

# TAFT AS GOVERNOR

## Congress Gives Up and He Assumes Control.

### INTERVENTION WAS WELCOMED

#### Majority of All Parties Refused to Attend the Special Session of Cuban Congress.

Havana, Sept. 29.—American intervention in Cuba will be an accomplished fact today.

President Roosevelt's peace commission, although clothed with the full authority from him to take such action whenever it became obvious that the warring Cubans were incapable of settling aside Cuban sovereignty until the last hope disappeared. This was reached at a late hour last night, when a majority of all parties refused to attend the session of congress which was held at the resignation of members of the government and declared definitely that they would have nothing more to do with the government of Cuba.

As was expected, there has been a rapid denunciation of the course pursued by the American commission, who, it has been alleged, have acted unfairly towards the government, and the great mass of the residents of Cuba, Cubans, Spaniards, Americans and all other foreigners, welcome intervention as something for which they are longed throughout six weeks of anarchy, disorder and ill-feeling.

The proclamation will be issued to-day. It will be signed by Mr. Taft, by the authority vested in him by President Roosevelt. It will create a Taft provisional military government in Cuba until he deems the country sufficiently pacified for civil government, whereupon he will call Beckham, governor of Porto Rico, to act as civil governor.

### NAVY IS SHORT OF MARINES

#### Urgently Needed at Cienfuegos, None Are Available.

Washington, Sept. 29.—An appeal for more men to assist in protecting property at Cienfuegos, Cuba, was received today by Acting Secretary Newberry of the Navy department, from commander Smith of the cruiser Cleveland, which is now stationed at Cienfuegos, together with the gunboat Marconi.

In addition to the regular complement of marines and bluejackets on the ships, 225 other marines were sent to Cienfuegos to assist in looking after government interests there, and at present the Navy department has no available men. Practically all the marines who are spared from barracks in the United States and from warships are required to go to Havana. It is not known by the Navy department that any of the men now at Havana or on their way there can be spared to assist at Cienfuegos.

### Work of the Hurricane.

Mobile, Ala., Sept. 29.—Between 75 and 100 lives lost, fully two score vessels driven ashore or wrecked in various parts of the Gulf of Mexico, damage amounting to \$4,500,000 in the city of Mobile, and two millions more at other points, is the record of the storm which swept Mobile Wednesday night and Wednesday night. No accurate estimate of the casualties can be made at present, and it is doubtful if exact figures will be known for a week or more.

Panama suffered as much as Mobile. The loss of life is known to be heavy and damage to property will reach \$5,000,000. The smaller towns of the country throughout the district felt the hurricane equally as much as the cities.

### Leased for Immoral Purposes.

The Moines, Ia., Sept. 29.—The F. M. Hubbell company, which is the incorporated name for F. M. Hubbell, probably the wealthiest man in the State, was fined \$600 in Criminal court for leasing property for immoral purposes. The judgment came after Judge Howe overruled the demurrer to the indictment and the defendant refused to enter a plea. There were six indictments against the Hubbell company, and a fine of \$100 was imposed on each. An appeal was taken in to the supreme court.

### Storage Chickens Condemned.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—Two cars of cold storage chickens and over ten carloads of diseased cattle and four calves were condemned yesterday by the food inspector Murray and his assistants, to say nothing of 15 carcasses of diseased cattle and four calves. The condemnation of the chickens was on private advices received by Mr. Murray from Canada. When he learned that the lot had escaped him and was on the way to New York, he notified the authorities there.

### TROOPS OFF FOR CUBA.

#### Mobilization of Forces at Newport News Where Transports Are Ready.

Washington, Oct. 1.—American troops are now moving toward Cuba. Mobilization of the forces will be at Newport News, Va., for the most part, although a part of the expeditionary force to Cuba will be sent from New York and Tampa, Fla. Advice received at the departments of the military today indicate that all is quiet in Cuba and that the insurgents intend to lay down their arms.

The probability is the United States forces in the island will be landed only as a precautionary measure. So far as officials are advised no trouble of a serious kind is anticipated, but in accordance with instructions from President Roosevelt hurried preparations are being made for the sending of an expeditionary force of the army to Cuba.

The first American troops will be landed at Havana next Saturday. Meantime the marines and bluejackets from the American fleet in Cuban waters will protect American interests and support Secretary Taft, the Provisional Governor of Cuba, in the preservation of order and the protection of life and property.

