

U. S. SAILORS LANDED IN CUBA

Landing Followed Conference Between Palma, Mr. Sleeper, And Comdr. Colwell.

HAD A VERY SALUTARY EFFECT

Insurgent Leaders Offered to Surrender—Much Surprise in Washington—No Intervention Contemplated.

Havana, Sept. 13.—One hundred and twenty armed sailors from the United States protected cruiser Denver landed this evening and camped in front of the president's palace in anticipation of possible uprisings within or attacks upon Havana.

Six score sailors from the United States protected cruiser Denver are camped tonight in front of old La Puerta castle, facing the Plaza de Armas, the little park in front of the presidential palace which is the seat of the Cuban government. The American flag is planted just inside the low stone coping which separates the castle grounds from O'Reilly street, which thoroughfare passes between the camp and Plaza de Armas. The sailors are armed with regulation rifles, with the exception of a few who carry revolvers or carbines. Two field howitzers and two rapid fire guns point across the park.

The Denver, which was originally anchored further up the bay, dropped down this evening to its position in front of the foot of O'Reilly street and in front of the officers of the captain of the port, so as to be conveniently near the detachment.

The sudden landing of the American sailors followed a conference between President Palma, Chief of Affairs, Mr. Sleeper and Commander Colwell this afternoon. On the occasion of the latter's formal call upon President Palma Mr. Sleeper asked the president directly whether he considered the government able to protect all American interests in Havana. The president replied that he hoped the government would be able to do so, but himself suggested that it might be advisable as a measure of precaution in the interest of Americans, as well as to the maintenance of order in general, to land sailors at some convenient point, suggesting the Plaza de Armas. Sleeper and Commander Colwell after a brief conference decided that the landing should be made, and this evening at 5:30 o'clock the detachment from the Denver, under the command of Mr. Miller, began coming ashore. Two hours later the commissary outfit followed with supper for the officers and men.

Questioned whether their duties on shore would be protection of American interests or defense of the palace, President Palma, Executive Officer Miller replied that if the town should be attacked or if an uprising occurred in the city they probably would have something to do regardless of the question as to who attacked.

After reading the Associated Press dispatch from Washington in which Secy. of the Navy Bonaparte was quoted as saying that there would be no landing of United States forces in Cuba except in the event of extreme and unprovoked rioting, Commander Colwell said to the Associated Press: "I have landed a force after consultation with those best advised as to the situation, and especially on the request of President Palma himself, who informed Mr. Sleeper and myself that he greatly doubted the ability of the Cuban government to protect American property and persons. President Palma did not suggest this location for our force; I selected it because in my judgment it is the best strategic point and commands the two principal business streets of Havana. I am not considering intervention or the protection of the palace or the president, but am simply being in readiness to protect American interests. I have telegraphed these facts to Secy. Bonaparte and also the fact that I have offered asylum on the Denver for Americans who may desire to seek such safety."

Commander Colwell suggested tonight that if quiet continued the sailors from the Denver might return on board ship. President Palma, however, urged that they remain on shore. The president expressed satisfaction with the presence of the sailors and said he considered it a guarantee against an attack on or an uprising in Havana.

The general impression here seems to be that it is the intention of the United States not only to protect American interests, but also the government of President Palma. The presence in the city of American sailors has had the effect of creating a feeling of comparative security against a revolution without or from an internal uprising. Reports current here today were that the worst elements were planning to set fire under the cover of what robberies might be committed. It was also reported that insurgents in considerable numbers were approaching Havana from several directions.

The newspapers this evening commented favorably upon the appearance of American warships in Cuban waters. A dispatch from Gen. Gueyrou says that the United States government was approached by an accredited emissary of Alfredo Zayas, president of the Liberal party, and Gen. Loynaz del Castillo, commander of the insurgent forces in Havana province, with a signed offer from each to surrender their commands and arms to Commander Colwell on condition that the United States government, through him, guarantee them fair judicial trials.

Commander Colwell, accompanied by Charge d'Affaires Sleeper, immediately entered the president's palace. The president was immensely



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pleased and asked Commander Colwell if he would accept the surrender. The latter replied in the negative, but advised the president to communicate with the Washington government, which was done.

ORDERED TO RETURN.

Washington, Sept. 13.—It was officially announced here last tonight that the Denver, which was landed at Havana from the American cruiser Denver, had been ordered to return to their vessel immediately, save for a small guard which will be left at the American reception. This action followed the receipt of the official report by Act. Secy. of State Bacon from Mr. Sleeper, the American charge d'affaires at Havana, regarding the landing.

