SEVEN PARTS
Including
Star's Sunday Magazine
and
Colored Comic Section.

The Sunday Star.

WEATHER.
Fair and warmer today and tomorrow.

No. 82.—No. 16,821. WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1906.* FIVE CENTS.

TUMULT IN CUBA IS STILLED AND TAFT SAILS HOME

Magoon Now Holds Reins of Government There.

A PROCLAMATION ISSUED

He Outlines to the Natives What They May Expect.

DEPARTURE OF THE COMMISSION

No Marked Enthusiasm at Leave-Taking of American Envoys—Gov. Magoon in Possession Today.

The first chapter in Cuba's new history was begun yesterday when the American commission concluded its labors and turned the reins of government over to the new provisional governor, Magoon. The departure of Secretary Taft and his associates did not occasion any outward or visible demonstration. There was a crowd at the wharves to witness the sailing of the warships, but there was a conspicuous lack of enthusiasm. Advices from Cuba state that the Cubans appear to be indifferent to the situation.

Special Cablegram to The Star.

HAVANA, October 13.—Secretary of War Taft and Assistant Secretary of State Bacan sailed from Havana for Newport News at 4 o'clock this afternoon on the battleship Louisiana. With them sailed Mesdames Taft and Bacon. The battleship Virginia steamed out in the wake of the Louisiana, carrying General Funston. The battleship New Jersey completed the homeward-bound squadron.

Judge Magoon, who is now provisional governor of Cuba, accompanied Messrs. Taft and Bacon to the battleship in a launch.

When Secretary Taft came to Cuba a month ago he found the country in indescribable tumult; today he left it almost peaceful and with enough American troops here to keep it so for some time to come. Nothing has been heard here but enthusiastic praise for the manner in which the Secretary of War discharged a task of the utmost difficulty and delicacy.

Cuba has entirely resumed her normal condition. The farmers have returned to work and business is going on as usual. The opposing armies have disbanded, and all this was accomplished without the loss of a single life since the armistice was declared.

It is not too much to say that Secretary Taft won the heart of every Cuban who approached him, no matter what faction he might be associated with. It is perfectly evident that the mass of Cubans have every confidence that the government will be administered entirely in their interest till such time as America may safely leave it to themselves again.

The situation in regard to yellow fever is as follows: "There are six cases in Havana and one in Cienfuegos, which originated there. One death, that of a Mexican, occurred at Guines yesterday. The man was found sick in the street and died a few hours afterward."

Proclamation Issued.

The principal event of the day preceding the departure of Messrs Taft and Bacon was the taking over of the government by Charles E. Magoon, which was done by the issuance of a proclamation declaring that he had entered upon and would discharge the functions of government as directed by President Roosevelt by virtue of the authority of the Platt amendment. This was precisely in line with President Roosevelt's appointment of Mr. Magoon, which states that it was made "by virtue of the authority conferred upon me by the appendix to the constitution of Cuba and by act of Congress March 2, 1901."

Secretary Taft's governorship of the island ceased at noon, and at 3 o'clock he and Mrs. Taft and Mr. Bacon and Mrs. Bacon stood in the blue room of the palace and for a quarter of an hour bade farewell to such friends as called and to those with whom they had come in contact at the palace. The former included the members of the city council and Alfred Zayas, the liberal leader. Immediately thereafter the Secretaries and their party descended to the court below and were driven to the Caballeria wharf, accompanied by Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Consul General Steinhart, Capt. McCoy and their secretaries. At the wharf they met Mayor Cardenas, who, on behalf of the city government, presented Messrs. Taft and Bacon with two immense bouquets of flowers. The big crowd assembled at the wharf doffed their hats and the Secretaries responded likewise, but there was no cheering or other demonstration.

Brig. Gen. Funston, who had preceded the others, had started for the battleship Virginia in a launch, and a few moments later Mr. Taft handed the ladies into a launch and the party started for the Louisiana, Gov. Magoon, Mr. Steinhart, Gen. Bell, Captain of the Port Yero, Capt. McCoy and others accompanying them.

Not a Demonstrative Throng.

