

INTERVENTION SEEMS SURE

CUBAN GOVERNMENT BLOCKS PEACE PLANS BY ABDICATING.

FORCE UNITED STATES TO ACT

President Palma Calls Special Session of Congress for Friday, When He Will Present Resignations of Himself and Vice President Mendez Capote.

Havana, Sept. 26.—The Cuban republic stands on the verge of a second period of American intervention. The moderate party, which six weeks ago was in absolute control of every office in the island, national, provincial and municipal, is determined to abdicate everything and compel the United States to intervene. In fact every government official from President Palma down is sincerely anxious to force such intervention rather than yield to any one of the terms offered by the liberal party and those in arms against the government.

The liberal leaders characterize the conduct of the government as treason to the republic, while Secretary of War Taft regards it as an unwarranted and dishonorable attempt to force the hand of the United States into intervention. This, it has been stated, is precisely what the Roosevelt administration has been most anxious to avoid. It is still just barely possible that President Roosevelt, through Secretary Taft and Assistant Secretary of State Bacon, may yet arrange to establish the liberals in control of the Cuban government, but this is regarded only as the remotest sort of possibility. With either party installed in power there would still remain a condition of deplorable dissatisfaction and unrest, and there appears nothing whatever to promise relief save full control by the United States.

Acting Secretary of the Interior Montalvo declared that he would never turn the army over to the liberals under any circumstances, but all government officials unite in saying that if the rebels in the field, or any portion of them, resist American control the Cuban army would co-operate with the United States in every way possible. The real feeling at the palace is one of relief in the prospect that the adversaries of the government will not win, combined with the satisfaction that the United States will be obliged to take over Cuba indefinitely and possibly forever.

President Palma has called a special session of congress for Friday, when he will present the resignations of himself and Vice President Mendez Capote. The moderates, however, will not attend that session of congress, for in their hurriedly called national moderate assembly they decided unanimously simply to quit forthwith.

They will not even attend the approaching session or have anything more to do with the government of Cuba, alleging that they have been unjustly treated by President Roosevelt's commissioners.

This determination is taken by Messrs. Taft and Bacon, however, as another indication that the moderate leaders, since they cannot longer control the government themselves, are determined, at whatever cost, that the liberals shall not now or hereafter obtain control.

Although intervention appears certain, both Secretaries Taft and Bacon assured the Associated Press that such a course would not be taken so long as a government remains with which they can treat, but in face of the personal communication from President Palma that he is about to throw over the whole matter, Secretary Taft has no great expectation that the government will endure for long.

Captain Albert R. Couden, commander of the American squadron here, was summoned by Secretary Taft to consider the situation in the event that a landing becomes necessary.

The liberal and independent Cuban newspapers publish extra editions, charging that the attitude of the government was assumed for the sole purpose of provoking American intervention and insisting that the government officers were lacking in patriotism in surrendering the government to foreigners rather than to a party of their own people.

More Marines Ordered to Cuba. Washington, Sept. 26.—Fifteen hundred more American marines were ordered to Cuba by the navy department. Five hundred marines from the Atlantic fleet sailed today on the battleships Indiana and Kentucky from Provincetown, Mass., 800 or 900 marines will sail tomorrow from Boston, Norfolk and Philadelphia and the remainder will probably leave New Orleans for Havana on a Morgan line steamer scheduled to leave there Saturday.

Fatal Accident at Corn Palace. Mitchell, S. D., Sept. 26.—While a performer at the Corn Palace was

looping the loop inside of a big ball weighing 500 pounds, the ball rolled off the apparatus into a crowd of spectators. The ball passed over the body of a little girl and injured her internally, so that she may not recover.

ATLANTA RACE WAR

NINE NEGROES AND ONE WHITE MAN ARE KILLED.

