

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.

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Monroe Doctrine really is... It forbids the settlement of our territory or the exercise of powers on American soil. Its purpose is to secure to this Nation against outside great military powers obtain new footholds in the Western Hemisphere, and partly to secure to our fellow-republics south of us the same chance to develop along their own lines without being oppressed 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 Neutrality.

We cannot permanently adhere 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 aggression 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 aggression 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.

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 Doctrine in some way inimical to their interests. Now let it be understood once for all that we just and orderly government on this continent has anything to fear from us. There are certain of the republics to the south of us which have already reached such a point of stability, order, and prosperity that they are themselves a credit to our country. It is among the guarantors of this doctrine, no stable and growing American republics, that we should have our chief interest. No stable and growing American republics, that we should have our chief interest. No stable and growing American republics, that we should have our chief interest.

Will Not Grab Territory.

It is the interest of all of us on this continent that no event should occur, and in addition to our own Republic there are now already republics in the regions south of us which have reached a point of stability, order, and prosperity that they are themselves a credit to our country. It is among the guarantors of this doctrine, no stable and growing American republics, that we should have our chief interest. No stable and growing American republics, that we should have our chief interest. No stable and growing American republics, that we should have our chief interest.

As to the second point, if a republic to the south of us should attempt to acquire territory, such as, for instance, as wrongful acquisition against the persons of citizens of that republic, our policy is to prevent punishment of the territory, we shall ourselves in good faith try to help those of our sister republics, which need such help, upward toward peace and order.

Given Chautauqua Salute.

"Let us give President Roosevelt the Chautauqua salute at his best." With these words, Bishop John H. Vincent today closed his brief introduction of the President to the Chautauqua Assembly. Instantly 20,000 white handkerchiefs fluttered in the air over the heads of the vast audience in the great amphitheater. It was an inspiring sight, and as President Roosevelt stepped forward smiling, the audience rose as one person and cheered. The President began his address at 11:30.

President Roosevelt arrived here at 8:45 A. M. on a special car over the Chautauqua traction line. The Presidential train arrived at Lakewood at 2:05 A. M., over the Erie Railroad and was placed upon a siding. The trip from East Waverly, the last previous stop, was without special 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 the entrance of the hotel.

At 7 o'clock President Roosevelt appeared on the platform of his car for a breath of fresh air. The rain, which had been falling for several hours, was then coming down in torrents, and the hills about Lakewood reverberated with almost continuous rolls of thunder. The Chautauqua 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 8 o'clock fully 10,000 persons had assembled at the camp theater to secure seats.

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 the carriage 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 Chautauqua 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 13 separate companies. As the President alighted from his carriage he discovered a bright 3-year-old child waving an American flag in the arms of his father.

Defines Monroe Doctrine.

"Ah," said the President, "there 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:

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 Hemisphere 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 death, 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 exercising that right. When we announce a policy such as the Monroe Doctrine we thereby commit ourselves to accepting the consequences of the policy, and these consequences come from time to time after.

TAGGART'S TEARS YIELD TO FURY

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

HIS STORY OF WEDDED LIFE

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

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 man who had offended him, and for a minute, Judge, lawyers and newspaper men had to restrain the witness. 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 where she had been.

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 woman at the post all nicknamed him "Leg-Fixer."

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

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 home in the afternoon?' The third time the servant said: 'If you would find things that are not right,' that a man came to my house after I went away and left before I came home."

"About ten days after this I saw Bash at my front door. He came in his carriage as we were starting for the 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 concert, and after that to the officers' mess."

"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 had been Mr. Bash, she'd have given me a good thrashing for talking as I did. We became very angry and I forbade her having anything to do with Captain Bash. She became hysterical. She promised me afterward to keep away from Bash."

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 back of the head 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."

He then detailed the story of how Lieutenant Fortescue brought Mrs. Taggart home intoxicated at 1:30 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, Ill., 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, O., 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 Mabro 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 Wooster clergyman, had not been named in the pleadings.

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FOLK MAY ABANDON TRIP TO PORTLAND FAIR.

Gamblers, Bookmakers and Sunday Law Violators Might Break Out in His Absence.