The crowd was interested, but undemonstrative. Within a few minutes the party had boarded the Louisiana and was received with a secretary's salute of seventeen guns. The Louisiana, the Virginia and the New Jersey were slow in getting straightened out and under way, but when they left their anchorages, where they had been familiar objects for three weeks, the harbor took on a comparatively deserted appearance.

The Louisiana passed out first, thundering a salute of twenty-one guns to the Cuban flag flying at her main mast, with her white-clad crew manning the rails and the band playing the Cuban national hymn. The salute was returned by the Cabanas fortress. In the wake of the flagship came the Virginia, carrying Gen. Funston, and then the New Jersey. Afterward came the army transports Niagara and Seneca and a flotilla of gayly decorated launches, carrying leading liberals and ex-rebels, flying liberal banners. The battleships were escorted to the harbor mouth, where the flotilla whistled farewells, the warships responding, and Secretary Taft and his party waving their hats and handkerchiefs. Among the liberals were Jose Miguel Gomez, Alfredo Zayas, Pino Guerra and o...r prominent members of the party.

Taft Issues a Decree.

After bidding farewell to Messrs. Taft and Bacon, Gov. Magoon, United States Minister Morgan and Consul General Steinhart drove in an automobile to the seafront and watched the battleships disappearing eastward.

Before leaving Havana, Secretary Taft issued a decree that army supplies and the personal effects of officers and men of the army, navy and marine corps and of civil employes of the provisional government brought to Cuba from the United States should be admitted to the country free of duty.

Steinhart's Efforts for Peace.

CIENFIEGOS, Cuba, October 13.—Consul General Steinhart'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 of the police and would be glad also to have the mayor of the city ousted. The amnesting of all persons connected with the murder of Congressman Villuendas last year, however, is serving to quiet the bad feelings that have prevailed. The volunteers, instead of turning in all their guns, have stored many of them in seven houses within the city limits and buried others.

BEFORE HE RETIRES

MR. MOODY WILL DECIDE AS TO OIL TRUST PROSECUTION.

In response to inquiries yesterday regarding the status of the investigation into the affairs of the Standard Oil Company, with a view to determining whether the company is operating in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, Attorney General Moody said that he was not at liberty to discuss the subject beyond stating that most of the rumors published recently in regard to the matter were without foundation. He added, however, that Messrs. Morrison and Kellogg, who were appointed some months ago as special assistants to the Attorney General to investigate the Standard Oil methods, were prosecuting their work with commendable vigor and care, and had accumulted a vast amount of testimony bearing upon the case.

This testimony was now being gone over by the department, and it was quite likely that a definite conclusion would be reached within the next few weeks as to whether there had or had not been violations of the anti-trust law. It is well understood that Attorney General Moody is to retire from the cabinet and resume his law practice in Boston January 1, and it is stated that he himself fully intends to take the personal responsibility, before he retires, of initiating proceedings against the Standard Oil Company or of publicly stating that in his judgment such proceedings could not be justified by the facts obtained.

It was also learned at the department that the question of whether there was a holding company in London which had control of the Manhattan Oil Company, alleged to be one of the constituent organizations of the Standard Oil Company, is now under investigation. It is understood, however, that up to this time very little, if anything, has been learned that would show any connection between the London company and the Manhattan and the Standard Oil corporations. Even if such dominating control as to the Manhattan Company could be shown, it was said at the department that that fact would not be of such vital importance as to prevent the government from prosecuting the cases here to a successful issue, provided other points in the cases upon which the government must rely in any event can be substantiated.

TROUBLE IN ECUADOR.

Serious Charges Against President Alfaro.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, October 13.—Ex-Foreign Minister Valverde, president of the national convention now in session at Quito, made serious charges against President Alfaro yesterday. The principal points were as follows:

First. Supplying the Colombian Liberals with money, arms and soldiers for the revolutions against Presidents San Clement and Marroquin.

