# STRONG WORDS ON VITAL ISSUES

President's Speech at Chautauqua.

# WARNING IS GIVEN TRUSTS

Turns to Them After Talking on Monroe Doctrine.

#### DRASTIC LAW MAY PASS

Big Corporations' Illegal Schemes to Escape Punishment-Santo Domingo's Dishonest Creditors Try to Defeat Treaty.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 11-President Roosevelt today delivered a most trine which is so much to the advantage of all of us. It must be understood that under no circumstances will the United States use, the Monroe Doctrine as a cloak for territorial aggression. Should any of our neighbors, no matter how turbulent, how disregardful of our rights, finally get into such a position that the utmost limits of our forbearance are reached, all the people south of us may rest assured that no action will ever be taken save what is absolutely demanded by our self-respect, that this action will not take the form of territorial aggrandizement on our part, and that it will only be taken as all with the most extreme reluctance and not without having exhausted every effort to avert it.

As to the second point, if a republic to the south of us committs a fort against a foreign vigorous and significant speech at the Chautauqua Assembly, dealing with the Monroe dectrine and the relations of the Government to trusts and corporations. On the former subject he made plain his views that in order to maintain the Monroe dectrine it is necessary that the United States must use its influence to cause the other American republics to live up to their obligations, and applied this principle at length to the case of Santo Domingo. He said plainly that some claimants against that republic, whose claims were not just, were public, whose claims were not just, were south of us committs a tort against a foreign using their influence to kill or nullify the treaty in the Senate. In regard to trusts, the second them of actions or observed them of actions or observed them. treaty in the Senate. In regard to trusts,

the accused them of defying or obstructing the law and warned them that, if they persisted in shis policy, they might provoke more drastic legislation than he himself would prefer. He insisted on the peed of laws providing closer supervision of interstate corporations.

Given Chautanqua Salute.

"Let us give President Roosevelt the Chautanqua salute at its best."

With these words, Bishop John H. Vincent today closed his brief introduction of the President to the Chautanqua Assembly. Instantly 10,000 white handker-chiefs fluttered in the air over the heads of the vast andience in the great ampitheater. It was an inspiring sight and, as President Roosevelt stepped forward and cheered. The President hegan his country indertake it.

I do not want to see any foreign power and cheered. The President hegan his country indertake it.

I do not want to see any foreign power and cheered. The President hegan his then made the prevents of the matter, it was an experience of the matter. It was an inspiring sight and, as the president Roosevelt stepped forward and cheered. The President hegan his the prevent of the same view portains of the interdire to prevent puntlement of the Monroe Doctrine does not force us to interfere to prevent puntlement of the Monroe Doctrine does not force us to interfere to prevent the puntlahment of the interedity or indirectly assame the form of the interedity or indirectly assame t emiling, the audience rose as one person and cheered. The President hegan his address at 11:05.

President Roosevelt arrived here at 8:45

A. M. on a special car over the Chauman and the alternative may at any time be that we whall be forced to do so ourselves.

tuqua traction line. The Presidential train arrived at Lakewood at 2:05 A. M., over the Eric Railroad and was placed upon a siding. The trip from East Waverly, the last previous stop, was without special has been a gradual growth of the ethical incident. During the night, after the arrival of the train at Lakewood, one of the Secret Service officers was robbed of a valuable watch while asleep.

At 7 o'clock President Roosevelt appeared on the pintform of his car for a breath of fresh air. The rain, which had been falling for several hours, was then oming down in torrents, and the hills about Lakewood reverberated with almost continuous rolls of thunder. tauqua committee, composed of Bishop John H. Vincent, Dr. George T. Vincent, Ira Miller and J. C. Neville, waited upon President Roosevelt at 7:30. After an exchange of greetings, the President was escorted to a private car on the trolley line and the short trip to the assembly grounds was begun. As early as a o'clock fully 16,000 persons had assembled at the camp theater to secure scats.

The route over which the President was to come to the grounds had not been made public, and only a few hundred people greeted him when the car arrived at the road gate. The party at once entered carriages and were escorted to the Higgins Hall, where a breakfast was given by the Chautauqua trustees.

