ON VITAL ISSUES

President Roosevelt's Speech at Chautaugua.

WARNING TO THE TRUSTS

If They Persist in Violating and Obstructing Law, Drastic Measures May Be Passed-Santo Domingo's Affairs.

(Continued from First Page.)

sary to exercise the police power as to show charity and heighal generosity. But some-tiling can even now be done toward the end in view. That something, for inviance, this Nation has aiready done as regards Cubs, and is how trying to do as regards Santo Dumingo. There are few things in our his-tery in which we should take more genuine tory in which we should take more genuine pride than the way in which we liberated Cuba, and then, instead of instantly abanchaos, stayed in direction of the affairs of the island until we had put it on the right path, and finally gave it free-form and helped it as it started on the life of an independent republic.

Santo Donsingo's Sad Pilght.

Sento Domingo has now made an appeal to us to help it in turn, and not only every principle of wisdom but every generous indinct within us bids us respond to the an-The conditions in Santo Domingo have for a number of years grown from had to until recently all society was on the verge of dissolution. Fortunately just at this time a wise ruler sprang up in Santo Do-mingo, who, with his colleagues, saw the agers threatening their beloved country, d appealed to the friendship of their great d powerful neighbor to help them. The mediate threat came to them in the shape foreign intervention. The previous rulers Santo Domingo had reckiessly incurred bis and owing to her internal disorders a had coused to be able to provide means paying the debia. The patience of hereign creditors mad become exhausted, and least one foreign nation was on the point intervention and was only prevented from excepting by the unofficial assurance of a Government that it would their arrive help Santo Dominge in her hour of need, the debts incurred some were just while dangers threatening their beloved country, to help Santo Dominge in ner nour or need of the debts incurred some were just while some were not of a character which really genders it obligatory on, or proper for, Santo Domingo to pay them in full. But she could not pay any of them at all unless some gta-

rdingly the Executive Department of Accordingly the Executive Department of our Government negotiated a treaty under which we are to try to help the Dominican propie to straighten out their finances. This treaty is pending before the Senate, whose consent to it is necessary. In the meantime we have made a temperary arrangement which will last until the Senate has laid time to take action upon the treaty. Under this arrangement we see to the honest administration of the custom-houses, collecting the revenues, turning over 45 percent to the Government for running expenses and putting the other 55 per cent into a safe deposit for equitable division among safe deposit for equitable division among various creditors, whether European or American, accordingly as, after investigation.

heir claims seem just

American, accordingly as, after investigation their claims seem just.

Effect of American Control.

The custom-houses offer well-nigh the only sources of revenue in Santo Dominge, and the different revolutions usually have as their real aim the obtaining possession of these custom-houses. The mere fact that we are protecting the custom-houses and honesty has completely discouraged gil revolutionary movement, while it has already produced such an increase in the revenue that the government is actually setting more from the 48 per cent that we turn over to it than hit got formerly when it took the entire revenue. This is enabling the poor, harassed people of Santo Domingo more move to turn their attention to industry and to be free from the curse of interminable revolutionary disturbance. It offers to all bons fide creditors, American and European, the poly really good channes to obtain that me which they are justly entitled, while it in return gives to Santo Domingo the only opportunity of defense against claims which it bught not to pay—for now if it meets the items of the Santo Domingo the only opportunity of defense against claims which it bught not to pay—for now if it meets the items of the Santo Domingo the only opportunity of defense against claims which it bught not to pay—for now if it meets the items of the Santo Domingo the only opportunity of defense against claims which it bught not to pay—for now if it meets the items of the Santo Domingo the only opportunity of defense against claims which it bught not to pay—for now if it meets the items of the Santo Domingo the only opportunity of defense against claims which it bught not to pay—for now if it meets the items of the Santo Domingo the only opportunity of defense against claims which it bught not to pay—for now if it meets the items of the Santo Domingo the only opportunity of defense against claims which it is offer to opposition to the treaty will probably come from dishonest areality will probably forme from dishonest areality will probably the

already given to the people of Cuba. It will be doubly to our discredit as a nation if we fall to take advantage of this chance: for it will be of damage to ourselves, and, above all, it will be of incalculable damage to Santo Domingo. Every consideration of wise policy, and above all, every consideration of large generosity, bids us meet the retion of large generosity, bids us meet the re-quest of Santo Domingo as we are now try-

Corporations Which Defy Laws.