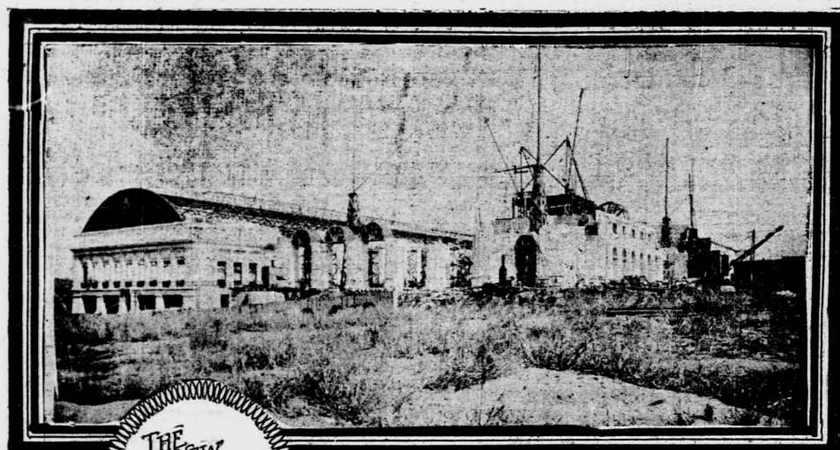
Second. Corrupting part of the Ecquadorlan army to take up arms against the constitutional president, Gen. Garcia.

Third. Revealing state secrets, by publishing Garcia's project to sell to Brazil part of the eastern territory of Ecquador, the ownership of which Peru disputes.

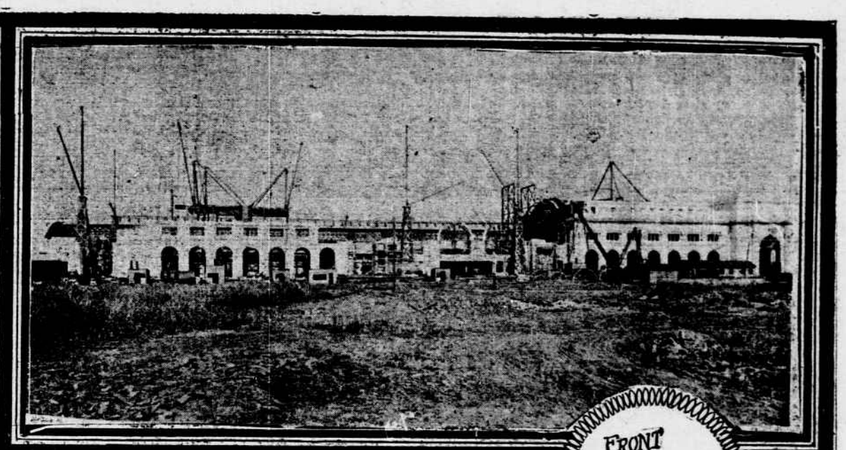
The convention referred the charges to a committee for investigation.

FREE
Souvenir Postal Cards
Greater Washington Views
A coupon on page two, part seven, of today's Star will entitle any one to two of a series of sixteen Souvenir Postal Cards that have been prepared by The Star. Do not fail to cut out the coupon and present it at The Star office. Eight coupons will get the entire set.

VIEWS OF THE NEW UNION STATION AS IT IS TODAY



THE NEW STATION FROM THE SOUTH-WEST



FRONT OF STATION AS IT APPEARS TO-DAY

THE GREAT TRAIN SHED

REPORT IS DENIED

That Williams Refused to Speak in New York.

JUDGE GRIGGS EXPLAINS

Tells Why the Other Was Not Assigned to That State.

ENGAGEMENTS OF MR. BRYAN

He May Go to the Empire State to Help Hearst in Last Few Days of the Campaign.

The democratic congressional committee does not like the report that has gone out to the effect that Mr. John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, the leader of the minority of the House of Representatives, has declined to speak in New York state on account of his hostility toward Mr. William Randolph Hearst. It is declared at the headquarters in this city that Mr. Williams has never expressed any such sentiment, so far as the committee knows, while the task of making engagements for him to speak has been in their hands.

"The committee has not assigned Mr. Williams to speak in New York state this year," said Judge Griggs, chairman of the committee, "because the fight in that state seems to be very largely along state lines, and there has appeared to be no special reason for his assignment there. But if we had assigned him we have no reason to believe that he would have declined to go to New York."

Mr. Williams is now moving toward the north. He will be in North Carolina in a couple of days and on the 17th he will arrive in Maryland to remain in that state four days. Mr. Vandiver of the state committee will attend to the details of Mr. Williams' campaign in Maryland. On the 22d and 23d he will be in Delaware and on the 25th he will speak at Louisville, Ky., from which place he will go to Chicago. His itinerary for the west will be made up by Mr. John T. Lloyd, chairman of the western headquarters. It is not likely that he will get back into the east again before election day, as there are a large number of pressing engagements for him in the west.