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Two weeks is a long term of absence for a Democratic Governor, and a Republican Lieutenant-Governor in charge of the executive branch of government and a state full of scheming politicians to invent a scheme to execute a troublesome coup. With the state closed tight on Sunday, gambling and horse racing stopped, there is held to be danger in the Governor's leaving the saloon elements alone for two weeks.

RUSSIA REJECTS 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 Anzeiger's correspondent at Portsmouth, N. H., cables that he asked Mr. Witte if the Japanese terms presented a basis for continuing the negotiations and Mr. Witte answered: "Certainly."

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 11.—Russia's reply to the Japanese terms of peace will be delivered by Mr. Witte to Baron Komura at 9:30 o'clock tomorrow. The reply is written, there being two texts—one in French, the other in English. Upon the two crucial points, indemnity and the cession of the island of Sakhalin, the reply is an absolute nonplus. Other points are accepted as a basis for discussion, while others are accepted conditionally.

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 immediate adjournment to examine and prepare their reply. Mr. Witte will probably intimate that the Russian plenipotentiaries 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. Neither side wants to indulge in diplomatic sparring. The time for fencing is over and less than a week must decide whether a basis of peace is possible.

The tactics of the Japanese are inscrutable. 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 concessions. 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 belief both in Russian and Japanese circles.

Pessimism in Both Camps.

Tonight in the inner camps of both plenipotentiaries the deepest pessimism reigns. Mr. Witte, it is positively known, believes the prospects of an agreement are so remote as to be practically nil. He has no desire to prolong the agony and, instead of fencing when the envoys come together after the Japanese have had the opportunity to examine the reply, there is strong reason to believe he will not only welcome but will insist upon an immediate discussion of all the proposed bases. So pessimistic is he that he has already been talking to his colleagues of his plans when the rupture comes. Before sailing for home he contemplates a brief 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. Juel Kametani 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 outlines," 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, Juro Konda, who occupied and called it Karafuto, the name bestowed upon it by the aboriginal Ino race, who at that time also inhabited the island of Hokkaido. Finally it was discovered by a Russian Captain, who occupied it in the name of Russia. Japan protested, and a long, desultory negotiation followed. But Japan then was weak. 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

AMIRAL 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 Mohopau, N. Y., was reported to the Navy Department today. He was a member of the Schley Court of Inquiry.

Andrew Elliott Kennedy Benham was born in New York, April 19, 1832, and married Emma H. Seaman in 1862. He was appointed to the Navy from New York in 1857 and in the succeeding four 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 1862-3 and at the Naval Academy in the following year, being promoted to be passed midshipman in June, 1863. He was commissioned lieutenant in 1862, lieutenant-commander in 1862, captain in 1875, commodore in 1885, rear-admiral in February, 1890.

During the Civil War Admiral Benham served in the South Atlantic and Western Gulf blockading squadrons and took part in the battle of Port Royal and other engagements. He was in command of one of the divisions in the Naval display near New York in April, 1884. The event which contributed most recently to Admiral Benham's fame was his action during the Naval revolt of Admiral Mello at Rio Janeiro in 1891. He was in command of the American squadron there and, when Mello's fleet fled on American merchant vessels, compelled Mello to threaten to shoot down the tower to raise the blockade of the city. He was a member of the Court of Inquiry into the conduct of Admiral W. S. Schley at Santiago, and was a peace commissioner at Savannah, Ga., in 1895. 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 exceedingly uncomfortable.

Eighty-seven degrees was the maximum recorded by the Weather Bureau. No relief is promised for tomorrow or the day following.

Negro Burned at Stake.

SULPHUR SPRING, Tex., Aug. 11.—In the public Courthouse Square, chained to a stake, and surrounded by an immense crowd of excited Texans, James Williams, a negro, was burned at the stake today. Officers made little attempt to save him from the mob. Williams attempted a criminal assault on the 14-year-old daughter of a widow living near Sulphur Springs. The attempted crime was committed this morning at a house near where the widow lived. An hour later the town was notified and roused, and armed horsemen went in pursuit. In every direction they sought their quarry until finally one posse overtook him and brought him back.

Detective John Kerrigan.

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