

## Hillsboro Independent

Issued Friday of Each Week

HILLSBORO, OREGON

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

Russia is preparing for another general strike.

Japan's pride is hurt by the anti-Japanese sentiment in America.

Richard Croker, former leader of Tammany hall, New York, will soon visit his old home.

Should Hughes be elected governor of New York, he may use the office as a stepping stone to the presidency.

The president of the Chicago elevator trust has admitted grain men only technically obey the spirit of the law.

The earnings of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad for the year ending June 30 showed an increase of more than \$2,000,000 over the previous year.

In the trial of the Standard Oil for conspiracy at Findlay, Ohio, one of the company's lawyers declared the corporation to be the only good trust in existence.

Cuban rebels have petitioned for the retention of Commander Colewell in Havana, as he is liked by all and a good officer. Colewell is commander of the U. S. cruiser Denver.

A Federal grand jury at Jackson, Tenn., has indicted the Standard Oil company on 1,524 counts. The maximum fine would be \$30,480,000 and the minimum \$1,524,000.

Wholesale dealers in diamonds have announced an advance in prices of 20 per cent.

Congress is very likely to approve a plan to advance the salaries of postal employees.

Chicago commission men have lodged a protest with Secretary Wilson, claiming the new meat inspection law creates a monopoly.

The threatened lockout in the building trades at Oakland is on. Nearly all the mills are closed and building is almost at a standstill.

Senator Burton, of Kansas, has been denied a rehearing by the Supreme court and will have to go to jail for six months and pay a fine of \$2,500.

Independent grain dealers of Chicago have told the Interstate Commerce commission how they have been ruined by rebates being given the favored.

San Jones, the well known evangelist, dropped dead of heart failure on his way from Oklahoma City to his home in Georgia. Death came on his fifty-ninth birthday.

An explosion in a coal mine near Durham, England, killed 25 and entombed 200 miners. Rescue parties are working to reach the imprisoned men, who may not survive.

A new Elijah has appeared in Maine. China will ask all powers to make Japan give up Manchuria.

Moody says he has evidence to convict the Standard Oil company.

An explosion on a government steamer on the Ohio river killed three men.

Military supplies for use by the American army in Cuba are admitted free of duty.

Magoon has assumed the government of Cuba and Taft and Bacon have returned home.

All mail for United States troops in Cuba is sent to Havana and from there sent to its destination.

A Los Angeles street car ran away on a steep grade because the brakes would not work. Two men were killed and a score seriously injured.

The railway mail clerks running out of Houston, Tex., on the Southern Pacific, have gone on a strike as a result of trouble with the railroad company.

Detectives from London are investigating the alleged importation of English girls to work in South Carolina cotton mills, contrary to the contract labor laws.

Mount Pelee is again in active eruption.

Wrangles of unions cause a threat of a general building lockout in Chicago.

A Toronto university student was the first to be killed by football this season.

Witte says that, while he has no ill feeling against the czar, he will never again serve him.

An Atlanta grand jury has indicted 20 white men for complicity in the recent outrages against negroes.

In his farewell address Taft told the Cubans that the United States will not leave till fair elections are assured.

Secretary Taft has informed a delegation of Isle of Pines citizens that it is useless to think of separation from Cuba.

The Chilean congress, city and property owners of Valparaiso, will combine to rebuild the city destroyed by earthquake.

John Barrett, now minister to Colombia, is slated for a better position, either ambassador to Brazil or vice governor of the Philippines.

The department of Justice is gaining fresh evidence that hundreds of men, both white and black, are held in virtual slavery in Southern Florida by the lumbermen.

Cuban liberals hail Taft and Bacon as saviors.

A son of Vice President Fairbanks has opened up a Pittsburg girl.

A lone highwayman held up a stage in the Tonopah, Nevada, district, and secured nearly \$5,000.

The Newfoundland cabinet is still worrying over the fishing privileges lost to the United States.