# Young America Recognized.

The breakfast was served in the department of domestic science, the waiters being young women of well-known Chautaugua families. At 9:30 the President and party were taken for a 30-minute drive through the Chautauqua grounds, escorted by a guard of honor from the 15 separate companies. As the President alighted from his carriage he discovered bright 1-year-old child waving an American fing in the arms of his father "Ah." said the President, "here is a little Chautauquan who is going to grow

into a good American citizen To the delight of the father and mother, the President chucked the young American under the chin.

Through a line of 800 boys and girls the President was escorted to the assembly amphitheater, his way being strewn with flowers. Bishop Vincent introduced him to the great audience in a few simple sentences. The President was given an ovation. He spoke as follows:

# Defines Monroe Doctrine.

Defines Monroe Doctrine.

Today I wish to speak to you on one feature of our National foreign policy and one feature of our National domestic policy.

The Monroe Doctrine is not a part of international law. But it is the fundamental feature of our entire foreign policy so far as the Western Hemliphers is concerned, and it has more and more been meeting with recognition abroad. The reason why it is meeting with this recognition is because we have not allowed it to become fossilized, but have adapted our construction of it to meet the growing, changing needs of this hemisphere. Fossilization, of course, means doath, whether to an individual a government, or a doctrine.

It is out of the question to claim a right and yet shirk the responsibility for exer-

is out of the question to claim a right yet shirk the responsibility for exer-that right. When we announce a such as the Monroe Doctrins we by commit ourselves to accepting the quences of the policy, and these con-ness from time to time siter. us look for a moment at what the

# Monroe Doctrine really in it forbids the territorial encroachment of non-American powers on American soil. Its purpose is partly to secure this Nation against seeing TAGGART'S TEARS in the Western Hemisphere, and partly to secure to our fellow-republics south of us the chance to develop along their own lines without being appressed or conquered by non-American powers. As we have grown more and more powerful our advocacy of this doctrine has been received with more and more respect; but what has tended most to give the doctrine standing among the nations is our growing willingness to show that we not only mean what we say and are prepared to back it up, but that we mean to recognize our obligations to foreign peoples no less than to insist upon our own rights. How to Maintain Monrocism.

How to Maintain Monrocism,

public wishes to see some great non-American military power acquire territory in its neighborhood.

Will Not Grab Territory,

It is the interest of all of us on this con-tinent that no such event should occur, and in addition to our own Republic there are

now already republies in the regions sound of us which have reached a point of pros

oneiderable factors in maintaining this doc-rine which is so much to the advantage of

Ethics Among Nations.

element in the relations of one individual to another, so that with all the faults of our Christian civilization it was remains

ion with another.
Under strain of emotion caused by sudden

famine or a plague in one country brings much sympathy and some assistance from other countries. Moreover, we are now be-

other countries, accepting that weaker peoples furning to recognize that weaker peoples have a claim upon us, even when the appeal is made, not to our emotions by some sudden caimalty, but to our consciences by a long-continuing condition of affairs.

I do not mean to say that nations have

I do not mean to say that nations have more than began to approach the proper relationship one to another, and I fully recognize the folly of proceeding upon the assumption that this ideal condition can now be realized in full—for, in order to proceed upon such an assumption, we would first require some method of forcing recalcitrant nations to do their duty, as well as of secting that they are protected in their rights. In the interest of fustice, it is as neces-

(Concluded on Page 4.)

cloak for territorial aggression,

with another.

ment from collecting a just debt.

STRONG POINTS OF ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH.

No just and orderly government on this continent has anything to fear from us.

Under no circumstances will the United States use the Monroe Doctrine as a

If a republic to the south of us commits a tort against a foreign nation, the

This country would certainly not be willing to go to war to prevent a foreign

an American republic and the alternative may be that we shall be forced

The ethical element is by degrees entering into the dealings of one nation

If it meets the views of the Senats, we shall ourselves thoroughly examine

Some of the creditors who do not dare expose their claims to honest scrutiny

if the arrangement is terminated, chaos will follow; and if chaos follows this

Some corporations, and very wealthy ones at that, exhaust every effort

which can be suggested by the highest ability, or secured by the most lavish

expenditure of money, to defeat the purposes of the laws on the statute books.