In official circles here American intervention was regarded as inevitable. How long it may continue it is impossible to foretell. The nature of the intervention and the preparations for it indicate a supervision of Cuban affairs on the part of the American government for an indefinite period. Arrangements have been concluded not only for the expeditionary force to Cuba of about 5,600 men, but for a second force of equal numbers.

No orders for the mobilization of the second force, of course, have been issued, but if the men are needed all arrangements have been completed for hurrying them to Cuba at the earliest possible moment. Whether more troops than are included in the first expedition will be sent to Cuba will depend upon the developments in the island during the next ten days.

It is certain, however, that a sufficient force of American troops will be maintained in Cuba to support the provisional government and to insure security to life and property pending the establishment of a stable government by the Cubans.

### WIRELESS CONVENTION.

#### Delegates From Thirty-one Countries Meet at Berlin.

Berlin, Oct. 1.—Delegates representing 31 governments will assemble here October 3, by invitation of the German government, with the object of reaching a common agreement for the exchange of messages by the use of various wireless telegraph systems, and to define the basis on which private wireless telegraph companies may operate with the consent of the governments.

The conference is a result of the Marconi Company having refused to allow its stations to do business with persons using other than Marconi apparatus. This controversy began soon after the Marconi Company, in 1901, set up stations for public telegraph purposes. The refusal of these stations to take messages sent in by the Slaby-Arco (German) apparatus brought about the international wireless telegraph conference, also by the invitation of Germany, in 1903. Eight governments took part, as follows: The United States, Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy, Spain, Russia and Austro-Hungary.

The delegates of six governments agreed in the final protocol to a series of recommendations looking toward the co-operation of all users of wireless telegraphs. The delegates of Great Britain and Italy, because their governments had contracts with the Marconi, did not sign the recommendations. Little has come of these recommendations. The Marconi Company has continued to set up stations and to refuse the messages of rival systems.

The most important act in the controversy in the conference was that of the United States in 1904 directing the Marconi Company to remove its apparatus from the lightship Nantuxet.

Germany will propose to the conference that an international bureau shall be established for the control of wireless telegraphing; that each wireless station must be connected with the ordinary telegraphs by special lines.

### Funston's Plans Indorsed.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Acting Inspector-General Galbraith of the army, in his annual report, says that the general condition of the army has improved during the year as regards military construction, and that the troops are in a fairly satisfactory state of efficiency and readiness for field service. The plan suggested by General Funston, limited to one year, is favorably regarded in the report, because practically it would remove the blight of desertion.

### Railroads to Be Sued.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Attorney General Moody has directed that suits be brought against a large number of railroad companies to recover penalties for violation of the safety appliances law through failure to keep their equipment in proper condition. The equipment in proper condition. The largest number of violations attributed to any road is that of 51, against the Delaware & Hudson company. The total number of violations is 181.

# SCARES MODERATES

## They Fear Uncle Sam May Give Jobs to Liberals.

### FORCES CUBANS TO NEGOTIATE

#### Rebels and Government Will Treat With Each Other—Marines Needed Anyway.

Havana, Sept. 27.—The government party last night abandoned its basic contention that it is impossible to treat for peace with armed rebels, and proposed to negotiate directly with a committee of its opponents. It agreed to leave all points upon which understanding is not reached to the final arbitration of Secretaries Taft and Bacon. The government first suggested that it would treat with the Liberals if they would lay down their arms, but the American commissioners ruled that this stipulation was unfair and the Moderate representatives hold this view.

It is beyond question that both parties were brought to a more tractable frame of mind by the verbal ultimatum issued by Messrs. Taft and Bacon yesterday in the name of President Roosevelt, that, unless they consent to a fair arbitration, the United States must compel the same by a temporary military occupation. Such occupation, it was declared, would not mean an occupation of Cuba, but would continue only until new elections had been held, the government firmly established and order restored.

Whatever the outcome of the negotiations between the Liberals and Moderates may be, it is felt here that there will be need for all the American marines within reach, as there is little confidence in the ability of the rebel leaders to control their men when ordered to give up their arms and return to their homes.

It is tacitly understood by the committees of the two parties that, unless an agreement is reached this week, armed American intervention will ensue. The Moderates declare that the appointment of a committee to negotiate with the Liberals does not mean the conceding of new elections. The general disposition to get together is stronger.

