

WARNING TO CUBA

Given in Communication to Islanders by Roosevelt.

A THREAT TO INTERVENE

Warring Factions Are Told Plainly to Restore Peace or Suffer Consequences—Taft and Acting Secretary Bacon to Visit Island.

At Oyster Bay, N. Y., Friday, after a protracted conference with Secretary of War Taft, Acting Secretary of State Bacon and Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte, President Roosevelt addressed an important communication to Cuba, and arranged to send Secretaries Taft and Bacon to the island to make a thorough investigation of things there, and lend their influence to restore peace.

The communication is addressed to the Cuban minister to the United States, Senor Quesada, and is an impassioned plea to Cuba to realize her responsibility as a self-governing republic, and to restore peace in the island. Her attention is called in no uncertain language to the responsibility which the United States bears to the island, and the certainty that such responsibility will necessarily be exercised should peace not be preserved.

The president says he has certain information that the peace of the island is now menaced and that American property has been destroyed.

Secretaries Taft and Bacon will go by rail to Key West, Fla., and from there the journey to Havana will be completed on a naval vessel, probably the cruiser Des Moines.

The conference which resulted in the Cuban discussion began at Sagamore Hill shortly after 3 o'clock Friday afternoon, and continued until 10 o'clock at night.

Secretary Taft said as he left Oyster Bay that he had no idea as to the length of his visit to Cuba. He indicated that there would be no haste in the investigation which would be made there. Aside from this information, no discussion will be divulged by those attending the conference, the statement being made that the letter of the president was intended to cover the whole Cuban situation so far as it was desirable to do so in the public print.

The most significant paragraphs in the president's letter to Cuba are as follows:

"I solemnly adjure all Cuban patriots to band together, to sink all differences and personal ambitions and to remember that the only way that they can preserve the independence of the republic is to prevent the necessity of outside interference by rescuing her from the anarchy of civil war. I earnestly hope that this word of adjuration of mine, given in the name of the American people, the staunchest friends and well wishers of Cuba that there are in all world, will be taken as it is meant; will be seriously considered, and will be acted upon. and if so acted upon, Cuba's permanent independence, her permanent success as a republic, are assured.

"Under the treaty with your government, I, as president of the United States, have a duty in this matter which I cannot shirk. The third article in that treaty implicitly confers upon the United States the right to intervene for the maintenance in Cuba of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty.

"The treaty conferring this right is the supreme law of the land, and furnishes me with the right and the means of fulfilling the obligation that I am under to protect American interests. The information at hand shows that the social bonds throughout the island have been so relaxed that life, property and individual liberty are no longer safe."

NEW MEXICO DEMOCRATS

In Convention Vote Overwhelmingly in Favor of Joint Statehood.

A special from Santa Fe, N. M., says: The territorial democratic convention went on record Thursday in favor of joint statehood with a rising vote of 144 to 22, ten delegates not voting. The convention indorsed Governor H. G. Hagerman for investigating and dismissing former republican officials, but condemned the alleged last republican legislature. It asks that every territorial county and other public official be investigated by the governor.

SHOT AT NEGRO, KILLED GIRL.

Bailiff, Attempting to Make an Arrest, Sent Fatal Bullet into Tent.

While attempting to effect the arrest of a desperate negro during the performance of Jones' circus at Sandersville, Ga., Bailiff A. P. Heath fired two shots at the fleeing black man, one bullet penetrating the canvas of the tent and accidentally killing Annie Alford, a 13-year-old girl.

MRS. REID DEFENDS SELF

Former Stewardess of Georgia Soldiers' Home Routs Character Assassins in Pointed Statement.

Mrs. Belle Reid, former stewardess, was the star witness at the Thursday morning session of the joint legislative investigating committee at Atlanta, which is probing into past and present conditions at the Georgia Soldiers' Home. She was on the stand for probably an hour, during which time she swept copiously, denied vigorously the charges that have been made against her and swore that prior to her employment at the home conditions were awful.

While Mrs. Reid was introduced by the trustees in rebuttal, her testimony was quite as damaging as any that has yet been offered. She swore that when she accepted employment at the home the place, from cellar to garret, was filthy, too filthy to be described. The dining room and kitchen, she said, were vile with stench, while many of the sleeping rooms were so filthy that the negress who cleaned them was forced to wear a camphor saturated towel over her face.

In her effort to vindicate herself, Mrs. Reid gave the home the worst black eye it has received since the investigation was begun.

"There were maggots in the dining room, maggots in the kitchen, maggots in the fireplaces, maggots and filth everywhere, when I took charge as stewardess," declared Mrs. Reid, to the astonishment of committeemen and trustees alike, "and the stench was sickening," she added.