The report was not made public, but it was announced officially shortly afterward that the sailors were landed from the Denver solely for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens; that such action was in pursuance of a discussion between Mr. Sleeper and the naval commander, with the belief that it was a wise precaution, looking to the protection of the lives and property of Americans. There was no intention, it is stated, to do otherwise than to safeguard American inhabitants, and the services of the sailors were to be utilized only in case of disorders within the city which threatened such inhabitants. That the landing in any way contemplated the protection of either the Cuban government or the insurgent propaganda, President Palma or any other persons than Americans citizens was disclaimed officially and it was pointed out that this fact could not be emphasized too strongly.

The landing of 120 of the blue jackets of the American protected cruiser Denver on Cuban soil and their camping in front of President Palma's palace in Havana tonight caused the most profound interest here. It was stated on official authority that the instructions to the American officials were such that the armed force would not have been sent ashore from the Denver upon the initiative of the American naval commander, but only upon a request coming through Mr. Sleeper, the American charge d'affaires, who perhaps is better acquainted with the internal situation in the island than any naval officer. It had been the expressed hope of the Washington government that no such eventuality as that which has necessitated the landing of the sailors would arise.

Government officials declined to comment upon the action. Acting Secy. of State Bacon left on a later train tonight for New York for a conference tomorrow with the president.

The Denver has been ordered to Cuba for the protection of American interests, but it has been intimated that one purpose was to afford President Palma aid in case his life should be in jeopardy.

NO INTERVENTION.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Mr. Sleeper's explanation of the landing of the sailors explained that there was no purpose of protection of anybody or anything except American lives and property. The announcement that the sailors had been ordered to land, the ship sailed from the White House soon after the receipt of Mr. Sleeper's official report.

That the landing was a complete surprise to the government here was evident. That it was not made under instructions from Washington also was made plain, but the reasons that actuated Commander Colwell were set forth in his dispatch. It was distinctly stated today that the quiet preparation of other vessels looking to possible dispatch to Cuba does not contemplate intervention; that there will be no landing parties except in the event of rioting, when international law demands restraining action by any neutral ship present in port.

But it is realized that by some unexpected act of either contending forces the American government might be



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obliged to carry out the provisions of the Platt amendment.

The officers of the Denver, according to the latest register, are: Commander, John C. Colwell; Lieutenant Commander, Marcus L. Miller; Lieutenants, Henry B. Price, Fletcher L. Sheffield and Henry L. Wymant; ensigns, James A. Campbell, Jr., Charles A. Blackley, Paul E. Dampman and Stanton L. H. Hazard; passed assistant surgeon, Ralph W. Plummer; assistant paymaster, R. W. Schumann; chief boatswain, E. H. Eiche; chief gunner, Franklin T. Applegate; chief carpenter, Frederick C. Leppine; and warrant machinists, Joseph Fittow, William T. Robinson and Barnett B. Bowie.

BONAPARTE IGNORANT.

New York, Sept. 13.—Secy. of the Navy Charles J. Bonaparte arrived here tonight on his way to Oyster Bay and immediately went to the Albemarle hotel. When shown the Associated Press dispatch from Havana to the effect that sailors of the armored cruiser Denver had been landed there, he said that he knew nothing about that action and further that he was unable to account for it. Shortly afterward the secretary entered into telephone communication with Washington.

The newspapers in the Associated Press dispatches from Washington stating that an order had been issued recalling the naval landing party, is believed to have been the outcome of Mr. Bonaparte's conversation over the telephone. Secy. Bonaparte retired early, leaving orders that he was not to be disturbed.

HURRY ORDERS.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 13.—Several hurry orders were received from Washington today relative to the dispatching of cruisers to Cuba.

Orders were issued by the commanders of the cruisers Newark, Tacoma and Cleveland that all members of their crews must report on their respective vessels before 12 o'clock tonight. The cruiser Newark was ordered to take on board supplies for a six months' cruise.

The Newark returned from Baltimore today, where she participated in the jubilee celebration. She was to have been fitted up here and sent to Charleston, S. C., as station ship. Her arrival here was postponed, and she is now on leave of absence. The fact that the department intends to rush the Newark to Cuba without waiting for needed repairs, is considered important. Eight hundred tons of coal were placed on board today.