Many of these combinations by secret methods and by protracted litiga

It has become our conviction that in some cases, such as that of at leas

rtain of the beef packers recently indicted in Chicago, it is impossible longer

Further legislation may be more dramic than I would prefer. If so, it must

Either they will have to submit to reasonable supervision and regulation by

I believe that all corporations engaged in interstate commerce should be

The only way effectively to meet this attitude on their part is to give to

more efficient supervision and control of their management. Our ideal must be

the effort to combine all proper freedom for individual effort with some guar-

antee that the effort is not exercised in contravention of the eternal and imma-

executive department of the Government a more direct and therefore

be distinctly understood that it will be because of the stubborn determination of

some of the great combinations in striving to prevent the enforcement of the

the National authorities or else they will ultimately have to submit to govern-

still unwisely seeking to avoid the consequences of their illegal action.

all claims (against Santo Domingo) and see that none that are improper are

are endeavoring to stir up opposition to the treaty both in Santo Domingo and here, trusting that it may be possible to secure either the rejection of the

treaty or else its amendment in such fashion as to be tantamount to rejection

Government may be involved in serious difficulties with foreign governments

The Corporations.

over the island, or may be forced to intervene in the island.

lag as it stands, by every device, legal and illegal,

der the supervision of the National Government.

mental action of a far more drastic type.

table principles of fusiles.

I do not want to see any foreign power take possession of the custom-he

The Monroe Doctrine.

Monroe Dectrine does not force us to interfere to prevent punishment

disaster this feeling is very evident

perity and power that enables them t

Major Dashes at His Wife's Scoffing Nephew in the Courtroom.

# How to Maintain Monrecism. We cannot permanently athere to the Monroe Doctrine unless we succeed in making it evident in the first place that we do not intend to treat it in any shape or way as an excuse for aggrandizement on our part at the expense of the republics to the south of us; second, that we do not intend to permit it to be used by any of these republics as a shield to protect that republic from the consequences of its own misdeeds against foreign nations; third, that, inasmuch as by this doctrine we prevent other nations from interfering on this side of the water, we shall ourselves in good faith try to help those of our sister republics, which need such help, upward toward peace and order. HIS STORY OF WEDDED LIFE

Recital of Series of Intrigues Between Wife and Other Men. Roosevelt's Nephew Among Her Alleged Lovers.

need such help, upward toward peace and order.

As regards the first point we must recognize the fact that in some South American countries there has been much suspicion lest we should interpret the Monroe Doctribe in some way inimical to their interests. Now let it be understood once for all that no just and orderly government on this continent has anything to fear from us. There are certain of the republics south of us which have already reached such a point of stability, order, and prosperity that they are themselves, although as yet hardly consciously, among the guarantors of this doctribe. No stable and growing American republic wishes to see some great non-Amer-WOOSTER, O., Aug. 11 -- (Special.)-Sorrow was turned to fury in Major Taggart's heart so quickly by a laugh this afternoon that a physical encounter between him and C. R. Vose, his wife's nephew, who is an Assistant Army Surgeon, was narrowly averted. Taggart, in reciting how his family was spirited away from him at Fort Leavenworth, was moved to tears. Instantly the Major sprang at the mad who had offended him, and for a minute Judge, lawyers and newspaper men had to restrain the wit-Dess. Vose was reprimanded by the Judge.

Major Taggart occupied the stand the entire day, and laid bare the secrets of his married life, bringing in the names of a Colonel of the United States Army, numerous Captains and Lieutenants and a civilian

He was forced to warn his wife, he said, against associating with Clinton Spencer, of Chicago. He often had words with his wife regarding her association with Captain Bash, and finally he secured from her, he said, a promise to have nothing more to do with him, when later, he testified, she came home at 2 o'clock in the morning, being escorted to the door by Captain Bash, and he shook and slapped his wife to make her tell

#### Colonel Miner's Failing.

At Fort Leavenworth, the witness said Mrs. Taggart, after a dinner one evening. told Miss Berry and the witness how Colonel A. C. Miner, Taggart's superior officer, had made her leg sore from the knee up by rubbing his leg against hers under the table, how another woman had the same experience with Miner, and that the women at the post all nicknamed him "the Leg-Feeler.

"Colonel Miner afterward offered her a rose and saked to come and see her some "I asked my wife about the truth of the story. She admitted the truth, but said: 'The old fool was drunk.' I then threatened to take a gun and blow his brains

Mrs. Taggart laughed heartily at this

"After some further conversation we agreed to say nothing more about it and protect Mr. Miner and the family," said

"I saw my wife and Colonel Miner walk ing in the street together. I thought the Colonel acted in a most frivolous manner and that a man of that character deserved to be killed."