## URGE ONE BUILDING.

Oregon Men Want United Northwest at Jamestown Exposition.

Portland, Oct. 16.—A movement for a joint Northwest building at the Jamestown Ter-Centennial exposition was launched at a recent meeting of the Oregon Jamestown Exposition committee at the Portland Commercial club. President Jefferson Myers and Secretary John H. Stevenson, of the commission, were directed to write an official letter to the governors of Washington, Idaho and Montana, notifying them of the attitude of the Oregon commission, and asking them to take action in their official capacities to bring about participation in the plan on the part of their respective states.

The plan is conceived by the Oregon commission is for joint action on the part of the four Northwestern states in the erection of one magnificent exhibit and headquarters structure, in which each state shall have a department of its own, the expense to be borne equally by the several states. It was pointed out at the commission's session that the effect of impressing the East with the unity of Northwest interests and of exerting both a political and commercial influence. It also seemed apparent that with the combined capital of the four states a building of such imposing size and beauty could be erected that it could not fail to attract wide attention, while a building by any one of the states, singly, could not have this effect, and, besides, joint action could reduce the expense of putting up individual buildings.

President Myers was authorized to go to the scene of the exposition and negotiate for a site for an Oregon building, in the event it is desired to erect one, and also keep in mind the possibility of a joint state building. He will defer his departure for the East until he has had time to hear from the governors of the Northwest states on the plan suggested. In the event the other states do not show a disposition to adopt the plan proposed, this will not be allowed to interfere in any degree with Oregon's plan to make an exhibit, should the legislature warrant it. Upon his return from the East President Myers will make a report to the commission, and Governor Chamberlain on the result of his investigations, and this report, setting forth in detail the cost of making an exhibit and the facilities for erecting a building and installing an exhibit, when delivered, will be used as the basis for appearing before the legislature to ask such an appropriation as shall be necessary to make a creditable showing.

## FARMERS MUST DRAIN.

Department of Agriculture Issues Bulletin of Instruction.

Washington, Oct. 16.—For the guidance of the great number of people from humid regions who settle on the immense areas of Western lands opened to settlement, the Department of Agriculture has issued a report on "Practical Information for Beginners in Irrigation."

There are several million acres open for settlement in the United States, and irrigation works built by private enterprise and works being constructed by the national government will provide a water supply for more than 1,000,000 acres of arid lands. The report discusses arid soils and water supplies generally and describes how to locate and build farm ditches, prepare land to receive water, irrigate staple crops and how much water to apply. "Experience throughout the arid region," the report says, "is demonstrating that the greatest danger to irrigated lands is lack of drainage. Water applied to crops raises the ground water, which brings with it the salts dissolved from the soil; capillarity brings this water to the surface, where it evaporates, and the salts accumulate until all vegetation is destroyed. The only insurance against this is proper drainage, but anything like economy in the use of water and thorough cultivation, which will check the rise of ground water or lessen evaporation, will decrease the danger."

## Battling With a River.

Imperial Junction, Cal., Oct. 16.—Seldom has a more desperate battle with nature been waged than that for the turning of the Colorado river, and a great disappointment was occasioned, but the outlook is more bright. Yesterday the trestle below the gate was prepared, 100 cars of rock being dumped as an experiment. This morning the rock was found in the same position, indicating that the soil was firm enough to support it. Another trestle is being built.

## Cleaning Streets of Debris.

San Francisco, Oct. 16.—The task of thoroughly cleaning the streets and sidewalks of the city was commenced today under the direction of the Board of Public Works. Five hundred men were placed at work on Market street near the ferry. Rubbish was thrown from the streets onto vacant property, and the result was protests from owners. Many building sites had been entirely free of debris, and property owners particularly objected to having basements that had been cleaned filled with bricks and iron again.

## Big Travel to California.

San Francisco, Oct. 16.—The past month has seen a steady flow of population into California from the Eastern states. The figures of the railroads and the California Promotion committee state that 14,000 settlers have come here in that time. Many of these have come to the country, but a fair proportion have remained in San Francisco. It is believed that this is simply the vanguard of an army of immigrants who are coming to locate in California.