Mr. William Jennings Bryan is now making his way eastwardly, but he is not likely to get in the "enemy's country." He is very largely making his own engagements, although the committee here has expressed its desire to have him go into several states, which wishes are being respected in the making out of his itinerary. The committee wanted him to speak in Missouri, and he will speak in that state several times.

Mr. Bryan may go to New York to help Mr. Hearst out during the last few days of the campaign, but no information of such an arrangement has been received in this city. He will spend nearly all of his time in the west. He has spoken favorably of the Hearst candidacy, and if Hearst wishes his assistance he is very likely to go to New York for a final wind-up.

The congressional committee here is receiving a great deal of help from its dollar subscriptions. Several weeks ago, when the dollar campaign was begun and it had been widely advertised, the returns came in at the rate of from $60 to $75 a day. As the newspaper discussion of the dollar sub-

(Continued on Second Page.)

THE STAR TODAY.

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Part Seven.

The section of The Star devoted to the interests of Greater Washington, giving details of and the result of the trip of the Greater Washington Special.

On Irving's Tomb.

Special Cablegram to The Star.

LONDON, October 13.—The anniversary of the death of Sir Henry Irving was remembered yesterday by many tributes of flowers covering the tomb in Westminster Abbey. Among the senders were Mrs. and Miss Benedict of New York and William Winter.

TO KILL THE DOWAGER

Supposed Mission of Stowaways at Copenhagen.

ANARCHIST STUDENTS HELD

Revolutionist Hold Up on Trans-Siberian Road.

THE MASSACRE STORY DENIED

Get Away With a Quarter of a Million Rubles of Government Funds Near Ufa.

COPENHAGEN, October 13.—A vessel which arrived here today from Russia had on board five stowaways, who were detained at the request of the Russian consulate. It is supposed that they are terrorists who were contemplating the assassination of the dowager empress of Russia, who is now here. The police are inquiring into the identity of the stowaways.

Dynamite Captured.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 16.—Several anarchists who arrived here Friday from abroad were arrested. Among them was a former St. Petersburg student. A large quantity of explosives, including over thirty pounds of dynamite, was discovered in his luggage.

Rumors From Tula.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 13.—The Official Telegraph Agency publishes the following dispatch from Tula:

"The report spread abroad that a Jewish massacre was being organized here is devoid of all foundation in fact. Moreover there is not the slightest indication of preparations for a massacre.

Count Witte Accused.

STt. PETERSBURG, October 13.—At the trial today of the workmen's delegates, M. Ostrogorski, director of Tensscheff College and editor of a well-known monthly newspaper, created a sensation by testifying that Count Wittee, when he was premier, asked him at the end of last October to arrange a meeting with M. Krustaleff, president of the executive committee of the workmen's council, M. Ostrogorski's idea being to prove that the authorities tacitly recognized the council of workmen's delegates as a representative body.

Revolutionists Rob a Train.

Special Cablegram to The Star.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 13.—Passengers across the Trans-Siberian railroad who have arrived here bring full accounts of the seizure by revolutionists of a mail train with a quarter of a million roubles of government money near Ufa. They state that when the train was approaching the aqueduct bridge on the night of October 4 it was suddenly stopped, and the passengers supposed that soldiers were entering the train to escort it across the bridge.

"Suddenly," says one of the travelers, "we heard a violent noise from a second-class carriage, which was occupied by six government messengers, armed with rifles, who were guarding a number of iron-bound boxes.

A few seconds later came revolver shots, and men sprang on the train. A soldier turned his bayonet on this first assailant, who stepped aside, seized the rifle barrel, turned the bayonet upward and shot the soldier dead. The next moment two other soldiers were wounded and bound. Several men wearing masks sprang on the train and swiftly disarmed the remainder of the escort and those passengers who carried revolvers, and bound the government messengers. Then they took the keys and the iron-bound money boxes.

"The passengers were amazed at the swiftness with which the men worked. In obedience to their leader, who gave his orders through a speaking trumpet, the boxes were emptied near the side of the railroad of the money bags, which were tied to the saddles of horses which the assailants had near by.

