. The bills are well engraved and printed, requiring almost expert knowledge to detect them. Suspicion points to two men, giving their names as W. A. Remington and Frank Clark, but they have succeeded in eluding the police.

## Monster Meteor Seen.

Stockton, Sept. 24.—At 6 o'clock last evening a great meteor fell in the north western heavens, and many persons declared that an explosion occurred which was felt in this city. A monster tail of smoke followed the falling body, which seemed to go in a zigzag course.

## DEAD IN THOUSANDS

Many Chinese Were Drowned in Hongkong Typhoon.

## ALL COMMERCE IS PARALYZED

Half the Harbor Craft Wrecked and Many Buildings Destroyed—Came Without Warning.

Hongkong, Sept. 20.—The typhoon which swept this port, destroying a great number of vessels and causing much loss of life, was of a local nature. It came suddenly and without warning. The observatory had predicted moderate winds. Half an hour after the gun signal had been fired the storm was at its height. It lasted two hours.

Most of the damage was wrought on the Kowloon peninsula. The losses are estimated at several million dollars. Over 1,000 sampans and junks are missing from Hongkong alone.

Wharves were swept away and houses collapsed. The military barracks are in ruins.

The harbor is strewn with wreckage thrown upon the shore. Hundreds of Chinese boatmen and their families were saved by the bravery of the police and civilians, but several thousand of the Chinese water-dwellers must have perished, many within short distances of the shore. The losses in lives and property among the Chinese were appalling. Today the police stations in Hongkong are surrounded by Chinese identifying their dead. The families of the Hongkong boatmen live night and day on the sampans, and thousands of these people are now homeless.

The Chinese take the disaster calmly and show no manifestation of grief. One launch that was capsized had 130 Chinese on board. They were all drowned.

Sir Matthew Nathan, governor of Hongkong, and the authorities, are doing all everything possible to render assistance. Reports of fresh disasters are arriving every hour.

Only a few Europeans are missing. It is now estimated that 5,000 Chinese lost their lives. Reports are daily increasing the mortality.

## BEGIN THEIR TASK.

Taft and Bacon Hear Stories of Both Factions in Cuba.

Havana, Sept. 20.—The presidents of both the Moderate and the Liberal parties this afternoon submitted to Secretary of War Taft and Assistant Secretary of State Bacon, representing President Roosevelt, their respective statements of the facts leading up to the revolution and the conduct of belligerents. Each of the presidents tomorrow will present a written statement of the terms he is willing to agree to in the interest of peace. General Menochal, representing the veterans, also related to Messrs. Taft and Bacon the effort he had made in the line of peace and the difficulties he had encountered and gave his opinion as to what courses hold any promise of an amicable settlement.

Today's hearing began at the home of Minister Morgan in the village of Marianao, which is only three miles from the most advanced post of the insurgent force, that of Colonel Baldozero Acosta, which is encamped in the vicinity of Arroyo Arenas. After the hearings Mr. Taft said to the Associated Press that he had just begun his work and that it was evident the mission upon which he came would require more time than he had anticipated before his arrival. He intimated that ten days would be required to complete his errand, but he could not say whether or not it would be necessary to visit insurgent camps or other cities than Havana.

A private telegraph wire is being strung from Mr. Morgan's house to the cable office in order that Messrs. Taft and Bacon may be able to report direct to Mr. Roosevelt.

## Bombs in the Palace.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 20.—A deep laid plot to assassinate the czar at the palace at Peterhof was laid bare Wednesday. A number of terrorists with the aid of one of the gardeners of the grounds, secured a foothold in the palace and brought in a number of bombs. Six royal servants of the imperial household were also implicated, as was an officer of the palace guards who has since committed suicide. All of those involved in the attempted assassination were arrested and will be tried by drumhead court martial and executed.

## German Goods Burned.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 20.—According to the newspapers this morning, the custom house, which was destroyed by fire, contained 30,000 tons of merchandise, mainly of German origin. The losses are estimated at \$1,200,000. The origin of the fire is not known. Five clerks and 70 workmen have been arrested. Five firemen were injured. The dock and storehouses erected by the government, at a cost of \$400,000, were completely destroyed.