## Silver Advances to 70.13.

Washington, Oct. 16.—The director of the mint yesterday purchased 150,000 ounces of silver at 70.12 cents per ounce, delivered at the mint in Denver. For the convenience of bidders it has been decided to open bids for the sale of silver on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays of each week, instead of on Wednesdays only, as heretofore.

## ONE MORE CHANCE

Annexation Sure to Follow Next Failure of Cuba.

## SELF GOVERNMENT IMPOSSIBLE

Sugar and Tobacco Men Will Object to Free Competition, But It Must Come.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Republican senators and congressmen who have been in Washington recently and officials closely identified with the administration agree with the president that Cuba shall have another opportunity to try self government, but the opinion is almost universal that annexation is only a matter of time. Little is being said publicly about the probability of annexing Cuba to the United States, but the subject is receiving a great deal of attention in Washington and public men are seriously discussing the best method of bringing the island under the protection of the United States.

President Roosevelt is absolutely sincere in his declaration against the present annexation of Cuba and he has hopes that the Cuban people, on their second attempt, will be able to form and maintain a satisfactory government. He does not want the island made a part of the United States if, by any possibility, the Cubans can conduct their own affairs and protect the lives and property of all their citizens. He does not believe that the United States at this time would be justified in taking over the island, merely because vast amounts of American capital have been invested. But if the worst of other administration officials can be held to be authoritative, it is to be inferred that the president will interpose no further objection to annexation in case the second Cuban government is a failure.

While annexation is generally expected, no one looks forward to it with enthusiasm. Rather, the Cuban problem is regarded in the light of one of the unpleasant outgrowths of the Spanish war, as perplexing in some respects as the Philippine question. Southern men would like to see Cuba made American territory, but they want the tariff wall kept up against Cuban sugar and tobacco, and some bar erected against the immigration of native Cubans into the United States. The South has more than its share of dusky citizens.

It is probable that the men in congress who are fighting a reduction of the duty on Philippine sugar and tobacco would join the South in demanding the retention of the tariff on sugar and tobacco from Cuba in case of annexation. If Philippine sugar is a menace to the beet sugar industry of the West, it will be argued that the sugar from Cuba, closer and much more abundant, would be a still greater menace.

## STORM SPOILS BANANAS.

Hurricane Sweeps Through Central America, Wasting \$1,000,000.

New Orleans, Oct. 16.—Damages of fully \$1,000,000, including the partial demolition of one town, was done by the hurricane on the coast of Central America which was reported by a brief wireless message received here last night. Wireless and cable advices today to the United States Fruit company say that probably no loss of life occurred.

The hurricane appeared to be central near Bluefields, on the east coast of Nicaragua. It swept in from the sea, its first fury striking Little and Great Corn islands, which were swept bare of vegetation and their topography even altered by the waves. On the mainland the storm's damage was confined mostly to a path about 30 miles wide, in which banana and rubber crops were destroyed and plantations blown down. Great damage is reported from Rama, a town on the coast about 40 miles from Bluefields.

## Mrs. Jefferson Davis Dying.

New York, Oct. 16.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis, widow of the president of the Confederate states, is dying of pneumonia at the Hotel Majestic here. It is believed she cannot survive more than a few hours. Mrs. Davis has been ill for several days, but it had been believed she would recover up to last night, when a sudden change for the worse was noticed. Mrs. Davis went to the Majestic a short time ago on her return from the Adirondacks, where she spent most of the summer for her health.

## No Word From Peary.

New York, Oct. 16.—The middle of October having been reached, the time limit set for receiving news from the Peary Arctic expedition, hopes practically were abandoned last night of hearing this year from the band of explorers who sailed from this port 15 months ago. It was expected news would come through the whalers when they sailed into Dundee, Scotland, at the end of their cruise this fall. The whalers have failed to come into port, and this is taken that unusual weather conditions prevail in the Arctic.