# Captain Bash Found Out.

Major Taggart said he knew Captain Bash both in the States and in Manila. He said: "I told Mrs. Taggart that, as I left the house one day one of the servants said to me: 'Why don't you stay at nome in the afternoons? The third time the servant said: 'If you would come home at 2 o'clock, you would find things that are not right." that a man came to my house after I went away and left before I came

"About ten days after this I saw Bash at my front door, He came in his carriage as we were starting for a drive. Mrs. Taggart and one of the

#### children went with Captain Bash. Miss Shields, the other child and I went in the other carriage. We went to the band concert, and after that to the of-YIELD TO FURY "When I went home Bash's carriage

was at the gate. Some words passed and I ordered Bash to leave and not come back. Mrs. Taggart said, if she and been Mr. Bash, she'd have given me good thrashing for talking as I did We became very angry and I forbade her having anything to do with Cap-tain Bash, She became hysterical. She promised me afterward to keep away

#### Good Night at 3 A. M.

"Again, early in August, I came home late from the office. Mrs. Taggart had gone driving. I retired about 1 o'clock. About 3 A. M. I was awakened by a knocking on the front door. I heard Mr. Bash say goodnight. She admitted It was she. I questioned her about where she had been. She refused to say. I shook her and slapped her on the left cheek with the tips of my fingers. She said she had been driving. I told her I now believed what I heard about her relations with Bash. She once more promised never to go with Bash again.

#### Drunk and Fled Upstairs.

He then detailed the story of how Lieutenant Fortescue brought Mrs. Taggart home intoxicated at 1:39 on the morning of July 1, 1903. She refused to give an account of herself and started to run up stairs, when he grabbed her and pulled both of her skirts off, She jerked away and he pulled the sleeves off her waist. Lieutenant Fortescue is said to be a nephew of President Roosevelt.

Major Taggart said he had especially forbidden his wife to associate with Clinton J. Spencer, of Highland Park, III., as no woman had a reputation after being seen with Spencer.

The courtroom was crowded to suffocation all of the day, a majority of those present being women, who craned their necks and stretched their ears not to miss a syllable of the salacious testimony.

#### Mrs. Taggart Gains a Point.

WOOSTER, Or., Aug. 11 .- At the opening of court today in the Taggart divorce case, Judge Easton, citing authority of the Ohio Supreme Court, ruled out the testimony of Detectives Mabo and Morris, by whom the plaintiff expected to show misbehavior on Mrs. Taggart's part. The ground was that the young man in question, son of a sence Wooster clergyman, had not been named in the pleadings.

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Chief Gritzmacher saves Detective Day from

in the Ross House,

They Must Face the Police Commission to Answer Charges.

#### THREE MEN ARE INVOLVED

Kerrigan and Snow Must Explain Lapse in Mitchell Case and Hartman Junket to Chleago When Ordered Back.

#### DETECTIVES PACE TRIALS.

Scandals and allegations of startling nisconduct on the part of Detectives Kerrigan and Snow have been officially brought to the attention of the Board of Commissioners by Mayor Lane and at a meeting to be held this afternoon the officers will have to explain why they neglected to bring witnesses into the Municipal Court to prosecute Francis Mitchell, charged with larceny in a dwelling.

"Why I was gone to Chicago for two weeks without leave of absence from the Chief, and why I failed to communicate with him during that time," will be the theme on which Detective Hartman will talk before the Police Commissioners,

Patrolman Peterson will be tried on a charge of brutality.

Detectives Kerrigan and Snow, of the headquarters staff, will have to explain their conduct in the case of Francis Mitchell to Mayor Lane and the Police this afternoon in the City Hall Detective Lewis Hartman will also be present to tell why he spent two weeks in the East without communicating to the department, or having leave of ab-

Mayor Lane stated yesterday that Detectives Kerrigan and Snow would



Detective Frank Snow

have to clear themselves of the charge of neglecting to produce witnesses in the Francis Mitchell case, when it was called in the Municipal Court Thursday. for the third time.

# Arrest of Mitchell.

Mitchell was arrested by Detectives Kerrigan and Snow and by them charged with larceny in a dwelling. This occurred Monday, and that night the prisoner secured a spoon which he cell. He nearly succeeded, but was detected by a policeman. He had previously escaped from the City Jail at Taoma, where he was serving a term of 60 days on the rockplie.