Promised His Money Back.

"One government messenger pleaded that his own 400 roubles in a strong box which he had been protecting be returned to him. The leader told him to leave his name and the money would be sent to him at Ufa.

"While the unloading of the boxes was proceeding some of the passengers crept along the corridor and cried for the engine driver to steam ahead. The only reply was a voice through the speaking trumpet shouting, 'Everybody keep inside.' Then volleys from revolvers were fired on the locomotive and the first carriage, and there was an explosion of bombs, while the tender and train remained still and the passengers were kept in their places for half an hour.

"Meanwhile the transfer of the boxes to the saddle bags was finished and the captain's voice was heard calling, 'Report casualties.' The reply was:

"'One killed, three wounded.'

"'Sorry,' responded the captain.

"Bandages and surgical dressing were placed alongside the wounded aboard the train and the assailants, who numbered thirty, drove off in the darkness with 241,000 roubles."

NEWFOUNDLAND MODUS

ST. JOHNS' NEWSPAPERS WILD FOR THE TEXT.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., October 13.—The statements emanating from London to the effect that the colonial agitation over the fishery dispute is largely political meets with contradiction here. Even the Morning News, the opposition organ, today admits that virtually all the leading tory merchants signed the resolutions adopted at Thursday's meeting, though it argues that they compelled the elimination of a resolution approving Premier Bond's policy. They refused to indorse anything but a declaration denouncing the modus vivendi as a violation of the colony's constitutional rights, upon which were all agreed.

Regarding the alleged extravagant claims of the colony, criticism here condemns the modus vivendi mainly for permitting Americans to hire men after the American State Department had confessod last July that they had no right to do so, and for emasculating the act of 1905, which has been eighteen months in force against the Americans and eighteen years against the French.

The Telegram, the premier's organ, renews this evening its denunciations of the Downing street bureaucrats as "Little Englanders" and urges the government to resist the enforcement of the modus vivendi by every constitutional means at its disposal. The Herald demands the publication of the correct text of the modus vivendi, which is still unknown here. Officials blame the imperial government's delay, and the Herald declares it to be outrageous that a measure, which is of vital importance to 7,999 fisherfolk of the west coast, whose livelihood is affected, is unknown here a week after it was signed.

FATAL TROLLEY WRECK.

Twelve People Seriously Injured in Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., October 13.—Eugene Peronar was killed outright and twelve other persons were seriously injured, four of them probably fatally, today, when a street car plunged down a steep hill at Macy and Pleasant streets at terrific speed, and dashed into a telegraph pole. One of the car platforms, crowded with men and women, was ripped off and the car turned over.

List of injured:

Two men, names unknown, both unconscious and fatally hurt; one had head badly crushed and the other's spine was fractured.

P. Hempsteamer will probably die.
Pete Duarte will probably die.
There were forty-four passengers on the car, most of them laboring people.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Blocks Work on the Ohio River Dam.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, October 13.—The enforcement of the federal eight-hour law is blocking work on the new government locks and dam on the Ohio river at Fernbank, nine miles below the city. An indictment was recently returned by the federal grand jury charging the Sheridan-Kirk Contract Company with working its men over eight hours a day on the new locks and dam in violation of the eight-hour law. Over 200 of the company's men did not appear for duty today and the company is rendered practically helpless as a result.

No sooner had the hours been cut down than the laborers began leaving the works and seeking employment elsewhere, claiming they could make only $1.60 a day on the dam and that elsewhere they could make more.

BOOMERS OF THE GREATER CITY WELCOMED HOME

An Occasion of Jubilation and Felicitation.

BANQUET AT NEW WILLARD

Commissioner Macfarland Praises Effort to Extend Trade.

FIRST PRESIDENT THE LEADER

Participants in the Tour of The Star's Southern Special Exchange Congratulations Over the Results.

An olden-time legend came true last night, when every one of the missionaries of the Greater Washington Special found the coveted pot o' gold at the end of his strenuous Rainbow ride. That is, he found golden opinions a-plenty, and, except in purchasing power and coined value, there's no difference at all, at all.