"I made enemies, yes, I made a number of enemies," continued the woman, "I was in a position to incur the enmity of some of the grumblers, when I inaugurated a plan for controlling them in the dining room."

With a show of spirit and flashing eyes, Mrs. Reid admitted having carried a pistol during some of the time she occupied the position of stewardess, and she continued a detailed justification of arming herself.

"I carried a pistol because I was being constantly thrown with unruly, impudent and drunken negroes in the kitchen," said Mrs. Reid, "and I used it to good advantage too. I used it for a bluff and it worked."

"The negroes in the kitchen were disorderly, and one had threatened to kill another. I flashed my pistol and warned them that I would kill the first one who gave me any jaw, and I would have done it too. I would have put a ball through one of them in a minute."

Continuing Mrs. Reid also modestly admitted that she carried the pistol on trips to and from home to the city. She said she was afraid of an inmate named Moses, with whom she had had trouble at the home.

When Judge Freeman, prior to turning the witness over to counsel for the petitioners, invited her to make such statements as she cared to make, the woman broke down completely, and it was some time before she could continue.

Her eyes brimful of tears and her body shaking with emotion, Mrs. Reid's recital was pathetic. She said she had been hurt by the notoriety given her through the investigation, and wept copiously when she referred to the charges that have been made against her character.

Mrs. Reid touched the hearts of her hearers when she referred to her father, a Confederate soldier, and her only brother, also a Confederate soldier, who died in the saddle, while fighting the common foe of the south. She spoke feelingly of the good name and fine character of her people, and called upon the committee to decide if she had or could ever do anything that would besmirch the fair name of her family.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE

Will Hold Thirty-Sixth Annual Reunion at Council Bluffs.

The announcement is made by Recording Secretary Cornelius Cadle that the thirty-sixth reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee will be held at Council Bluffs, Iowa, November 8-9, 1916. The annual address will be delivered by General Smith D. Watkins. Captain George H. Richmond of Council Bluffs is in charge of arrangements.

ONLY SMALL GUARD LEFT.

Majority of Marines Landed in Havana Ordered Back to Their Ship.

A Washington special says: Late Thursday night it was officially announced here that the sailors who were landed at Havana from the American cruiser have been ordered to immediately return to their vessel, leaving on shore a small guard for the American legation.

JUDGE MUST SHOW CAUSE

Why He Assumed Jurisdiction in a Noted Murder Case.

Under instruction of Chief Justice S. D. Weakley, Robert F. Ligon, clerk of the supreme court, has issued a rule nisi directed to Judge Samuel Weaver of the criminal court of Birmingham, directing him to show by what right he assumed jurisdiction in the case of John Williams, convicted of the murder of R. L. Hipp, in Cullman, and under sentence of death.

NOW HANGING FIRE

Cuban Rebels Reject Latest Peace Offer of Palma.

AWAIT TAFT'S ARRIVAL

Both Sides Seem Anxious to Lay Their Case Before United States. Insurgents Carry War Into Santiago Province.

A Havana special says: At a meeting of rebel leaders held in the town hall of Bejucal, Monday, it was decided, after a number of violent speeches had been delivered, not to accept the peace proposition of the government.

It is not believed possible for the Cuban government and the insurgents to come to any definite arrangement in the matter of securing peace before the arrival in Havana of Secretaries Taft and Bacon.

The only results thus far of President Palma's order for the suspension of hostilities have been that liberal leaders, who hitherto have had every reason to expect arrest, are circulating openly in Havana again, and even conferring with members of the government with regard to peace and that such insurgents in the field as have been consulted, while they express themselves as agreeable to settling matters amicably, at the same time assume an independent attitude, which cannot be said to bode particularly well for a prompt settlement of existing difficulties.

The most hoped for just now is that Secretary Taft on his arrival will find matters in readiness for him to begin adjudication. The moderates are not yet willing to make large concessions, and neither are the liberals. General Menocal held a conference with Alfredo Zayas, of the liberals, at a late hour Monday night, but with no definite result.

Word has just been received of the first fighting in Sanitago province. Four hundred rebels under Colonel Dubois met the rural guardsmen at La Maya. The result of the engagement is not known.

INSURGENTS SELECT GENERALS.

The leaders of the rebel forces in the western part of Cuba held a general meeting Sunday near La Cana and elected Pino Guerra to be major general of the first division and Loyal Del Castillo to be major general of the second division of the insurgent army. Asbert, Arenriba and Guas were chosen brigadier generals.

Congressman Govin, Romro and La Guerra and others who visited Asbert and other rebel leaders Monday night returned to Havana Tuesday morning and report that the rebels have 2,550 men concentrated between Arroyo Arenas and Wajay. They declared the rebels said they were agreeably impressed with President Roosevelt's letter and President Palma's decree for the suspension of hostilities. They had little to say, however, about the peace negotiations.