A ladies' gold watch was found con-



cealed in Mitchell's sock when he was searched at police headquarters. That Springs. The attempted crime was comit was stolen, is thought to be certain. However, the direct count against him was the theft of a watch and \$15 in money from the room of Leroy Berry,

pal Court three times by Deputy Districi Attorney Haney, the third time being discharged by Judge Cameron for lack of evidence. Detectives Kerrigan and Snow failed for three days to bring Berry into court, and the prosecution was compelled to dismiss There is still a charge of vagrancy against Mitchell.

In their own defense, Kerrigan and Snow state that they did their best to convict Mitchell, but that Berry, the complaining witness, could not be found. They state that he is working on a river steamer, and that although word was left for him to appear it court against the man alleged to have robbed him, he falled to do so. This will be the defense set up by the detectives when they appear before the police commissioners.

#### Detective Hartman's Excuse.

Detective Hartman is the member of the staff who was sent to Chicago after a prisoner, was wired the first day out that the man had been released on habeas corpus proceedings and to return to Portland. A telegram was sent nim at Arlington, Or., in care of the train conductor, but Chief Gritzmacher received no reply. Two weeks passed without a word from Hartman although Mrs. Hartman received occasional letters.

Detective Hartman's defense is that he never received the telegram sent him in care of the conductor, and that he did not wire from Chicago for fear his message would be read and his efforts to recapture his man be ruined. He also declares he wrote a letter to the Chief, but the latter never received it.

Patroiman Ben Peterson will also have a trial this afternoon. He is charged with brutality, it being alleged that he slapped a man on North Third street without any provocation. Peterson is a new officer.

# FEARS LID MAY COME OFF

FOLK MAY ABANDON TRIP TO reply is written, there being two texts-PORTLAND FAIR.

Commissioners at a session to be held Gamblers, Bookmakers and Sunday Law Violators Might Break Out in His Absence.

> JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 11 -- (Speal.)-Although all arrangements have been made for a two weeks' trip to Portland and other points of interest in the West for Governor and Mrs. Folk and the Governor's military staff, to begin September 10, it is improbable that the chief executive will be one of the party, notwithstanding he has been led to look with pleasurable an-ticipations upon such a tour.

Two weeks is a long term of absence for a Democratic Governor with a Republican Lieutenant-Governor in troublesome coup. With the state over and less than a week must decide closed tight on Sunday, gambling and whether a basis of peace is possible. saloon elements alone for two weeks

# ADMIRAL BENHAM IS DEAD

Hero of Rio Janeiro and Member of Schley Inquiry Court.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The death of Rear-Admiral Andrew E. K. Benham, retired, at Lake Mohopae, N. Y., was reported to the Navy Department Andrew Ellicott Kennedy Benham was

New York, April 10, 1822, and married Emma H. Seaman in 1863. He years served in the East India squadron and assisted in the capture of a piratical Chinese junk in which action he was slightly wounded. He served in the home squadron in 1851-2 and at the Naval Chinese junk, June, 1883. He was commissioned lieu-tenant in 1855. Heutenant-commander in 1862, captain in 1875, commodore in 1885,

served in the South Atlantic and West-ern Gulf blockading squadrons and took used in an effort to tunnel out of his part in the battle of Port Royal and other engugements. He was in command of one of the divisions in the Naval display near New York in April, 1893.

The event which contributed most rehis action during the Naval revolt of Admiral Meilo at Rio Janeiro in 1894. He was in command of the American squadron there and, when Melio's fleet fired on American merchant vessels, compelled t to desist by threatening to shoot and to raise the blockade of the city. was a member of the Court of Inquiry into the conduct of Admiral W. S. Schley at Santiago, and was a prize commissioner at Savannah, Ga., in 1898, He was retired in April, 1894.

# FOUR DEATHS FROM HEAT

Combination of Humidity Kills Chicagoans on Streets.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.-Four persons died in this city as a result of the heat and 23 others were prostrated. The mercury did not rise above 90 on the street level, but the high humidity made the day ex-

eedingly uncomfortable.
Eighty-seven degrees was the maximum by the Weather Burran mised for tomorrow or the day following.

# SULPHUR SPRINGS, Tex., Aug 11.

In the public Courthouse Square, chained to a stake, and surrounded by an immense a negro, was burned at the stake today Officers made little attempt to save him protested, and a long, desultory negotia-from the mob. Williams attempted a tion followed. But Japan then was weak. criminal assault on the 14-year-old daugh mitted this morning at a he where the widow lived. An h the town was notified and roused. armed horsemen went in pursuit. In every direction they sought their quarry n the Ross House.