'Twas an affair of parts, this banquet at the New Willard Hotel last night to the members of the Washington party who went a hunting in the strange trade territory to the south of us. Not only was there a deal of earnest talk from earnest men about The Star's Greater Washington Special train, the good it has already done in awakening the southern merchants—benighted heathen so far as any idea of a commercial Washington is concerned—to the fact that the national capital is out after business, but the human interest phase of those twenty-three days of grasshopper progress was not neglected, and if laughter aids digestion then everybody will sleep peacefully this night.

Suppose it be taken for granted that the linen was clean and the silver and glassware as bright and glittering as you please. Also there were flowers. These things are usually considered as of sufficient importance to warrant grave and earnest comment, but at this banquet, at any rate, other things were more important.

Welcome to the Boomers.

Charles J. Bell, president of the American Security and Trust Company, presided, and Henry B. F. Macfarland, president of the Board of District Commissioners, officially welcomed the boomers from the southland back to Greater Washington. The Jobbers and Shippers' Association was represented by Vice President Andrews, the Business Men's Association by James F. Oyster and Louis P. Shoemaker, and the Board of Trade by Gen. George H. Harries.

Thomas C. Noyes was toastmaster of the evening. All these gentlemen and more, too, had something nice to say about the train, the personnel of the missionary party, the work they accomplished and a great many other things besides. Good humor sat at the left hand of every one, and the representatives of the three commercial organizations of the city discussed in perfect peace and good will the various propositions advocated for carrying onward to a successful culmination the campaign so auspiciously begun by the swing around the circle of the exposition special.

After the fifty or more gentlemen around the long, bloom-decked table in the red dining room had begun to lose their appetites, Mr. Bell, who presided, explained that he had accepted that position of honor with the understanding that the speech-making would pass him by. He had, he said, relinquished the toastmaster's wand to Mr. Noyes, but before he assumed a receptive attitude he wanted to propose that everybody join him in the toast "Long life and prosperity to The Star." Everybody did join, and the enthusiasm tap was opened wide. It wasn't closed again the rest of the evening.

Mr. Noyes, in a very graceful little speech, replied to Mr. Bell, and explained briefly that the banquet was in the nature of a reception to "our friends who traveled 1,500 miles to let the people of the south know that our doors are open wide for business." But Mr. Noyes said he thought Commissioner Macfarland was the proper person to formally welcome the Greater Washington boomers back to their home town. The Commissioner was given a most enthusiastic reception.

Commissioner Macfarland's Greeting.

"We should be proud of these hustlers," said Mr. Macfarland, "for they will do us in the future as much good at home as they already have done us abroad. They are, after their experience on the road, a dynamo of force to be reckoned with in the commercial development of our city.

"It is a good thing to get together—good not only for us, but for the community at large. The spirit and interest shown in this gathering here tonight is what we have needed and need now in the District of Columbia. We must work together and pull together. It may not be necessary for the commercial organizations of the city to amalgamate, but it is certain that the members of the three organizations must get together if we are to accomplish what we desire.

"Greater Washington is no new thing. George Washington planned for it when he prepared for a national capital out of all proportion larger than the thin line of the United States of his day. Having chosen his site with the eye of a surveyor, he laid it out with the eye of a seer. It took his genius to see the possibilities of the far future, when most men were wondering whether the young nation would live at all.

Moreover, George Washington not only recorded in his plan for the federal city his conviction that the nation would live and grow to mighty size and wealth and power, requiring a great capital, but he expressly said that he hoped to see the national capital become a "commercial emporium," as well as a university city. We are therefore executing George Washington's will when we strive to make this a greater commercial emporium, quite as much as when we strive to make it more beautiful or more of a collegiate center. There is no ground for the fear that in developing the commercial side of Washington we shall injure its aesthetic or its educational side. We all know that its greatest attraction and its greatest asset is its beauty, and the charm of its social and intellectual life, and we are not going to be foolish enough to even jeopardize its unique distinction and attraction.

Meaning of Greater Washington.

"Greater Washington means first more beautiful Washington, and not only physical but moral improvement, improvement in laws and customs, as well as in buildings and parks. And then inevitably it means a richer, a larger and a more influential commercial and financial Washington, as well as a more learned and scientific intellectual Washington.

"Tonight we celebrate chiefly the quickened progress of our commercial life, but