Be spuch for one feature of our foreign policy. New for one feature of our domestic policy. One of the main features of our National governmental policy should be the effort to secure adequate and effective au-pervisory and regulatory control over all great corporations doing an interstate busi-ness. Much of the legislation simed to prevent the evils connected with the enormous development of these great corporations has been ineffective, parity because it aimed at doing too much, and parity because it did most confer on the Government a reality efficient method of holding any sullty corporation to account. The effort to prevent all restraint of competition, whether harmful or beneficial, has been ill-judged; what is needed is not so much the effort to prevent combination as a vigilant and effective cor-

or beneficial, has been ill-judged, what is medied is not so much the effort to prevent combinations as significant and effective control of the combinations formed, so as to secure just and equitable dealing on their part alike toward the public generally, toward their subject of the combinations of the combinations formed, so as to secure just and equitable dealing on their part alike toward the public generally, toward their subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the wage-workers in their employ.

Under the present laws we have in the last four years accomplished much that is of substantial value; but the difficulties in the way have been so great as to prove that further legislation; is advisable. Many corporations show themselves honorably destrous to obey the law; but unfortunately some corporations, and very wealthy ones at that, exhaust every effort which can be suggested by the highest ability, or secured by the highest ability or its ability of the part of the same of the same of the same is control of these corporations, but the business world generally and the county; which are the same of the

11:55.

undoubtedly harm the country, and above all harm the men of large means, by the just, but sometimes misquided, popular indignation to which it gives rise.

The consolidation in the form of what are popularly called truets of corporate interests of immense value has tended to produce unfair restraints of trade of an oppressive character, and these unfair restraints tend to crear great artificial monopolies. The violations of the law known as the anti-trust law, which was meant to meet the conditions thus arising, have more and more become canined to the larger combinations, the very ones against whose policy of the law was chiefly directed. Many of these combinations by secret methods and by protracted illigation are still unwisely seeking to avoid the consequences of their lilegal action. to avoid the consequences of their illegal

Time for Leniency Past.
The Government has very properly exer cised moderation in attempting to enforce he criminal provisions of the statute; but It has become our conviction that in some cases, such as that of at least certain of the beefparkers recently indicted in Chicago, it is impossible longer to show leniency. Moreover, if the existing law proves to be inadequate, so that under established rules of evidence clear violations may not be readily proved, defiance of the law must inevitably lead to further legislation. Thus legislation may be more drawtic than I would prefer. If so, it must 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 law as it stands, by every device, legal and illegal. Very many of it has become our conviction that in some combinations in arriving to prevent the enforcement of the law as it stands, by every
device, legal and illegal. Very many of
these men seem to think that the alternative
is simply between submitting to the mild
kind of governmental control we advocate
and the absolute freedom to do whatever
they think best. They are greatly in error.
Either they will have to submit to reasonable supervision and regulation by the National authorities, or else they will ultimately have to submit to governmental action of a far more drastic type. Personally, I think our people would be most unwise if they let any exasperation due to
the acts of certain great corporations drive
them into drastic action, and I should eppose such action. But the great corporations are themselves to blame if by their
opposition to what is legal and just they
foster the popular feeling which tells for
such drastic action.

Closer Supervision Needed.

Closer Supervision Needed.

Some great corporations resort to every of the law impossible, and their obstructive of the law impossible, and their obstructive tactics and refusal to acquiesce in the policy of the law have taxed to the utmost the machinery of the Department of Justice. In my judgment Congress may well inquire whether it should not seek other means for carrying into effect the law. I believe that all corporations engaged in interstate commerce should be under the supervision of the National Government. I do not believe in taking steps hastly or rashly, and it may be that all that is necessary in the immediate future is to pass an interstate commerce bill conferring upon some branch of the executive government the power of efdiste future is to pass an interstate commerce bill conferring upon same branch of the executive government the power of effective action in remedy the abuses in connection with railway transportation. But in the end, and in my Jodgment at a time not very far off, we shall have to, or at least we shall find that we ought to take further action as regards all corporations doing interstate Eucliness. The enormous increase in interstate trade, resulting from the industrial development of the law quarter of a century, makes it proper that the Federal Government should, so far as may be measury to carry into effect its National policy, assume a degree of administrative centred of these great corporations. It may well be that we shall find that the only effective way of exercising this supervision is to require all corporations engaged in interstate commerce to produce proof satisfactory, say, to the Department of Commerce, that they are not parties to any centract or combination or engaged in

of Commerce, that they are not parties to any contract or combination or engaged in any monopoly in interestate trade in violation of the anti-trust law and that their con-duct on certain other specified points is proper; and, moreover, that these corpora-tions shall agree, with a penalty of forfeiture of their right to engage in such commerce, to furnish any evidence of any kind as to their trade between the states whenever so reducted by the Dengriment of Commerce.