Mitchell was taken into the Munici- brought him back.

# TWO CONDITIONS

Refuses to Give Up Money or Territory.

# PEACE PROSPECT IS BLACK

Witte Will Deliver Reply to Komura Today.

### JAPANESE WILL NOT YIELD

One of Their Delegates Says Komura Would Be Murdered on Return if He Conceded Either Disputed Point.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.-The Lokal Augelger's correspondent at Portsmouth, N. H., cables that he usked Mr. White if the Japanese terms presented a basis for continuing the negotiations and Mr. Witte answered: "Certainly,"

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 11.-Rus sia's reply to the Japanese terms of peace will be delivered by Mr. Witte to Baron Komura at 9:30 o'clock tomorrow. The one in French, the other in English, Upon the two crucial points, indemnity and the ression of the island of Sakhalin, the reply is an absolute nonpossumus. Other points are accepted as a basis for discussion, while others are accepted condi-

tionally. The reply is rather long, because, in enumerating the conditions on which discussion is admitted and those on which consideration is declined, reasons and arguments are given. The Japanese plenipotentiaries are expected to ask for an mmediate adjournment to examine and prepare their reply. Mr. Witte will probably intimate that the Russian plentootentiaries expect the Japanese to display as much expedition as they, "the Russians, have shown in the preparation of their response." Monday, therefore, is expected to be the day on which the real discussion of the negotiations will begin. charge of the executive branch of gov-ernment and a state full of scheming politicians to invent and execute a

herse racing stopped, there is held to The tactics of the Japanese are in-be danger in the Governor's leaving scrutable. They have shown throughout the war their ability to guard their secrets, military, naval and diplomatic, and now not the remotest clue comes from behind their closed doors as to whether they are prepared to make substantial oncessions Silence and secrecy are their watchwords. But, should the conditions as submitted constitute their last word, hope of peace may be regarded as having, disappeared, if the feeling reflected in Russian circles is a true criterion. And that no substantial concessions on the main issues will be made is the be-He was a member of the Schley lief both in Russian and Japanese circles.

# Pessimism in Both Camps.

Tonight in the inner camps of both plenipotentiaries the deepest pessimism inted to the Navy from New reigns. Mr. Witte, it is positively known, York in 1807 and in the succeeding four believes the prospects of an agreement are so remote as to be practically nill. He has no desire to prolong the agony and, instead of fencing when the envoys come together after the Japanese have Academy in the following year, being had the opportunity to examine the repromoted to be passed midshipman in June, 1853. He was commissioned lieuwill not only welcome but will insist upon will not only welcome but will insist upon an immediate discussion of all the proposed bases. So pessimistic is he that he During the Civil War Admiral Benham has already been talking to his colleagues of his plans when the rupture come. Before sailing for home he contemplates a beief visit to Chicago.

> That the Japanese terms, in so far as they touch the main points, will not be withdrawn or materially modified is the opinion of the most competent Japanese authority on the ground who will talk for publication, namely, Mr. Julei Kampei Matsumoto, a member of the Japanese Parliament, who is here as financial emissary of Japan, and who is in close communication with Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira. The reasons he assigns are extremely interesting.

#### Would Kill Komura for Yielding. "The conditions in their broad out-

ines," said he to the Associated Press correspondent tonight, "have been substantially known to us in Japan, and the Russians will be very much mistaken if they imagine the Japanese will not insist upon the two chief points-the indemnity and the cession of Sakhalin. The surrender of either is impossible. If Baron Komura should yield on these points, public feeling in Japan would be so strong that he would be murdered upon his return to Japan. We must be reimbursed for the cost of the war, and we have national claims to Sakhalin which we have never

forgotten. "About 200 years ago the Island was explored by a Japanese, Juzo Konda, who occupied and called it Karafuto, the name bestowed upon it by the aboriginal Inc. race, who at that time also inhabited the Island of Hokkaido. Finally it was discovered by a Russian Captain, who occupled it in the name of Russin. Japan She had neither army nor navy, nor internal organization. Indeed, she was almost on the verge of revolution. Japan could not resist, and the upshot of the whole matter was that Russia one day ended the controversy by announcing that

she would take Sakhalin and give Japan (Concluded on Page 4.)