## Trial of New York Central.

New York, Oct. 16.—The trial of the New York Central Railroad company for the alleged giving of rebates to sugar shippers was the first trial for the alleged violation of the Elkins law ever undertaken in this city. With this action is inaugurated a sitting of the Federal Criminal court that may be expected to last with its successive terms for at least a year and probably much longer.

## Army in Cuba Given Name.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Fraser, General Barry, acting chief of staff, today issued a general order by direction of the president stating that the military forces now assembled in Cuba or to be assembled there are constituted an army to be known as the Army of Cuban Pacification.

## NEXT POPE NOT A SAINT.

Need of a Politician at the Vatican is Widely Recognized.

Rome, Oct. 16.—In spite of the fact that the pope is enjoying perfect health, the matter of possible results of the next conclave, whenever it does occur, is being discussed among the cardinals, and this with no desire to anticipate the election or to be disrespectful to the pontiff. The feeling among the cardinals has changed greatly since August, 1905, and today there exists a tendency quite opposite to that which triumphed three years ago. In view of the Vatican's experiences with France, the cry this time will be not for a merely religious pope, but a political pope; not for a saint, but for a statesman.

Even the strongest opponents of three years ago of Cardinal Rampolla now favor his election. Rampolla failed in 1903 chiefly because he was vetoed by Cardinal Puzyna, in the name of Austria, speaking for the entire Triple Alliance. Although Pope Pius has suppressed the right of veto absorbed by certain powers, the reason which induced the Triple Alliance to oppose Cardinal Rampolla still exists, and the church today is less able to afford displeasing the Central Empire. Consequently there are rumors of an experiment with a foreign pope, in spite of the disfavor of the Italians. For the last four centuries all the popes have been Italians.

## FOOTPADS HARD AT WORK.

Police Round Up All the Suspicious Characters They See.

San Francisco, Oct. 16.—Despite the energetic measures taken by the police in rounding up all convicts and suspicious characters yesterday and today, the activity of the footpads and highwaymen continued. Several reports of robberies and attempted hold-ups were made to the police.

Carl Wilson, a laborer, was held up and robbed of \$12 by two men, while walking on Rush street, near Kearney, about 10 o'clock tonight. As the footpads stopped him Wilson fired a shot at them in the darkness. In their haste in searching him, the robbers overlooked the pistol which he had. Attracted by the shot, a nightwatchman came running up and also began shooting at the fleeing men.

Edward Lang, a street-car conductor, reported to the police today that he was held up by two masked men at the north end of the Ferry building shortly before 12 o'clock last night. While one of them held a pistol against Lang's head the other footpad went through his pockets and, according to Lang, robbed him of \$50.

An attempted hold-up was reported from Golden Gate park. The approach of some pedestrians frightened away the highwaymen.

## BIG GUNS NEEDED.

General Wood Also Wants Cavalry Sent to Philippines.

Washington, Oct. 16.—An argument against the reduction in the number of troops in the Philippines is made by Major General Leonard Wood, commanding that division, in his annual report. The total garrison, on June 30 last, numbered 20,043 men.

"We are far from home," says General Wood, "and in case of foreign disturbances, even with all our troops concentrated at Manila, the force available would be barely sufficient to defend it from a serious attack. Moreover, a strong garrison should be maintained here until conditions pertaining to the civil government are well established and the animosities and disappointments incident to the building up of a local government under new and perhaps strained conditions have passed away."

General Wood suggests adding some artillery to the present garrison and sending to the Philippines one squadron of each of the cavalry regiments in the United States.

Public order has greatly improved in Mindanao. The rice output there is said to exceed any previous year and the people have come to work. As there is an large Mohammedan element there, and unexpected disturbances may occur as the result of action of religious fanatics returning from Mecca, the report says the garrison should be concentrated.