The Tacoma and Cleveland are being supplied with coal, rations and an unusually large amount of ammunition. Orders to select marines from the barracks here were also received and men were being assigned to ships today. It is expected that the Tacoma will get away from the navy yard possibly before daybreak tomorrow. The Cleveland may leave in the afternoon and the Newark Saturday.

ADMIRAL EVANS SAYS SAILORS WERE ILL TREATED.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Rear Admiral Evans has sent to the secretary of the navy a report in which he vigorously criticizes the treatment the sailors of his fleet received while at Portland, Me. He claims they were beaten by the police and refused admittance to places of amusement because they wore their uniforms.

Secy. Bonaparte said today that he would make recommendations to Congress for legislation to meet such conditions, and also indicated that it would not be the policy of the department to go out of its way to send vessels to places where seamen are ill-treated.

Secy. Bonaparte believes that a law can be passed which will protect the men of the navy and army against such treatment as complained of.

The report of Admiral Evans, dated at Bar Harbor, Sept. 5, is in part as follows:

"During the recent visit of the Iowa, Indiana and the second torpedo flotilla to Portland, Me., which visit was made at the suggestion of the residents of Maine, many of the men from the Indiana were treated with great brutality by the police and by a civilian in the presence of the police, from which I may infer that he was a policeman in plain clothes.

"These men, who were without a doubt perfectly sober and going in the direction of the wharf at which the ship's boats landed, were clubbed and kicked and knocked down by these police. The civilian drew a revolver and threatened them.

"Nothing but commendation can be said of these bluejackets for their moderation in submitting to these indignities without creating trouble, for they outnumbered the police and without a doubt they could have taken them in charge.

"I have to inform the department that, except when otherwise instructed by the department, I shall not permit the ships under my command to visit Portland."

DENIAL BY PORTLAND'S MAYOR.

Portland, Me., Sept. 13.—Concerning the report of Rear Admiral Evans to the secretary of the navy with reference to alleged ill-treatment received by sailors, Mayor Nathan Clifford said today that an investigation of the matter at the time indicated that the men had suffered no injustice. The mayor said that the city desired that the marines have as much respect as the police could possibly give. Only one arrest was made and that was for intoxication and disturbance.

Mayor Clifford said also that he made arrangements for the admission of marines to a skating rink at a pleasure resort which was the only place refusing to let them in, and that the police deny that any sailors had been clubbed.

CHARGED WITH CONNING AT CRIME.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—Today witnesses were summoned before the city civil service commission to give evidence relative to the charges that have been preferred by Chief Police Collins against Inspector Patrick J. Lavin, who is accused of conniving at crimes in his district while a police captain.

The chief evidence against Lavin was given by Patrick P. Mahoney, a former policeman under Lavin's command, who testified that he was intimately acquainted with a brother of Lavin, who was a p.

lice sergeant, and that Patrick J. Lavin, then a captain, called him into a private room in the police station and declared that he was about to take the examination for promotion to police inspector, and that it would aid him in securing this promotion if he could do a good job of police work before the examination was held. Lavin then said, according to the witness:

"There is a Dutchman over here on Wentworth avenue, near Fifth street, who owns a jewelry store, with \$3000 to \$4000 worth of stuff in it. Now, do you know some handy fellows who can throw the place off? It will be worth \$500 to me to have the job pulled off and then turn back the stuff as though it had been stolen."

Mahoney said that he agreed to the proposition of Lavin and made arrangements with James Clark and Thomas Barry to rob the place. Several boxes of jewelry, according to the witness, were carried from the place, and some money was secured, which was divided between the men and himself. The jewelry was concealed in the basement of his own house, Mahoney declared, and he said that the witness "about dividing up the money, and he laughed, and said the Dutchman would be lucky if he got part of the jewelry back."

Harold J. Hagman, the jeweler, who was called the "Dutchman" by the witness, preceded Mahoney on the stand and said that his place had been robbed as Mahoney afterwards declared and said that of the jewelry taken, some, valued at \$1,000, had never been returned.

GEN. CORBIN'S REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Maj.-Gen. A. W. Greely, lately in command of the Pacific division, left Washington today for St. Louis, where Saturday he expects to receive as commander-in-chief of the northern division, Lieut.-Gen. Henry C. Corbin.

Gen. Corbin, in a report to the military secretary, made public today, criticizes the disapproval of the legislative authorities against the sale of beer and light wines in the post exchanges.

