

UNCLE SAM AGAIN RULES CUBA

STORM'S RUIN IS GREAT

AWFUL HAVOC ON GULF COAST

Hundred Dead at Mobile and Millions Lost in Wreck of Property.

PENSACOLA'S DEATH LIST IS TWENTY-FIVE

Reports from the Scenes of the Typhoon Grow Hourly Worse.

Pensacola, Fla., Sept. 29.—The vastness of the destruction wrought by the hurricane here Thursday is now being realized.

Twenty-five persons are known to have been drowned here.

Mobile, Ala., Sept. 29.—Between seventy-five 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 to the extent of millions or more at outside points is the record of the storm which swept over Mobile on Wednesday and Wednesday night.

Grave apprehension exists regarding the situation at Gulfport and Biloxi, where it is believed that many lives have been lost.

Reports from those places are, however, meagre and unsatisfactory. It is declared by the local municipal officials that no lives have been lost in the city of Mobile, but that all of the deaths have occurred in places within a radius of fifty miles of here.

The Dead.

The dead as far as known at present are as follows: At Navy Cove—Mrs. D. Laddimer and two daughters, Alexander Johnson and Henry Johnson.

At Coden—Mrs. Simon Klesky, little grandson of Mrs. Klesky, Susan C. Pennington, servant of Mrs. Klesky, O. Werneth, Mrs. O. Werneth, Mrs. S. McRae, Miss McRae, Mrs. Henry Turner, Captain J. Stevens, three Misses Alexander, Edward Huelin, Mrs. Huelin, three Huelin children, three unidentified bodies found on beach.

At Bayou la Batre—Two brothers named Caraway.

At Alabama Port—Mrs. Elijah Nelson.

At Del Champs—Mrs. A. L. Hazen of New Castle, Pa., and two children, one unidentified woman, two unidentified negro children, three negro men killed by falling house, Mrs. Henry Warmick.

Vessels Wrecked.

The following boats have been wrecked or driven ashore in the vicinity of Mobile.

Tug Le Baron, barkentine Hornet, a pile driver belonging to Hollinger & Co., a sloop and dredging boat of National Dredging company, schooner Pennington of Pennington Brothers of New York, barkentine Trojan of Genoa, Italy; barkentine Corriere, steamer Josephine, sloop Minola, sloop Olive, Oveton, tug Hattie B. Moore, steamer Daisnot, schooner King of Avon; ship Ther Uglan, revenue launch Alert, sunk at her moorings.

In addition to these boats, fishing smacks and small craft in great numbers have been driven to shore and smashed. Three vessels belonged to the United Fruit company, the Helena, Imperator and Colombia, have not been heard from, but it is believed that they have ridden out the storm in safety.

Increased in Violence.

The storm, which was first noticed by the weather bureau when between Jamaica and Cuba, made its appearance in the neighborhood of Mobile on Tuesday afternoon, when stiff winds began to blow and the barometer commenced to fall. The wind rose steadily, all thru Wednesday and between 2 o'clock and 8 in the afternoon of that date blew with a velocity of forty-eight miles an hour. All thru Wednesday night it rose steadily, and at 7:20 on Thursday morning was blowing from the easterly quarter at a rate of 53 miles, the barometer falling to 28.86. A few minutes after 9 o'clock on Thursday morning, the wind died and the barometer commenced to rise. The total rainfall in Mobile during the storm was 6.58 inches.

Storm's Horrors.

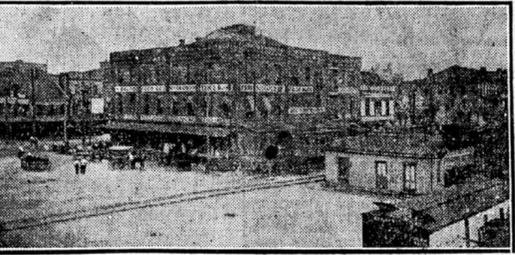
Words cannot describe the terrors of the storm. During the hours between 6 p.m. Thursday and noon Friday, trees fell and hundreds of thousands of pieces of slate, and tin roofing, cones, shingles, and in fact, all kind of debris, blinds were torn off from their fastenings and windows smashed as the of tissue paper. Many people were seriously injured and cut by the flying slate and tin.