## Postal Deficit Less.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Postmaster General Cortelyou has given out an advance statement of the receipts and expenditures of the postal service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906. It shows a reduction of the annual deficit from \$14,572,584 for 1905 to \$10,516,996 for 1906, over \$4,000,000, or 27.832 per cent. The total receipts for 1906 were \$167,932,783, an increase over 1905 of \$15,106,198, which is the greatest increase for any year in the history of the service. The per cent of increase in receipts for 1906 is 9.88.

## Ambassador Resigned.

Mexico City, Mex., Oct. 16.—Joaquin Cassinias, Mexican ambassador to the United States, has formally tendered his resignation to President Diaz, and the announcement of the fact will be made public in the next issue of the Diary Oficial. Senor Cassinias gives as a reason for his resignation the fact that for some time past his health has been seriously impaired. According to the rumors in circulation, the most likely candidate to succeed Cassinias is Enrique Creel, governor of the state of Chihuahua.

## Economy in British Navy.

London, Oct. 16.—The Standard this morning says the government purposes, before the end of the year, to remove 20 efficient ships from active duty, in order to economize on an active fleet. Six battleships of the Majestic class will be removed. All of these will be placed in the home reserve. The entire Royal Sovereign class, eight fine vessels, will be placed in reserve without crews, and four armored cruisers will be paid off.

## Rain Damages Cotton.

Houston, Tex., Oct. 16.—A heavy rain has fallen over the ground in part of Texas the past 24 hours, doing considerable damage to the cotton crop. There will be a heavy loss in rice.

## BAY CITY IS ARMED

Vigilance Committee May Be Organized for Protection.

## MAYOR DOES NOT LIKE PLAN

Carnival of Robbery and Murder Has Stirred Honest Citizens to a High Pitch.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 13.—The general alarm caused by the numerous reports of hold-ups and robbery has seriously affected the attendance at all places of amusement. Hotel managers and others entrusted with the handling of large sums of money have made elaborate defensive preparations and there is a general arming on the part of citizens.

"Discussing the propriety of the organization of a committee of safety in this state today to deal with petty criminals who now infest the city, Acting Mayor Gallagher said:

"There shall be no lynching in this city, and I sincerely hope that at the meeting to be held in Union square today the leaders will have enough sense to do nothing that will injure the city."

"They will call it a committee of safety," the mayor continued, "but other cities will call it a vigilance committee, and that will do irreparable harm to San Francisco. It would be a confession that the people of this city are not capable of protecting themselves, and when I say the people I mean the authorities with whom the people have vested the power of government. The plan is un-American."

"The surpression of the powers of suppressing crime by unauthorized persons is a crime in itself. I shall regard it as such and will not permit it."

"Should those men desire to co-operate with the authorities in ridding the city of thugs and criminals, I shall be glad to have their assistance, but they must not act independent of the municipality. I will not allow millionaires to take those steps any sooner than I would allow laboring men. There must be no violence committed by citizens. Lynch law does more harm than good."

## OLD GIRARD SLAVE PEN.

Discovery Made by Subway Workmen at Depth of 100 Feet.

Philadelphia, Oct. 13.—Subway workmen digging beneath Water street for the new tunnel station, uncovered at the depth of 100 feet what is clearly an old slave prison. The pen is composed of narrow cells in three tiers, with three-foot corridors between heavy walls. The cells run six to the tier. Each is large enough to hold six men packed in closely. Heavy iron bars covered the windows and in each cell were manacle supports. Directly above them is the house of Stephen Girard, an eccentric millionaire, who gave Girard college to Philadelphia, and whose estate is now valued at \$100,000,000.

In tearing down the old Girard home that the traction company bought, the prison was discovered. The old house is within half a square of the Delaware, and secret access by water would be easy. Girard believed in slavery, owned slaves and many Louisiana sugar plantations.

## Armour's Case Before Wilson.

Philadelphia, Oct. 13.—State Food and Dairy Commissioner Warren this week caused warrants to be issued for the arrest of several of Armour & Company's agents in this city on the charge of exposing for sale hams and other meats containing boracic acid. Assistant Food and Dairy Commissioner R. D. Schick and N. B. Critchfield, secretary of agriculture of this state, today went to Washington to meet Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist of the department, and lay the facts in the case before them.