He also calls attention to the fact that enlisted men enjoy the right to deposit their savings with army paymasters and that Congress annually appropriates money to pay interest on these. The courtesy has not been extended to officers; but Gen. Corbin says the discrimination should be terminated, especially where it affects officers serving in the Philippines and Alaska.

He also recommends a "proper allowance of fuel for heating and cooking purposes" and that gas and electric light when furnished a post should be provided for the officers' quarters the same as for the enlisted men.

He recommends the retention of the grade of lieutenant-general and the bestowal of this grade upon all corps commanders.

Re-enlistment in the army should not be encouraged in time of peace, according to Gen. Corbin, except in special cases. His argument is to add to "our military strength by training a number of men by three years' enlistment and then having them return to civil life, ready at any time of their active method of service in war."

His recommendation that article 38 of the articles of war be revised to provide that any officer found drunk shall be dismissed from the service. The article now provides that dismissal shall follow the finding of an officer drunk on duty.

The present system of athletic exercise, he declares, promotes championship feats by a few, but does not aid the organization as a whole. He says it would be much better if by general systematic training the whole organization could double time for a mile and arrive ready and able to put up a fight.

The anti-pass provision of the railroad rate bill is also criticized by Gen. Corbin. He says that the legislation has worked a hardship upon many officers and enlisted men by doing away with the privilege of half rates for their families and half rates to themselves when on leave of absence.

EMBEZZLER ARRESTED.

San Francisco, Sept. 13.—J. C. Brasswell, wanted in Shreveport, La., on a charge of embezzlement and obtaining money under false pretenses, was arrested here today by Detective Genie, chief of police in the southern city. Brasswell will be held here pending the arrival of an officer from Louisiana.

EMPEROR WILLIAM TEN HOURS IN THE SADDLE.

Liegnitz, Prussia, Sept. 13.—The four days of theoretical war ended today with the defeat of the invading army, the "Reds," commanded by Gen. Von Weyrich. There were 90,000 men engaged on a moist, sticky field. Rain fell all last night and today. Emperor William, after having been in the saddle 10 hours, called up the corps, division, brigade and regimental commanders, about 150 in all, and spoke to them for an hour in a gusty rainstorm on things to be praised or improved.

The most interested person in this review probably was Gen. Von Moltke, the new chief of staff, who, it has been felt by the army, was in some sense on trial because if the maneuvers were not well managed he would have lost the confidence of the army.

The emperor said he was satisfied with the result and with the quality of the review.

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the troops as shown by their endurance. A cavalry division did 44 miles in one day and a division of infantry 32 miles.

The emperor hurried from the field by automobile to Camenz, 50 miles away, where Prince Albrecht of Prussia died this morning. When the American military officers, Gen. Harry and Gen. Duval, reached their hotels they found that the emperor had sent to each of them an autographed photograph of himself.

DR. MINOT J. SAVAGE III.

Cleveland, Sept. 13.—Dr. Minot J. Savage, the noted Unitarian preacher and writer, who some months ago retired from his active church duties in New York City, is here at the home of his son-in-law, Rev. Minot Simons, suffering from nervous prostration.

ATE POISONED MEAT.

Warsaw, Sept. 13.—At Klecie 150 privates of the Fifth Infantry regiment became suddenly ill today as the result, it is believed, of having each poisoned meat. One soldier died.

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September 15th, via O. S. L. Round trip from Salt Lake, \$1.25. Special train leaves Salt Lake at 8:00 a. m., returning leaves Brigham at midnight. A large supply of peaches and melons will be given away free to visitors.

OGDEN CANYON EXCURSION

Sunday, Sept. 16th

Via O. S. L. Round trip to Ogden, \$1.00. Trout and chicken dinner at the Hermitage in the Canyon. Take any train up to 6:05 p. m. Returning trains leave Ogden, 4:10, 6:30 and special at 10:30 p. m.

The Masons will dedicate their new hall at Ogden on this date.

SALT LAKE ROUTE EXCURSIONS.

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LOS ANGELES EXPRESS..... 5:30 p.m.

For Garfield..... 7:00 a.m.

For Stockton and Tintic..... 7:45 a.m.

For Nephi and Sampter..... 8:30 a.m.

For Garfield..... 9:00 a.m.

For Nephi and Utah County..... 9:45 p.m.

For Nephi and Lynn..... 11:00 p.m.

ARRIVE DAILY:

LOS ANGELES LIMITED..... 5:30 p.m.

LOS ANGELES EXPRESS..... 6:00 a.m.

From