The office of the Western Union Telegraph company was six feet under water. Its batteries were flooded with water and will be some time before business can be resumed. The Postal Telegraph building, while not quite so low lying, also suffered severely. The new Cawthorn hotel, just completed and the Bienville hotel, are damaged to the extent of \$5,000 each, the Windsor hotel \$5,000, St. Andrews \$9,000, the Southern \$5,000. The Southern Supply company estimated its loss at \$100,000.

During the night when the storm was at its worst it was utterly out of the

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WHERE THE STORM STRUCK



SCENE IN THE WHOLESALE DISTRICT OF MOBILE, MOST OF THE LOSS OF LIFE THRU THE HURRICANE WAS IN THIS LOWER QUARTER OF THE CITY.

GOTHAM GAMBLERS FEAR TIGHT LID

Swing of Sullivan Faction from Mayor to Hearst May Cause Reprisals.

Journal Special Service.

New York, Sept. 29.—It was hard to get down a bet yesterday without going to the track. The poolroom men with one consent took a holiday, and were far from their lairs.

There was no tip abroad warning them to lie low, but fully 100 poolrooms were shut tight.

The outside bookies had had an idea that the swing of the Sullivan faction from the mayor's to the Hearst camp, would be followed by reprisals on all interests with which Big Tim was supposed to be associated.

The mayor was asked if it was true that he had ordered Commissioner Bingham to close all poolrooms and gambling houses in order to injure the Sullivans. The mayor denied it absolutely.

FRANCE VS. CHRIST THE POPE DECLARES

Pontiff Delivers Ultimatum in Regard to French Church Separation Law.

Journal Special Service.

Paris, Sept. 29.—The Gaulois yesterday printed an interview with the pope, in which the pontiff said:

"It is not I who condemned the law, but Christ, whom the pope is simply the vicar. The Saviour granted the church a constitution and a doctrine against which no human law can prevail. If separation law is contrary to Catholic doctrine and opposed to divine rulings, is unjust and therefore carries no obligation of obedience to it."

"My resolution was taken in pursuance of the will of God. I await Providence to make his designs manifest."

The pope further declared that his veto would remain absolute while the French chambers refused to modify the law in accordance with Catholic dogma.

PACKERS ARE GIVEN A LITTLE MORE TIME

Chicago, Sept. 29.—Packers at the Union stockyards were given a forty-five days' extension from Oct. 1, the date set for the enforcement of the new federal meat label law. Word to this effect was received from Secretary of Agriculture Wilson.

PRYING INTO LUMBER TRUST ON THE PACIFIC

San Francisco, Sept. 29.—United States District Attorney Devlin announced today that he had subpoenaed H. Baxter, president of the Pine Manufacturing association, to bring his books before the United States jury on next Tuesday and testify to what he knows concerning the existence of a lumber trust on this coast.

HILL ORE LAND DEAL SAID TO BE CLOSED

New York, Sept. 29.—It was stated yesterday in Wall Street that the deal by which the Great Northern turns over its ore land to the United States Steel corporation was announced at a meeting of the corporation held late in the afternoon at No. 71 Broadway. This announcement follows a tentative agreement reached three weeks ago, and finally confirmed yesterday. The deal was not put in the public.

PRESIDENT TO WITNESS NAVY TARGET PRACTICE

Barnstable, Mass., Sept. 29.—The government yacht Mayflower with President Roosevelt on board joined the battleships of the north Atlantic squadron shortly before 8 o'clock this morning, and preparations were at once begun for the target practice to witness which the president made the trip from Oyster Bay today.

U.S. TO HOLD CUBA, SAYS BEVERIDGE

Indiana Senator Declares American Sovereignty Is Ultimately Inevitable.

Distinguished Orator Arrives in Minneapolis to Address Great Throng.

"What's the latest news from Cuba?" was the question asked at a Journal reporter today by Senator Albert J. Beveridge, a few minutes after his arrival in Minneapolis.

He was not surprised to learn of the Taft proclamation, and commented as follows:

"Whatever the result of the present crisis in Cuba, the ultimate outcome is certain. If we succeed in getting this trouble patched up, as I hope we will in order that we can demonstrate to the world the success of our foreign policy, the same causes that produced this crisis will bring on another. We have got to let events prove the fallacy of the Teller amendment."