## Cold Persists in East.

Washington, Oct. 13.—The cold wave is persisting in the East. Another cold wave in the Rocky Mountain region, in Idaho and Montana, and moderating in the South and considerably warmer in the central valleys is the weather situation in a nutshell, as announced tonight by the Weather bureau. It is warming up in the West generally, reaching over 60 degrees in the vicinity of Chicago and the Mississippi valley and over 70 degrees west of there.

## Why Bell Was Put in Command.

Washington, Oct. 13.—The detail of General F. J. Bell to command the American military forces in Cuba was made directly by the president, and the reason for that order was that by his administration as military governor of the province of Batangas, one of the most turbulent of the Philippine subdivisions, just after the crisis had been reached in the Aguinaldo rebellion, General Bell showed such a combination of the soldier and diplomat that his selection was deemed expedient to undertake similar duties in Cuba.

## Forest Reserves Safe From Fire.

Washington, Oct. 13.—Gifford Pinchot, chief of the bureau of forestry, who has just completed a tour of the government forest reserves, called upon the president today. Mr. Pinchot expressed gratification with the results of his inspection tour and of the excellent condition in which he found the forest reserves. There has been only one big fire on the reserves during the summer, he says, and the burned area did not exceed 2,000 acres.

## Japanese Designs on Java.

Rome, Oct. 13.—The newspapers here today publish a private letter from Tokio that numerous Japanese emissaries have been sent to the island of Java, Dutch East Indies, with the mission to create incidents justifying a Japanese naval demonstration. It is reported that the Dutch authorities are much alarmed.

## HUNDREDS ARE BURNED.

Vessel With Two Thousand Chinese On Board Catches Fire.

Hongkong, Oct. 15.—The British steamer Hankow, from Canton, was burned at 3:10 o'clock yesterday morning, while lying alongside her wharf. Hundreds of Chinese passengers were burned to death and a valuable cargo was destroyed. All the European passengers and crew were saved.

The steamer Hankow, with 2,000 Chinese passengers, men, women and children, and seven Europeans, and a cargo including 3,700 bales of matting, 560 bales of raw silk and 400 bales of waste silk, arrived from Canton at 3 o'clock and was shortly afterward moored at the wharf.

Her chief officer reported to Captain Branch that the ship was afire. The captain then directed the chief engineer to turn on the water through the fire hose. This was impossible for the reason that within five minutes after the alarm was given the Hankow was ablaze fore and aft.

Captain Branch then awakened the European passengers, who rushed down the gangway, the ladies in their nightclothes. The crew was compelled to leave the ship, which by this time was a veritable furnace.

Responding to signals, the British cruiser Flora and the naval dockyard dispatched contingents of engines and assistants. The floating brigades of firemen made heroic efforts to extinguish the flames, which leaped to a height of over 60 feet.

The Chinese steerage passengers were thrown into a frightful panic. Horrifying shrieks and cries to save their lives were heard, but escape was impossible, owing to the inflammable nature of the cargo. Hundreds were burned to death and many others jumped into the harbor and were drowned.

## ARIZONA UNITED.

Determined to Preserve Her Identity and Will Refuse Joint Statehood.

Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 15.—The territory of Arizona, rich in American citizenship, as well as natural resources, is making a determined fight to retain its identity. The people as a whole are bitterly opposed to the plan of joint statehood with New Mexico. They advance various reasons for their opposition, some of them potent and others of little apparent weight. Whatever the reason, they are overwhelmingly against joint statehood, and will kill the proposition at the polls next month. The leader of the "jointists" in Northern Arizona acknowledges that he does not count upon more than 15 per cent of the vote in favor of jointure.