## Artillery General Killed.

Warsaw, Sept. 20.—General Nicolaief, of the artillery, has been assassinated. He was erroneously thought to be a member of the field court martial. General Nicolaief was walking on Welka street this morning, when he was surrounded by five revolutionists and shot dead. The murderers escaped.

## BIDS FOR CHINESE.

Four Firms Offer to Supply Them for Work on Isthmus.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Proposals were submitted to the Isthmian Canal commission yesterday for the furnishing of Chinese labor to be employed in the construction of the Panama canal. The requirements of the specifications were, in brief, that the contractors should agree to supply the commission with at least 2,500 Chinese, the commission having the privilege of calling upon the successful contractor for additional labor not exceeding 15,000. It was further specified that the laborers should be on the isthmus ready for work within three and a half months of the opening of proposals and that the contractors should deposit with their proposals a bond of \$50,000 as a guarantee to fully carry out the terms of the contract.

While the commission has been in communication with about 150 individuals and corporations who had signified a possible desire to submit proposals, only four proposals were finally offered to the commission. In the presence of the contractors and others interested the propositions were opened by W. Leon Pepperman, assistant chief of the office of administration of the commission.

At the conclusion of the reading of the proposals, Mr. Pepperman announced that no award would be made of the contract until the proposals had been examined by the commission and its general counsel. In accordance with the specifications, the proposals were made for the furnishing of different classes of labor at a price fixed by the hour in American gold.

A summary of the four proposals submitted follows:

The American-China Contracting company: Common laborers, 10 cents per hour; foremen and interpreters, 20 cents an hour; physicians, 40 cents per hour; cooks and barbers, 15 cents per hour.

International Contracting company, Washington, D. C.: Laborers and cooks, 13 cents per hour; doctors, 39 cents per hour; assistant doctors, 36 cents per hour; interpreters, 2 1/2 times 13 cents per hour; foremen, 1 1/2 times 13 cents per hour.

Wah Me Lee Hang & Co., Baltimore: Laborers, clerks and barbers, 12 1/2 cents per hour; foremen and interpreters, 15 cents per hour; doctors, 25 cents per hour.

Joel Julian Reuben, Washington, D. C.: For the first 2,500 Chinese laborers, 11 cents per hour; foremen, 40 cents per hour; doctors, 60 cents per hour; interpreters, 60 cents per hour; cooks and barbers, 30 cents per hour. For additional laborers above 2,500 per hour: First 1,000, 11 cents; second 1,000, 10 1/2 cents; third 1,000, 10 1/2 cents; fourth 1,000, 10 1/2 cents; fifth 1,000, 10 1/2 cents; sixth 1,000, 10 1/2 cents; seventh 1,000, 10 1/2 cents; eighth 1,000, 10 cents; ninth 1,000, 9 1/2 cents; tenth, 1,000, 9 1/2 cents; eleventh 1,000, 9 1/2 cents; remainder of 15,000 9 cents.

The last proposal is assumed at the department to provide that, if the commission enters into a contract with Mr. Reuben and wans the full quota of 15,000 Chinese, he will furnish them at the rate of 9 cents per hour for common laborers.

## TESTIMONY IS SHELVED.

Interstate Commission Turns Down Pacific Coast Lumbermen.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Various Eastern and Western railroads, through their legal representatives, made strenuous objections today before the Interstate Commerce commission to the presentation of testimony by the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers association in its petition against 25 Western railroads. The lumber manufacturers are asking to compel the railroads to furnish adjustable racks on flat cars for the transportation of lumber. They claim that the roads furnish proper facilities for the shipping of other commodities, and is not doing likewise for the lumbermen, discriminating against them. After the attorneys on both sides of the lumber case had made exhaustive arguments, the commissioners declared that the case would be indefinitely postponed.

## Passengers in Need of Food.

Washington, Sept. 21.—The plight of the 500 passengers of the Pacific Mail steamship Mongolia, which recently went ashore near Midway island, was made known to government officials here today through a cablegram received by the manager in this city of the Commercial Cable company. The necessity for the immediate sending of supplies was made apparent. There are ordinarily less than 40 people on Midway island, and the influx of 500 would mean a serious drain on the resources of the island.