Numerous Assaults Upon White Women Provoke Uprising Against Blacks—Negroes Dragged From Street Cars and Beaten to Death.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 24.—A race war of alarming proportions began here Saturday night. Through the night it raged with varying vigor, and when morning dawned it found a number of negroes and one white man dead, a score of both races wounded and the downtown streets in possession of eight companies of the Fifth Georgia Infantry, with a battery of light artillery in reserve. Throughout Sunday little of importance occurred. The police claimed, with the aid of the military, to have the situation under control. At least ten lives have been sacrificed and several of the injured cannot recover.

This condition came as the result of numerous and repeated assaults or attempted assaults upon white women by negroes. The last of an even dozen of such assaults within the limits of Fulton county within the last nine weeks came Saturday, when four attempts at assault were reported.

A negro shoved a white woman from the sidewalk on Whitehall street, in the center of town. Almost simultaneously a negro woman made an insulting remark to a white man on an adjoining street and he administered what he considered due punishment.

From this start the excited crowd, which had become a mob, began its work of destruction. Ten thousand men and boys thronged the downtown streets looking for negroes. They made attacks on the incoming street cars. Each car was scanned for negroes. The trolleys were pulled from the wires and negroes were beaten, cut and stamped upon in an unreasoning mad frenzy. If a negro ventured resistance or remonstrated it meant practically sure death. One car half filled with negroes approached from an outside run. The mob dashed for the car. Resistance was made by the negroes, who had not been apprised of the trouble. Three negroes lay dead on the floor of the car when it was permitted to move on, and two more were beaten into unconsciousness.

When the crowd seemed to be getting beyond control, Mayor Woodward mounted a car platform and urged the crowd to disperse, declaring that the assailants of the white women would be promptly punished by due process of law. Mayor Woodward was given a respectful hearing, but when he finished, the work of destruction was resumed. Then he turned in a general fire alarm, calling the entire fire department to the scene.

To Chief Joyner he gave the laconic order: "Clear the streets." The result was to stop the mob in its work in that immediate section and to drive it to other streets. The situation became so threatening that Governor Terrell gave the order mobilizing the eight local infantry companies at once. It was almost 2 a. m. before the first squad appeared on the streets and at 5 o'clock six companies were under arms.

The attacks on negroes had the effect of clearing the streets of blacks. Street hacks were abandoned at curbs; drivers on baggage wagons vanished, and their places were taken by white men. This fear of trouble affected several public conveniences. The postoffice officials had much difficulty in delivering special letters; ice deliveries have been scarce to private homes; in some restaurants service has been restricted by the absence of regular waiters. Throughout the day hundreds of negroes have been fleeing the city, by train and wagon and on foot they hurried away, fearing the possibilities of trouble in the immediate future.

In the fighting negro women were the most warlike, urging resistance to the mob and themselves fighting like amazons.

PLOT TO ATTACK JEWS FOILED

Hebrews at Odessa Continue Appreciative of Massacre.

Odessa, Sept. 24.—It now transpires that the Black Hundreds, acting in collusion with the anarchists, had elaborated plans for a violent attack on the Jews on the occasion of the Jewish New Year and that the carrying out of these plans was only averted by the extraordinary alertness shown by the authorities. General Gregoroff, prefect of Odessa, has telegraphed information concerning the plot to Premier Stolypin. Although the danger is believed to be past the preventive measures inaugurated by the officials have not been relaxed.

TELEGRAMS TERSELY TOLD

Former Congressman Richard H. Clarke of Mobile, Ala., died at St. Luke's hospital, St. Louis, from pneumonia.

John S. Flaherty, a theatrical manager, died suddenly of heart disease while talking to a friend at the Savoy theater, New York.

J. W. Cassidy, president of the Cassidy Commission company of Quincy, Ill., was expelled from the Chicago board of trade on a charge of bucket-shopping.

At the session of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers at Milwaukee, Grand Master Hanrahan was re-elected over Frank P. Sargent, the vote being 355 to 290.