Cienfuegos is in a state of siege. Communication by telegraph is severed, not only in the direction of Havana, but to Santiago as well. It is known that Cienfuegos had not been attacked up to midnight Sunday, but what has transpired since that time is not known in Havana.

REPORT ON PHILIPPINE ARMY.

Island Stations Garrisoned by 7,360 American Troops.

Major General John F. Weston, commanding the department of Luzon, Philippine Islands, in his annual report, states that forty-one stations have been abandoned during the year, and there are twenty-eight stations garrisoned by 7,360 American troops and 2,488 native troops. There are two brigade posts in the department, Fort McKinley and Camp Stotsenburg and the latter is difficult of access and exposed. For a good part of the year the wagon roads there are impassable.

DECLARE TREPPOFF POISONED.

Terrorists Say Hated Russian Despot Was Killed by His Cook.

The terrorists are declaring openly in St. Petersburg that the death of General Trepoff was the result of poison which was administered to the victim weeks ago by his cook.

On the other hand, the government has issued an official bulletin announcing that the cause of death was angina pectoris. In any case the rejoicing on the part of the great proportion of the population of the city at the death of the hated Trepoff is undisguised.

BREAKS INTO ARRANGEMENTS.

Visit to Cuba Causes Taft to Postpone Inspection Tour.

One result of Secretary Taft's mission to Havana is the indefinite postponement of a trip of inspection which he intended to make with General Bell, chief of staff. They were to have left Washington about the end of the present month for Chickamauga and then go westward for Forts Sheridan, Snelling and Riley.

BRYAN ON DEATH TRAIN.

Prominent North Carolinian, Member of Reception Committee, Dies Suddenly En Route to Greensboro.

The arrival of W. J. Bryan at Greensboro, North Carolina, Monday evening was shadowed in gloom. On the same train that bore him and the party was the body of Dr. Charles Duncan McIver, president of the State Normal and Industrial College, who died of apoplexy on the train. He was a member of the reception committee on the part of Guilford county. Immediately upon his arrival, the party was carried by automobiles to the McAdoo hotel, where supper was taken.

At 8 o'clock the city hall was crowded to its utmost capacity to hear the speaker.

Mr. Bryan's speech was an eulogy to Dr. McIver, at whose invitation the Nebraskan visited Greensboro 12 years ago on his first visit to North Carolina. He spoke in the highest terms of the man. He pointed out that his life was an ideal one, and said that he would rather die with his record than the name and fame of John D. Rockefeller. Governor R. B. Glenn followed Mr. Bryan and paid a brief tribute to Dr. McIver.

BANKERS WILL PROSECUTE.

Limit of Law to Be Meted Out to Tom Alexander.

A Pittsburg, Pa., special says: Thos. W. Alexander, who was arrested in Pittsburg, Sunday night, as a fugitive from justice, from Augusta, Ga., where, it is alleged, he is charged with defaulting to the amount of \$200,000, stated, in an interview, on Monday, that he would return voluntarily to Augusta.

"The amount involved in this transaction is not nearly so great as the published reports made it," said Alexander. "I left behind securities which have either been disposed of already or will be shortly, which will realize sufficient nearly to cover the shortage. The stories printed relative to letters I left behind and such stuff are all rot. I cannot say anything more. I get back to Augusta and see my attorney."

Mr. Alexander said there would be no trouble about securing bail when he reaches home. The accused spent the day Monday in seeing the sights of the city in an automobile under the guidance of two detectives. Alexander says he is sorry he ran away from Augusta, and is glad to be in custody.

A dispatch from Augusta says: In reference to the statement made by Thomas W. Alexander, the attorney for the firm of Alexander & Alexander says there were some assets of the firm that had been realized on, but of the securities referred to by Thomas W. Alexander he knew nothing. President Jacob Phinizy of the Georgia Railroad bank, stated that Alexander would be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law by that institution.

SHIP TOSSED BY STORM.

While Frantic Passengers Prayed and Fought Among Themselves.

Many of the 632 passengers on the steamer Massalia, which arrived at New York Monday, from Marseilles, Naples and Palermo, spent their time in prayer and weeping while the steamer labored in a terrific gale at sea on September 11. For twelve hours the steamer's decks were continually swept by heavy seas and the passengers were kept below. Cattle pens, chicken coops, boat covers and almost everything movable on deck were smashed or swept overboard.