"The president has acted with the greatest care in this matter, and when the history of this negotiation comes to be written the American people will appreciate how faithfully he has endeavored to keep the Cuban republic going. I refer now to matters of which I have personal knowledge, previous to the departure of Secretary Taft for the island."

Senator Beveridge has the deepest interest in the development of the Cuban situation, being a member of the Cuban affairs committee, as well as of the committee on foreign relations, which has kept him in close touch. He went on to say:

"The Teller amendment, passed in the excitement of war, pledged the independence of Cuban territory. But the Platt amendment, passed at a time of great calmness, remedied the Teller amendment as far as was consistent with the national honor, and established an American suzerainty over Cuba, more perfect than any other suzerainty ever written on paper. Under the Platt amendment, which is also a part of the Cuban constitution, we not only have the power, but it is our duty to occupy Cuba whenever the Cuban government becomes ineffective. When that shall be the matter for the American government to decide, alone, and not for the Cuban government."

All these technicalities aside, American government in Cuba ultimately is inevitable. It may come next week or next decade, but it is certain, and its coming will be the greatest blessing that could befall the Cuban people, or the cause of human liberty. As to the present intervention, there can be no just criticism of the course taken by the president and Secretary Taft. When the Cuban government has thrown up its hands, it is a duty we cannot escape to maintain order on the island, protect property and to endeavor to bring about a settlement of difficulties and a return of stable government."

"What place do you expect Cuba to fill when American sovereignty is established?"

"That is a question for the hardest-headed statesman. No one now can say what form American sovereignty will take. It must be worked out. We

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TAFT SEIZES REINS; CALLS FOR TROOPS

Gov. Taft's Proclamation

Governor Taft's Cuban proclamation was as follows: "To the People of Cuba: "The failure of congress to act on the irrevocable resignation of the president of Cuba, or to elect a successor, leaves the country without a government at a time when great disorder prevails, and requires that, pursuant to the request of Mr. Palma, the necessary steps be taken in the name and by the authority of the president of the United States to restore order and protect life and property in the island of Cuba, and the islands and keys adjacent thereto, and for this purpose to establish therein a provisional government."

A CUBAN GOVERNMENT. "The provisional government hereby established will be maintained only long enough to restore order, peace and public confidence by direction of and in the name of the president of the United States and then to hold such elections as may be necessary to determine on those persons upon whom the permanent government of the republic should be devolved."

"Insofar as is consistent with the nature of a provisional government established under the authority of the United States, this will be a Cuban government conforming with the constitution of Cuba. CUBAN FLAG HONORED. "The Cuban flag will be hoisted as usual over the government buildings of the island. All the executive departments and provincial and municipal governments, including that of the city of Havana, will continue to be administered as under the Cuban republic. The courts will continue to administer justice, and all the laws not in their nature inapplicable by reason of the temporary and emergent character of the government will be in force."

"President Roosevelt has been most anxious to bring about peace under the constitutional government of Cuba and he made every endeavor to avoid the present step. The longer delay, however, would be dangerous in view of the resignation of the cabinet."

TAFT SUPREME. "Until further notice the heads of all departments of the central government will report to me for instructions, including General Alejandro Rodriguez, in command of the rural guard and other regular forces and General Carlos Roloff, treasurer of Cuba. "Until further notice the civil governors and alcaldes will also report to me for instructions."

"I ask all citizens and residents of Cuba to assist me in the work of restoring order, tranquility and public confidence. "William H. Taft, Secretary of War, "United States Provisional Governor of Cuba."

"Havana, Sept. 29, 1906."

He Names Himself as Governor of the Island.

MARINES HOLDING CUBA'S TREASURY

Both Factions Are Cooperating with Taft.

CUBA'S CAREER

Career of the Cuban republic told chronologically. Dec. 10, 1898—Defeated by Spain thru the signing of the treaty of Paris, after having been continuously in possession of Spain from the discovery of the island.

Nov. 1, 1900—Convention meets to decide upon a constitution for the new republic.