### NOMINATED IN NEW YORK.

#### Hearst for Democrats and Hughes for Republicans Will Lead Fight.

New York, Sept. 27.—By nominating Charles E. Hughes, of New York city, for governor, the Republican state convention turned down the old leaders and recognized the new ones, headed by Herbert Parsons, chairman of the county committee of New York county. It also bowed to the judgment of President Roosevelt as to the strongest candidate to nominate, and accepted the preference of Governor Higgins. By electing Timothy L. Woodruff for state chairman it finally retired "Boss" Odell, placated Senator Platt and at the same time recognized the ability of a man who is a strong political force irrespective of his affiliation with any of the old bosses.

The control of new leaders was further emphasized by the absence of Senators Platt and Depew, who have not missed a state convention in many years. The old leaders, however, were pacified by the renomination of all the state officers except that Lewis was named for controller in place of Otto Kelsey.

### Utes Are Out of Bounds.

Washington, Sept. 27.—The officials of the Interior department are anxiously awaiting the report from Indian Inspector McLaughlin, who has been dispatched to Wyoming to make an effort to induce the 300 Ute Indians, of Utah, now encamped near Douglas in the former state, to return to their homes. Acting Secretary Ryan has recommended to the president that troops be dispatched to the vicinity of the encampment in case Inspector McLaughlin fails to induce the Indians to return at once.

### Illegal Fencers Fined.

Withita, Kan., Sept. 27.—In the United States District court here today, the Boyce Cattle company entered a plea of guilty to four counts of one indictment for maintaining fences on government land. Judge Pollock sentenced the company to pay fines aggregating \$1,250. The cases against James W. McClain and M. C. Combs were continued until next term. There were originally 13 defendants, but the other cases were dismissed.

### Honors for Japanese Heroes.

London, Sept. 27.—Telegraphing from Tokio, the correspondent of the Daily Telegram says that, in connection with war honors, Marquis Ito and Field Marshal Yamagata and Oyama have been created princes and Vice Admirals. Togo a marquis.

### HURRICANE IN SOUTH.

Millions of Dollars Damage Done and Probable Loss of Life.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 28.—The tropical hurricane which for the past 24 hours has been churning the waters of the Gulf of Mexico and doing much damage on the coast and far inland, is whipping through North Alabama in a northeasterly direction at a velocity but slightly less than that of 45 to 60 miles an hour, recorded in New Orleans during the day. Reports received by the Associated Press do not indicate any loss of life, but the damage to property over the territory touched by the storm is something enormous.

All wire communication is seriously disarranged and in some instances has resulted in cutting off cities completely. Mobile not having been heard from in nearly 24 hours.

Numerous washouts have occurred, the interruption from this cause in one case extending for 30 miles.

Pensacola, where the maximum velocity of wind was probably felt early this morning, reports a property loss of \$3,000,000 in the city alone, and sends rumors of loss of life, which it is impossible to confirm.

The damage to railroads is very heavy. Reports to the officials of the Louisville & Nashville road from the superintendent of the Mobile and Montgomery divisions indicate that the loss approximates \$1,000,000. The tracks between Flomaton, Ala., and Pensacola, Fla., are obstructed in many places and in some places badly torn up by falling trees.

At Pensacola, the Louisville & Nashville grain elevator has been destroyed and the entire trackage to Escambia bay is ruined. The railroad wharf at Pensacola is reported to be a total loss and 39 cars of coal of the company was washed into the bay.

Bloxi, Miss., and Moss Point, Miss., have not been heard from for 24 hours. Moss Point reported the water five feet deep in the streets of the little town at 10 o'clock Wednesday night.

There was a heavy rain and high wind at Montgomery, Ala., during the day, but no serious damage was done. A gale is blowing at Birmingham to-night after a day of steady rain, which has been continuous for 36 hours.

### VIATKA IN GENERAL REVOLT.

Peasants Resist Army Enrollment, Kill and Disarm Police.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 28.—Grave agrarian disorders have broken out in the province of Viatka, the center of the disturbance being the important district of Malmush, with a population of over 100,000, where the inhabitants of more or less villages have joined in the uprising have disarmed and expelled the police and are pillaging and destroying the residences of the landowners and devastating the country. It is rumored at Viatka that the administrative police chiefs in the Malmush district and eight of their subordinates have been killed.