The heavy seas smashed a pen, releasing several bulls, which floundered about the decks bellowing with terror. Meantime, the scene almost terrifying under the battered hatches of the steamer where the immigrants were confined to prevent them from reaching the decks and being washed into the sea. They were the whole time either on their knees praying or fighting among themselves in a frantic effort to escape from the ship's hold. When the gale subsided the officers and crew were exhausted.

DISCUSS PURE FOOD LAW.

Government Hearing on Scope of the Statute Begins in New York.

A committee consisting of Dr. H. W. Wiley of the department of agriculture; S. N. North, director of the census, and James I. Garry of the treasury department, who were appointed by act of congress, began a governmental hearing on the scope of the new pure food law at New York Monday. Nearly one hundred members or representatives of lead- ing firms in New York and other cities throughout the United States were present.

FAMOUS NURSE GOES HENCE.

Mrs. Wail, Daughter of Confederacy, Passes Away in St. Louis.

Mrs. Marion Wallace Wail, daughter of the confederacy, who was famous during the civil war as a nurse, is dead at St. Louis. She was 67, and is buried in St. Louis. She was General Leighton for releasing confederates during the work in the prison.



New York City.—Young girls are always ready to seize upon any satisfactory novelty in dress, and the Peter Pan shirt waists have met with hearty approval. This one has the two tucks in each front that provide becoming fullness, and can be made

Jaunty Bathing Kerchief.
There's a way of tying the kerchief worn over the hair while bathing so that it gives a very jaunty rather than grotesque appearance which is so general when one is really ready for the water. The back of the hair is covered, but the pompadour is left out and the silk kerchief is tied just back of it in a sort of ascot knot, the short ends falling to the sides.



Simple But Beautiful Sunshades.
Most of the parasols carried in Newport have been simple in style. Few have had frills or ruffles. But the sunshades are of beautiful tints that match the costumes or contrast with them. The handles make up for the simplicity of the tops, and some are elaborate and costly. Several seen recently had handles of birdseye maple, with cut glass ends of various shapes, some of which resemble decanter stoppers. The head of a frog and that of a peacock were reproduced on two handles seen recently. Jewels formed the eyes. Only elderly women carry the small carriage parasols, for though they are convenient, they are not at all pretty.—New York Press.

either from thin lawns, batistes and the like or from the slightly heavier Madras, linen and French pique. In this instance white mercerized batiste is worn with a pretty blue tie and belt, but in addition to the plain materials there are many dotted ones that are much liked. Pin dotted lawn with collar and cuffs of plain color, matching the dots is a favorite and the coin dotted wash silks are exceedingly smart.

Breakfast Kimono.
The simple breakfast jacket possesses a great many advantages and this one can be utilized both for mornings at home and for negligee wear. In the illustration it is made of a pretty dotted challie with bandings of plain washable silk and in addition to being extremely dainty is eminently practical, inasmuch as the materials can all be washed read-

The waist is made with the fronts



and the back. The back is plain but the fronts are tucked at the shoulders and are finished with hems at their edges. The patch pocket is arranged over the left one and the collar is attached to the neck. The sleeves are comfortably full and can be made either with or without openings. In either case they are gathered into bands to which the cuffs are attached.

ily and with success. It would, however, be equally attractive in cashmere, in French flannel and all simple materials and also in the cotton ones that now are being shown and in which so many garments of the sort are sure to be needed.

The quantity of material required for the sixteen year size is three and a half yards twenty-one, three and one-eighth yards twenty-seven or one and seven-eighth yards forty-four inches wide.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and one-quarter yards twenty-seven, three

Crisp Tulle Bow.

Nothing could be more charming than the revival of the crisp little bow of white cambric or tulle under the chin. This is a fresh, dainty mode of neck dressing, and looks particularly well with the spring tailored suit. The ties, when of cambric or lawn, are long enough to go twice around the neck and tie. They must, of course, be immaculately crisp and fresh, or their charm is lost. The dainty, ethereal whisp of tulle, such as girls wore a year or more ago, has again been adopted by those who find it becoming.



Embroidering White Belts.

The work of embroidering white belt and collar to match to wear with shirt waist suits is employing the spare moments of many young ladies who are energetic in spite of the extreme heat.

Quill For Lingerie Hat.

The quill has found its way to the lingerie hat, and its pert style is much more appropriate among the bows than are more pretentious forms of decoration.

and three-quarters yards thirty-six or three yards forty-four inches wide with four yards of banding.

Vesuvius, the New Color.

A London authority states that a deep yellow, with a shot of flame red in its lights and shades, is the latest fashionable color. It is known as "Vesuvius."

Plaid Wash Tie.
The fancy for bright plaid wash tie and belt has not yet been widely adopted here, though it is a pretty idea for younger women especially, the best effect being obtained when the tie is worn over a white stock and the edges of both tie and belt bound with white.