## Mexican Plotters Held for Trial.

Douglas, Ariz., Sept. 21.—The preliminary hearing of Thomas Espinosa and Elifano Martinez, who, with a number of other Mexicans, were arrested here recently on a charge of conspiracy against a friendly power, and violation of the neutrality laws, was concluded today before United States Commissioner James. The men were held to the Federal grand jury, bond being fixed at \$500.

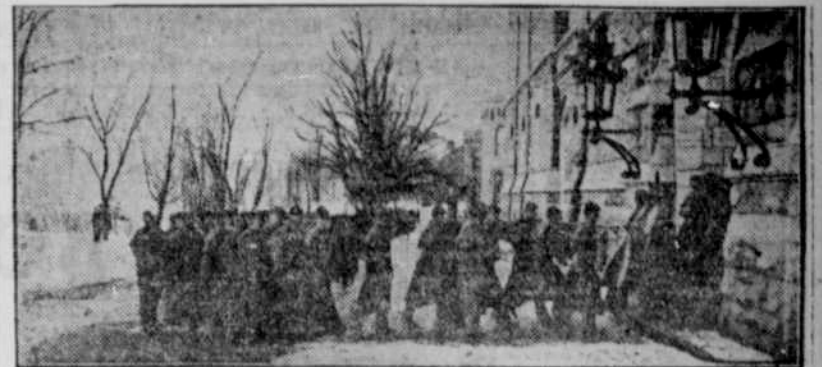
## Opens More Oklahoma Land.

Oyster Pay, Sept. 21.—The president has issued a proclamation opening the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indian lands in Oklahoma. The Interior department will announce the date for the reception of sealed bids under which the 50,500 acres of land are to be disposed of to homesteaders.

## HOW UNCLE SAM TEACHES HIS YOUNG SOLDIERS.

Americans may well be proud of their great military training academy at West Point; it is one of the most complete institutions of its kind and furnishes the cadet with a thorough practical and theoretical knowledge of his duties before he is actually launched on his career as an officer. This great academy—the upkeep of which costs the United States government no less than about \$630,000 per annum—furnishes rather over 50 per cent of America's officers. Intending competitors must be between the ages of 17 and 22 and they must also be at least 5 feet 3 inches in height. They appear before an examination board which meets in May, and should they succeed in passing both physical and men-

cadet to compare favorably with the embryo officers of any other country. It must not be forgotten, however, that to pass successfully through West Point is not the only way of entering the United States army. There are two other means by which it is possible to accomplish this end: (1) by direct commission; (2) through the ranks. A civilian to be eligible for a direct commission must be under 27 years of age and unmarried; the nomination is usually obtained by political influence, but the candidate has nevertheless to undergo a most searching examination. In the case of a private soldier desiring to compete for a commission he must have two years' service, be under 30, and also unmarried. He has to ap-



CADETS GOING TO DINNER.

tal tests they are allowed to enter the military academy on June 12 for a four-years course. The tests of the prolonged probation are so severe that often not more than 50 per cent finally pass out. Each cadet receives yearly, roughly, about \$650, out of which he has to pay for his messing and uniform. The life is Spartan-like in its simplicity and in the severity of its punishments. The cadets are granted no allowance or pocket money, and the use of intoxicating drinks is strictly prohibited.



GUN DRILL OF CADETS.

hibited—so much so, that should any spirituous liquor be found in a cadet's quarters he is liable to be dismissed from the service; the use of tobacco is likewise forbidden.

There are also very stringent rules as to the treatment of the junior cadets in connection with what is known as "ragging," any cadet being considered guilty of bullying, even in the mildest form, laying himself open to summary dismissal from the military academy.

Cadets are even forbidden to buy

## THE FEMINE METHOD.

How They Puzzle One Another by Their Polite Attentions.