The chief objection to union with New Mexico appears to be based upon the disparity in size and quality of population. The Mexican element in New Mexico numbers at least 60 per cent of the total population. In Arizona the Mexican vote is about 15 per cent of the total. Much of the Mexican population in Arizona is floating, consisting of laborers on railroads and irrigation enterprises, etc., while the Mexicans living in New Mexico are, as a rule, native of the territory.

## FURNITURE MEN PROTEST.

Say Railroads Discriminate in Freight Rates to Pacific Coast.

Washington, Oct. 15.—A complaint has been made to the Interstate Commerce commission by the North Carolina Case-workers' association, whose membership consists of firms engaged in the manufacture and sale of furniture, against many lines of railroads in the West, because of alleged unjust and discriminatory charges for the transportation of furniture, especially from High Point, N. C., and Danville, Va., to Pacific coast terminal points.

The complainants declare that the railroads charge them \$1.70 per hundred pounds for carrying furniture to Pacific coast points, and insist upon a minimum carload weight of 20,000 pounds, whereas they claim to be able to put into a car only 12,000 pounds of furniture. They insist, therefore, that the rates are unreasonable and ask the commission to issue an order requiring the railroads to limit 36-foot carload lots of furniture to 12,000 pounds.

## Chinese May Stay Here.

Cincinnati, Oct. 15.—Although a laborer at the present time, the fact that he was a merchant when the Chinese exclusion law was passed, saved Jung Yuen, a Cleveland Chinese, from deportation, the United States Circuit court of appeals having so decided today. District Judge Taylor ordered Jung Yuen deported, as he was working in a Cleveland laundry when arrested. His attorney maintained that as Yuen was a merchant in New York at the time the law was passed, he was therefore exempt from deportation.

## Hard to Reconcile Them.

Cienfuegos, Oct. 15.—Consul General Steinhardt's endeavors to settle local difficulties and reconcile the hostile factions have not yet borne much fruit. The Liberals continue to demand the removal of all the police and would be glad to have the mayor of the city ousted. The amnestying of all persons connected with the murder of Congressman Villendas last year is serving to quiet the bad feelings that have prevailed. The volunteers, instead of turning in all their guns, have concealed some and buried others.

## Must Shelter No Strangers.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 15.—The minister of the Imperial court has issued an order forbidding officials and employees of the court to rent rooms or otherwise shelter any persons without the special permission of the minister. The order is due to the arrest of Klepniokoff and other terrorists at Peterhof, September 28, and the discovery that many of the participants in the conspiracy were living unsuspected in the immediate vicinity of the palace.

## More Yellow Fever Cases.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The Marine Hospital service has been advised of the appearance of three new cases of yellow fever at Havana and of one at Cienfuegos and one at Guines.

## BELL IN COMMAND

Funston Will Return to United States With Secretary Taft.

## COMMAND WAS ONLY TEMPORARY

One Faction of Cubans Declared Funston Deserted Them in War Against Spaniards.

Havana, Oct. 11.—General Frederick Funston will not continue in command of the American forces in Cuba. Governor Taft announced tonight that he and General Funston will leave Havana for the United States on Saturday on the battleship Louisiana. With them will go Assistant Secretary of State Bacon, and the affairs of Cuba will be left in the hands of Governor Magoon and General J. F. Bell. Explaining the change of plans, Mr. Taft said:

"General Funston was summoned on a hurry call from the Pacific coast because he was well acquainted with many of the insurgent chiefs here, and he did greatly, in bringing the men in arms to an agreement. General Funston was put temporarily in command of the troops in Cuba merely as a convenience until General Bell should arrive. General Funston, Mr. Bacon and myself, with Mrs. Taft and Mrs. Bacon and our secretaries, are returning to our permanent duties."

Taft's special confidence in the chief of the general staff's ability to carry out the program the governor has initiated resulted in the decision to continue him in the island.

Many Cubans of the faction to which Mendez Capote and others who organized the Moderate party belong, were outspoken against General Funston, alleging that he had deserted them in the war to throw off the yoke of Spain.