The excesses began September 20, with a riot over the enrollment of army reserve men for the automobile service. At the village of Malmush a body of peasants attacked the enrollment station, killed a sergeant and six rural policemen, mortally wounded the assistant police chief of the district and destroyed the list of reserve men.

The Viborg manifesto is thought to be more directly responsible for the disorders than anything else. It had a wide circulation in Viatka province, and its exhortation to the peasants to refuse to do military service was spread by the members of the outlawed parliament from Viatka.

### Salt Trust Raises Price.

New York, Sept. 28.—The International Salt company yesterday raised its prices on all grades of salt approximately 60 cents per ton. This is said to be the third raise within a period of three months. The reasons given are that the shutting down of two of the largest producing plants in the Utica district has caused a shortage in the supply, that the demand is unprecedentedly large and that much difficulty has been experienced recently in securing cars in which to transport the product.

### Typhoon in North Luzon.

Manila, Sept. 28.—The Cagayan valley, in the northern part of the Island of Luzon, was devastated by a typhoon September 18. Barrios, Gallaran and Lagunan were totally destroyed and four towns were badly damaged. Cagayan is the principal tobacco section of the island, and the crops were practically destroyed. No estimate has been made of the amount of damage done, but the loss of life is known to have been slight.

### Estimates of Loss at Hongkong.

Manila, Sept. 28.—Chinese newspapers received here today estimate the loss of life resulting from the typhoon at Hongkong, September 18, at 10,000, and the loss of the fishing fleet and the damage to property at from \$3,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

# COUR OF EUROPE

### CONCLUSION.

The heart of London is surrounded by weak lungs. The latest expert investigations show that within a radius of two miles from Charing Cross, near which the Hotel Cecil is, there is no ozone in the air whatever. The device suggested by Dr. Ves Voux, the lung specialist, last year, that fresh air be brought into the city by means of tube railways and the bad air pumped out by the same channels, has not as yet been put into operation. The city still deserves the name of "Smog," which he gave it, telescoping the two words, "smoke" and "fog," together ingeniously. This "smog" is a good deal noticed as the stranger starts out to see London by way of the Strand.

In Fleet street is a hairdresser's shop which elicits attention by its claim, inscribed upon its facade, that it is the former palace of Henry VIII. and Cardinal Wolsey. There are newspaper offices innumerable in Fleet street and in the narrower streets that lead away from it. Near by is Chancery lane, the chief legal thoroughfare of London. Hidden off here, on the right, is the Temple church, which the Knights Templar built in the twelfth century in imitation of the Round church of the Holy Sepulcher at Jerusalem, when they returned from their first two crusades.

On this side is Fetter lane, where the White Horse Inn once stood, most famous among old coaching houses. Down Bouverie street to Whitefriars, formerly crowded with thieves and debtors, who sought the privilege of sanctuary which the old church conferred.

A ride on the top of an omnibus gives the tourist the proper idea of busy London. Not only does he see much, but he gets in touch with an interesting phase of life. From whatever cause it happens, the pride in race and country which these old drivers feel, their respect for royalty and government represent pretty fairly the highest patriotic spirit of England's lower middle class whom misguided foreigners sometimes pity. There is a sturdiness and independence about them which marks them as belonging to a ruling people, and, what is yet more to the point, their respect for their sovereign is like an extension of their own self-respect. They speak of the king as if he were an elder brother, the head of their family, whom they affectionately revere.

After a day in London a visit to the

country is a dreary contrast. It is a wandering through charming fields and winding country lanes confined by hedge rows and ancient stiles, where the lark's wing song of ecstasy echoes amid infinite variety and pastoral repose. The traveler crosses the battlefield of Shrewsbury, passes a village that contains the remains of a British hill fort, crosses a dike built by the early Saxons. He comes into Wales, land of curious names, crossing by the high viaduct the lovely valley of the Ceirrag. The massive round tower of Chirk castle comes into view, then by a second lofty viaduct the river Dee, and the magnificent oaks of Wynnstay Park. Chester is reached across a great iron bridge. This, the capital of Cheshire, is the quaintest of all old English towns, and most mediaeval in aspect. Here almost every American stops first, and wanders around wide-eyed and admiring. Every stone of the old walls is interesting. Phoenix tower has its tragic memory graven on it. Its inscription tells how Charles I. stood here watching the defeat of his troops on Rowton moor some 261 years ago. Where the canal runs along the north wall there was once a moat.