ciews of the Senate we shall ourselves the views of the Senate we shall ourselves the company of the Senate we shall ourselves the amount of the senate we shall ourselves the amount are improper are paid. Indeed, the only offective opposition to the treaty will probably come from dishonest careditors, foreign and american, and from the professional revolts of the creditors of the island liself. We have already good reasen to believe that some of the creditors who do not dare expose their claims to honest scrutilty are endeavoring to stir up opposition to the restry both in Santo Domingo and here, traveling that is one place or the other it may be possible to secure either the rejection of the trenty or else its amendment in such fashion as to be tantamount to restrict the course taken, stability and order and all the benedit of peace are at last coming to Santo Domingo, all danger, of foreign intervention has crassed, and there is all revention has crassed, and there is all revention has crassed, and there is all revention has crassed, and there is a like the proper difficulties with foreign govered in serious and the revent of the instrument of the secure the island, or else may be foreed tissued of the foreign border the resemble of the secure the proper demonstration of the resemble, and the instrument against demands for unjust debta.

The present method prevents there being any need of our establishing any kind of protectional cover the Island and gives the people of Santo Domingo the wame chance of we fail to take advantage of this chance for its fail to take advantage of this chance for its will be of deathy to our discredit as a native, we fail to take advantage of this chance for its will be of death to the people of Cuba. It will be deathed to the course and therefore its proper the listend and gives the people of Cuba. It will be deathed to the course and therefore to

A vital factor in the success of any enterprise is the guiding intelligence of the man at the top, and there is need in the inisrest of an of us to encourage rather than to discourage the activity of the exceptional men who guide average men an that their labor may result in increased production of the kind which is demanded at the time. Normally we help the wageworker, we help the man of small means, by making conditions such that the man of exceptional business ability receives an exceptional reward for that ability. But while instituting with all sumphasis upon this, it is also true that experience has shown that when there is no governmental restraint or supervision, some of the exceptional men use their energies, not in wars which tell against this common good, but in wars which tell against this common good, and that by so doing they not only wrong smaller and less able men—whether wage-workers or small producers and traders—but force other men of exceptional abilities themselves to do what is wrong under penalty of failing behind in the keen race for success. There is need of legislation to strive to meet such shuses. At one time or in one place this legislation may take the form of factory laws and employers liability law. Under other conditions it may take the form of dealing with the franchises which derive their value from the great of the expresentatives of the people. It may be almed at the manifold abuses, far-reaching in their effects, which spring from over-tapitalisation. Or it may be necessary to meet such conditions as those with which I am now dealing and to strive to procure proper supervision and regulation by the National Government of all great corporations engaged in interstate commerce or doing an interprate business.

There are good people who are afraid of each type of legislation; and much the same

nmulable principles of justice.
The President finished speaking at

OVATIONS ON JOURNEY HOME

People Brave Storms to Greet Much-Loved President

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. IL-President Roosevelt, on his return tri Chautauqua to his Oyster Bay passed today and tonight through three states-New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. At every station where a stop was made he was accorded a greeting as affectionate as it was enthusiastic. Along the entire route this afternoon and this evening rain fell heavily, but the storm seemed to have little effect on the determination of the people to see the Presi dent, and, if possible, to hear him speak. During the afternoon the President made brief addresses from the rear platform of his car at Salamanca. Hornellsville, El-mira and Waverly, N. Y. At Hornells-ville the President touched upon the horrors of the yellow-fever spidemic now raging in New Orleans. He said:

The City of New Orleans is suffering in its contest with yellow fever and no one who has not been through an epidemic or the threat of an epidemic of the kind can appreciate the full horror that it brings. The National Government is now doing whatever it can to help New Orleans. As yet that sympathy is limited simply to the action of the medical branch. We stand ready to help that great city at any time, and I know that the people's sympathy goes out to the people of New Sorleans and Louislans as they battle valiantly against the fee that has come upon them.

Every station on the line of the Eric Railroad from Hornelisville to this point The City of New Orleans is suffering in it Railroad from Hornellsville to this point was thronged with people. At one or two places, where the train slowed down but did not stop, the President waved his hand to the crowds, which broke into cheers as the special passed.

Good Word for Firemen.