Joseph Cucia, an Italian, was shot and killed at Los Angeles while driving along Main street. A young man who had ridden up behind Cucia's buggy fired three shots into his back.

A conference of members of the executive committee and officers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is being held at Chicago, with Grand Chief Stone of Cleveland, presiding.

At the opening session of the Indiana yearly meeting of Friends, the largest body of Quakers in the world, John Henry Douglas of Pasadena, Cal., made an appeal for pushing the evangelization of the world.

The institution for the experimental investigation of cancer was dedicated at Heidelberg, Germany, in the presence of its founder, Czerny, and the delegates of many countries attending the international cancer congress.

Saving the Big Game.

Are the western states through their own activity and the assistance of congress, once more to become at some future day the home of the bison and other big game which the last few decades have almost exterminated? This is a question which only time can answer, but the fact remains that since Mr. Roosevelt has been president there has been a greater federal activity than ever before toward protecting and saving from fast approaching extermination the big game of the country. Of course, as is generally admitted this is in a large part due to Mr. Roosevelt's early western ranching and his well-known fondness for the wild animals of the country. The big stick has been used in their defense during Mr. Roosevelt's administration just as strenuously as in many another cause. Nor have the results been merely theoretical, in the shape of so many national laws printed uselessly in law books. The idea has been to aid the west in its rehabilitation along these lines, and actual results have been accomplished. It is not generally known, for example, that thirteen big, national game preserves have been set aside by Uncle Sam. Reading from the lesson of the big game in the Yellowstone National park, where it has been demonstrated that the fast-disappearing animals can be saved from extermination if the proper steps be taken, congress has authorized various similar preserves throughout the country, most of them in the west. One may be staggered by the figures, which show that of the millions of bison which once roamed the western plains, only about one thousand are now left in the world. But the fact that the small herd in the Yellowstone park has more than doubled within a few years is taken as an augury of what may be hoped for. The federal government also maintains in Washington as a part of the Agricultural department, a bureau which handles only figures and information concerning game. The work which it is doing with the backing of a game-loving president, coupled with the efforts of various states, renders the hope of the man, who expects the preservation of the big game of the west something more than the dream of a cheerful optimist.

The New Spelling.

Various department heads seen to be "thoroly" stirred up, as the new spelling has it, over President Roosevelt's latest order, and, Public Printer

Stillings, finds himself between the devil and the deep sea a good many times a day in consequence. On the one hand he has the president's instructions to use the new spelling in public documents; on the other, the howls of wrath from various persons who don't want it. The Navy department is sore, because passed assistant surgeons are now called past assistant surgeons. That's the new spelling, but the surgeons in question object strenuously, since they find a world of difference between passed and past. They are glad to admit that they are passed, but they are not past by a long shot, they declare. Likewise, the new spelling has it that comptroller shall henceforth be controller. But comptroller of the Currency Ridgely says he is a comptroller and that he won't be a controller. Congress created his office as the former and he insists that it shall so remain until congress changes it. He won't be an ordinary controller for anything this side of congress. Incidentally, the whole situation has been further complicated by the discovery that congress has made a certain dictionary the standard of spelling. The naval surgeons and Mr. Ridgely intimate that in departing from this standard Mr. Stillings is also departing from the law of the land—while the latter gentleman has not finally decided as to whether he must obey the president or congress. Meanwhile, the official documents look something like little Willie's latest composition.

When a man is loaded he is generally weak in the knees.

Mr. Shallenbarger, democratic nominee for governor, was nominated by Ed P. Smith of Omaha. Mr. Smith is one of the leading attorneys for the grain trust of Nebraska. He was so eager to see Mr. Shallenbarger head the ticket that he disregarded the agreement that no nominating speeches should be made in the convention and made a speech landing Mr. Shallenbarger to the skies. It has been duly noted that Mr. Shallenbarger was nominated by a corporation man and he expected to receive the support of the corporations.—State Journal.

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