The tourist who takes a rapid scurry over the island wishes always to take in as a last reminder of merry England the beach of Margate. Margate has all kinds of Coney Island attractions. In fiction its name is mentioned with far greater frequency than Coney Island is. In English stories people are always running down to Margate, provided they do not go to nearby Ramsgate, which is a notch or so higher up the social scale. Of these two resorts Margate is the smaller, and to this fact probably is due the effect which it gives of having the larger number of temporary guests. It has for the entertainment of its visitors a "Hall by the Sea," where concerts are held. It also has two theaters, a kursal, a grotto, and an open air theater with promenades and a band stand. Bath houses are scattered along its beaches.

Liverpool is stamped all over with the word "America." There are American ships in the harbor, and American goods on the docks. There are carts piled high with American cotton, and, best of all, upon the mainmast of a great liner inviting to a homeward journey, the stars and stripes float proudly, as the giant steamship rides down the Mersey towards the sea.

(The End.)

### MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

Madison Square Garden, where William J. Bryan spoke in New York, is one of the notable structures in the city. It stands at 23d street and 5th avenue and looms up in what architects call "warm tones" and is surrounded with a tower planned after the historic Giralda at Seville, Spain. It is capable of housing anything from a circus to a chamber concert, and in it have been held many notable meetings. The annual horse shows are held within its



walls, and the number of sporting events that have taken place under its roof are almost without number. The roof of the garden is crowned with artistic domed turrets and the main corner of the structure has an imposing colonnade that is beautiful in design. The architect of the building was the late Stanford White, who on the night of the 25th of June last was shot and killed by Harry K. Thaw in the roof garden surmounting the structure. The statue of Diana, which stands on the pinnacle of the Giralda tower, was designed by the celebrated sculptor, Frederick MacMonnies.

### GROWTH OF TROUT.

Age, Food and Temperature Seem to Have No Bearing on Size.

The salvelinus fontinalis, which is currently but inaccurately called brook trout, was supposed for many years to be a small fish. Agassiz was largely instrumental in exploding this fallacy. Says the St. Paul Dispatch. It is not an uncommon thing for an angler with ordinary luck to get a six or seven-pound trout of this variety. It is known that a trout may grow to weigh eleven or twelve pounds. There is, however, great difficulty in accounting for its variation in size.

In Northern Canada there are large streams and lakes in which only fingerlings have ever been found. In the immediate vicinity of such waters

three and four-pound trout are quite common and seven and eight-pounders are not phenomenal. In all these waters crustacea do not abound; there are no small fish of any kind except small trout. All the fish are pure fly feeders. At some places, it is true, frogs abound, but, taken as a whole, the difference in food supply is not an adequate explanation for the difference in growth.

There is no substantial difference in the waters as to temperature, size, origin and course. Climatic conditions are the same. The small trout taken to virgin lakes in which there are no fish have sometimes grown to a great size, have sometimes remained small and sometimes have not thriven. The anglers who hunt these waters have not yet found a satisfactory explanation of this peculiar condition of things. It is one of the mysteries which lends fascination to the art. "You never can tell what is going to happen when you go fishing."

Leighton and His Critic.

The late Lord Leighton, president of the Royal Academy, once had a chance to learn something about himself that perhaps he had not suspected. His chance came to him at a picture gallery where his painting, "Helen of Troy," was on exhibition.

He joined the group of ladies who were standing before it just in time to hear one of the number say:

"It's a horrid picture—simply horrid!"

"I'm sorry, but it's mine!" Lord Leighton exclaimed, involuntarily.

"You don't mean to say you've bought the thing?" questioned the same lady.

"No, I—painted it," the artist humbly replied.

The critical lady was momentarily abashed; then she said, easily:

"Oh, you mustn't mind what I say."

"No, indeed, you mustn't," another began, earnestly. "She only said what everybody else is saying!"—Youth's Companion.

Ate Them.

A young New Yorker had made his first ascent in his new air-ship, under instruction from a professional aeronaut. After an hour's gyrations, his car came tumbling to the ground. When he was picked up and found to be not much hurt, the professional demanded to know what was wrong.

"Why did you not throw over the sand and save yourself?" he asked.

"I did—the whole ten pounds of it."

"Well, then, why did you not sacrifice the sandwiches you were carrying?"

"I did, Mr. Smith," sobbed the jared young balloonist. "I knew they were extra weight, so as soon as the car started down I ate every one of them."

When you try to be funny what an awful mess you make of it!