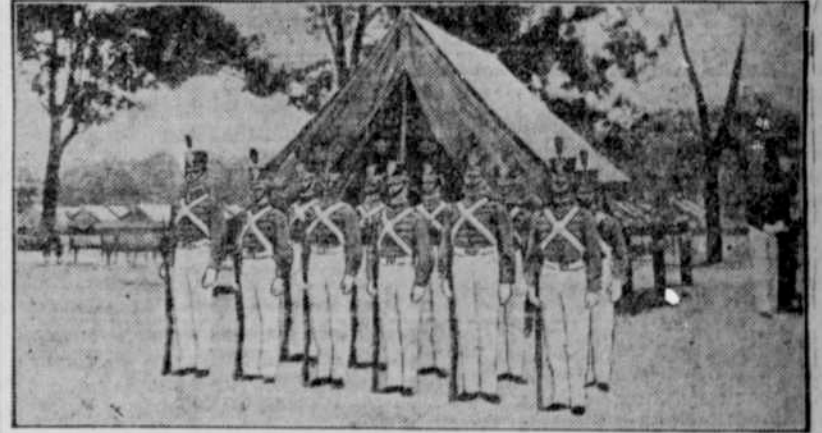
"There comes that bowl again!" ejaculated Mrs. Pryor, in a tone of despair. A moment later she was at the door listening affably while her friend from across the street told how she "couldn't resist bringing over a bowl of these strawberries—they are so unusually large!"

"What about the bowl, Jean?" queried the bachelor brother, who persists in trying to help.

"Enough about it!" groaned his sister, as soon as the neighbor was safely out of hearing. "On my birthday—three months ago, mind you—Mrs. Fox brought over that bowl filled with some of her delicious home-made candy, and to save me I couldn't tell whether she was presenting me with the bowl or just the candy. It's a dainty little dish, you see, and I didn't want to assume that it was meant for me unless it was, so it was pretty embarrassing until a few days afterward I hit on the idea of sending her some of my strawberry sunshine in the same bowl. I thought if she hadn't intended to give it to me, she would just keep it after that."

"But before a week had passed she sent it over again filled with some of her lovely orange marmalade. There wasn't a thing to do but repeat my little ruse, and that time I gave her spiced gooseberries. Then back she came with some of her precious tufft-fruits, and we've kept it up ever since."

"All the treasures in my fruit-closet are exhausted, and I guess here are, too, for you see she's begun on the markets now, with these fresh straw-



"GUARD MOUNT"—CADETS IN FULL-DRESS UNIFORM.

any newspaper or periodical without the express permission of the superintendent, and no one is allowed a servant, so that each cadet has to clean his own uniform and keep his room tidy.

As has been already stated, the life is a truly Spartan one, very little leave or holidays being granted. There is a half-holiday on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and no study from Dec. 4 to Jan. 2; a longer vacation running to a few weeks is given to the cadet at the end of his second year. Work begins daily at 6 a. m. and continues with slight intermission till 9 p. m., each cadet being prepared to the fullest extent to take his place in almost any branch of the service.

There are not only yearly and half-yearly examinations, but monthly and weekly ones; in fact, the cadet is under such close observation that he receives marks for the ordinary daily work. One novel feature of the training at West Point is that particular importance is attached to the system of delivering lectures in a simple and concise manner. Each cadet is made to work out a problem on a blackboard and then to explain it aloud to his companions. In conclusion it may be said that no expense is spared in any way whatsoever to enable the West Point

berries. I'm just tired of racking my brains for new delicacies to fill that bowl with, and all I want to know is whether she keeps returning it because she thinks she has given it to me, or whether she is simply paying back my attention to her each time.

"Then why don't you ask her?"

"Ask her?"

"A man would."

"A man—no doubt!" (with immense superiority.) "And just suppose she hadn't intended giving you the bowl at all! What then?"

"Let her say so. Why, I'll ask her for you, sis."

Mrs. Pryor actually squealed.

"Oh! If that wouldn't be just like a man—blundering and club-like! Don't you say one word to her about it, Seymour! I shall manage to find out some way. Besides, I've just thought what I can send back in the bowl next time. I'll make stuffed dates."—Youth's Companion.

Our experience has been that when a man approaches us and says: "A funny thing happened yesterday," and then proceeds to relate it, the incident is not funny.

It's easier to do the things we shouldn't do than it is to avoid doing the things we should do.