Feb. 21, 1901—Constitution is adopted and the United States congress passes a law authorizing the president of the United States to make over the island to its people.

June 21, 1901—Cuba accepts the conditions laid down by the congress of the United States.

Feb. 24, 1902—President Tomas Estrada Palma is elected president of Cuba.

May 20, 1902—Control of the island of Cuba is formally transferred to the new government.

Dec. 27, 1903—Relations between Cuba and the United States made closer and the operation of the reciprocal commercial convention.

Sept. 29, 1906—Secretary Taft to declare armed intervention by the United States in Cuba, as an absence of a government had been created.

Havana, Sept. 29.—An American provisional government assumed possession of Cuba today, when Secretary Taft's proclamation, declaring himself provisional governor of the island was formally issued.

The proclamation was published in the official gazette and thousands of printed copies of the document were distributed in Havana and elsewhere.

Proclamation Pleases. The terms of the proclamation caused general satisfaction, especially on account of the moderate terms in which it is phrased.

It states that the provisional government of Cuba is undertaken only on account of the necessities of the situation and it promises that the provisional government will be maintained purely for the purpose of restoring peace, order and public confidence until a permanent government is established.

Resistance Not Likely. No one appears inclined to doubt the good intentions of President Roosevelt and his representatives, and there is no apprehension of any serious trouble or resistance to the provisional government in any part of Cuba.

While Governor Taft has not yet taken possession of the palace, this is only because former President Palma will not be ready to vacate the official residence until Monday, and Mr. Taft desires to do whatever he can to suit Mr. Palma.

No disturbance of any kind occurred last night. The business interests here are gratified at the change of government.

Cuban Flag Still Flies. A striking feature of the provisional government is the fact that the Cuban flag has not been lowered. This establishes a precedent in provisional governments and protectorates.

Governor Taft proceeded to the palace at noon. The act was not accompanied by any formal ceremony.

Funston Confers with Taft. During the morning Brigadier General Funston conferred with Mr. Taft regarding possession of the palace, the first division of American troops to be landed here. The sites have not yet been selected. Funston will command all the troops in Cuba.

The City Quiet. The city is quiet and the only American forces now ashore consist of the detail of marines guarding the treasury.

Funston to Command. General Funston will command all the troops in Cuba, but if they exceed the dimensions of a brigade, an officer of higher rank will be sent here from the United States. It is practically certain, however, that no such contingency will arise, as it is apparent that the maintenance of the provisional government will not require a large number of troops.

Generals Notified. Consul General Steinhardt received orders early today to telegraph to the rebel commanders throughout the island informing them of Governor Taft's proclamation and the establishment of the provisional government. General Jose Miguel Gomez and other prisoners will be released from custody today, in order that, as members of a committee representing the insurgents they may sign an agreement with Governor Taft that the rebels will lay down their arms immediately.

Arms to Be Given Up. A commission headed by General Funston will be appointed today to supervise the actual laying down of arms on the part of the rebels. This commission will visit all the rebel camps throughout the island and will be composed of Americans only to avoid creating any bad feeling or complications. The commission also will disarm the volunteer forces of the government leaving the Cuban forces as they existed prior to the rebellion. The

TRAINS COLLIDE; SEVEN ARE KILLED

Pennsylvania Express Crashes Into Rear of Pullman—Scores Are Victims.

Journal Special Service.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29.—Seven persons were killed, several more may die, and twenty-five more were injured in a rear-end collision of passenger trains of the Pennsylvania road at Eddington, Pa., today.

Information as to the cause of wreck or the number of killed or injured was refused by the railroad.

It is said by passengers, however, that the Long Branch express bound for Philadelphia had stopped to cool a journal. While the train crew were at work on the journal the express train, which left at 7:30 a.m., thundered around a curve and crashed into the Long Branch train.

It is declared that the express from New York disregarded signals and thus caused the accident.

Most of those killed and injured were in a Pullman car on the rear of the Long Branch train. It was cut in two as with a knife and the impact smashed the two coaches ahead of it.

Because of lack of facilities it was some time before the work of rescue began. A train was quickly made up and most of the injured were brought to this city, the some were sent to Bristol and Trenton and others were cared for in farmhouses.

The dead were extracted from the mass of wreckage and stretched out along a north-bound passenger train was stopped at the scene of the wreck and the bodies of the seven dead were sent to a morgue at Bristol, Pa., seven miles from Eddington.

MINNEAPOLIS P. O. GETS 14 NEW CARRIERS

Washington, Sept. 29.—The post office department today authorized the appointment of fourteen additional carriers at Minneapolis and six at Duluth, Oct. 15.

HARRIMAN NOT MADE A DIRECTOR

His Name Not Even Mentioned at Annual Meeting of the Milwaukee Company.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 29.—The annual meeting of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company is being held in Milwaukee today. Among the questions to come before the meeting are the proposed increase of the capital stock from \$132,000,000 to \$215,000,000; a loan of \$50,000,000 to be negotiated in France, and extensions and improvements in process of construction involving an expenditure of \$75,000,000.

Notwithstanding rumors of changes in the directorate, and some decided changes in the policy of the road, nothing of the kind materialized. Rumors that E. H. Harriman would today become not only a director, but chairman of the board of the Milwaukee system, were not verified. His name was not even mentioned in that connection.

Roswell Miller, Peter Geddes, William Rockefeller and John A. Stewart, all of New York, were re-elected directors. Other directors hold over. Full reports of progress on the Pacific extensions were received.

ANNEXATION AS A LAST RESORT

United States Probably Will Endeavor to Avert Complete Seizure.

By W. W. Jernam.

Washington, Sept. 29.—In Washington the opinion is rapidly gaining headway that the United States will do well to resist any movement that may be made in the direction of Cuban annexation. In the way of annexation are the pledges and desires of President Roosevelt and his administration, but of more importance than these is the probable effect of annexation on this country. Every tendency shown by the present uprising to exist among Cuban people would continue to exist under American rule, and so it is a grave question whether the United States wants to undertake the contract that annexation would involve.

It is noted that this Cuban question is being discussed in a much saner way than characterized the discussion of the Philippines under the McKinley administration. Then much was said about "manifest destiny" and "our duty" to the semi-savages of the far eastern seas. Today little is being heard of this sentimental rhodomontade as applied to Cuba. The tone of public sentiment in the United States is best shown in the expressions of opinion going the rounds of the press.

The sober and conservative attitude of American editorial writers is one of the most remarkable features of the present situation. They have stood for a policy of self-restraint, the most careful regard for our obligations toward Cuba, the avoidance of armed intervention save as a last resort, and the preservation of Cuban independence even if a temporary occupation of the island by American troops is necessary.

Much Black Blood. This editorial attitude is of great help to the Roosevelt administration as it tries to figure out a satisfactory solution of the problem. It shows that the country has recovered from the hysteria which accompanied the Spanish war and the acquisition of the Philippines, and that public sentiment is disposed to go about the Cuban matter in a careful, dignified and business fashion, with due regard for the rights and feelings of all interested parties.

It is a curious fact, pointed out by recent investigators, that the proportion of white to the total population is almost invariably the measure of the ability of Spanish-American governments south of the United States to maintain themselves. The equatorial republics between Mexico and Brazil contain only about 10 to 15 per cent of white people, and revolution is the rule of the day. In Argentina this ratio is reversed, and a stable government is the immediate result. In Mexico, with one-fourth of the people white, one-quarter mixed and the rest natives, it required half a century of revolution to bring orderly liberty.

Cuba is now two-thirds white, also as recently as 1846 the races were evenly divided.

From this large admixture of white blood, it ought to follow that stable government would be easily established and maintained; and so it will be, in the end, the president and his advisers believe. First, however, the present leaders of public sentiment must be got rid of.

Educated as Rebels. These are men whose trade is revolution. Stable government does not gratify them, for it is not profitable. Their education was secured under the old Spanish regime, and they look to revolt as a means of revenue. These men must be retired from positions of influence, and it is said that Messrs. Taft and Bacon have them in mind in their present negotiations.

It is understood in Washington that Taft and Bacon have had practically all of their trouble in Cuba with men of this stripe. They are everywhere in evidence. When not holding the principal offices in the country, they

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AN EMBARRASSING POSITION. U. S.—What's one to do in a case of this kind?