At Elmira, where a convention of voldent addressed his brief remarks to them. He said:

In greeting all of you, I want to may a word of special greeting to the members of the Firemen's Association that have met her within the last day or two. In our moder within the last day or two. In our modern industrial life things are sometimes made so sany that the hardier qualities almost amount to atrophy. Therefore, it is fine to see men who have taken up a profession which calls for the exercise of every ounte of courage and coolness and provises a man can have. Those are good qualities to develop in a nation, and I am mighty gind to see any of our people who develop them. There are certain classes of our people, such as firemen, most of those employed on railroads, the lighthouse and life-saving services, who by the very wrong to any other nation as I should prote against an individual's doing such wrong, h we should be strong enough to hold our ow

Before the President left Lakewood, the private car of Frederick D. Underwood, president of the Eric Railway, was atpresident of the Eric Railway, was at-tached to the special train. On board were Mr. Underwood, Second Vice-Presi-dent C. A. Richardson and General Man-ager J. C. Stuart, who accompanied the train to Jersey City. Every precaution possible was taken by the Eric officials to insure the President a safe journey A pilot locomotive was run ahead of the train over the entire route, and another locomotive followed the special at a distance of a few miles to be ready in case of emergency. All track work was suspended along the lines ten minutes before the special was due to arrive at any point where work was in progress, and freight trains going either way were stopped to permit the special to pass. Extra partols were placed special to pass. Extra patrols were pla on the track to guard against accidents by washouts.
The train is scheduled to arrive in Jer-

sey City at I o'clock A. M. There it will be sidetracked and the President will be afforded an opportunity to get a com-fortable rest until morning. At 9:00 Witte's action tonight in authorizing his o'clock tomerrow morning, the President secretary, Mr. Kastrovitch to give out lect any treaty that is negotiated. is due to arrive at Oyster Bay

LESTER K. OAKLEY DISAPPEARS WITHOUT IT.

In Missive She Calls Her Husband a Cold-Blooded Murderer Through His Brutality.

Lester K. Oakley, supposed to be a college graduate with rich relatives in the East, has disappeared and has not been seen since last week. He deposited a valise in a cigar store at 151 Sixth street filled with his personal effects and letters, and since that time has not been heard from. A scathing letter from his wife has caused his friends to think that he has committed some rush deed. In a letter from his wife, dated at Joplin. Mo., June 29, she says "Your repentance has come too late. Through your brutal treatment and the annoyance of your family my baby Kenneth died. He was buried two weeks ago this morning. I shall always remember that you are his cold-blooded murderer urged on by your I am done with you and have d my lawyer to proceed with the e. Your class picture I will send olks. livorce. as soon as possible. Now that you are rid of the baby be satisfied with the misery endured by me in a vain endeavor to save the little one, the poor baby I loved to distraction. One tiny little hand and arm thrown up to protect its shrinking figure from the blows felt by its mother. I cannot forget or forgive. I have long since ceased to believe in your recognizer. repentance. Knowing you caused his death, wilfully, deliberately, how can you deepen my grief by asking for me now that I am alone?

From the above, many pitiful parts of which have been left out, it is supposed that something has befallen Oakley letter is addressed to 461 Glisan street. The police so far have not investigated the case thoroughly enough to find whether Oakley is still in the city or not.

Must Repair Ferry-Boat.

The new Albina ferryboat Lionel R. Webster which has been in commission only a short time, will have to be placed

(Continued from First Page.) the Chishima (Kurile) Islands, which Japan already owned.

Japan Will Yield Nothing. "Japan has no desire to humiliate Russia more than is necessary, and even now is seeking to avoid wounding Russia's sensibilities, but public opinion Japan is absolutely so firm upon the main issues that no Japanese statesman could possibly dare to withdraw the terms which have been proposed as the basis of

"The Japanese government has only asked what, according to Japanese ideas, are considered most moderate terms. A strong party in Japan favored claiming not only Sakhalin, the Liaotung Peninsula, protectorate over Corea and the evacuation of Manchuria, but also the cession to Japan of the territory around the mouth of the Amur."

RUSSIA SOLID WITH WITTE

All Parties Unite in Declaring Japan's Terms Impossible.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 12-(2:55 A. M.)-The news of the speedy comple tion of Mr. Witte's reply came as a surprise to the Russian public, as a delay at least until Monday was anticipated to permit a consultation at Peterhof. Though Mr. Witte had ample powers to draft a reply at Portsmouth, the Foreign Office shared the view that the response would be withheld until Monday. Mr. Witte's initiative and decision have evoked the admiration of the Russians, as they are used to delays in matters of a similar nature.

Japans' demands, as predicted, have served to array the Russian government and people under the same banner for the first time since the beginning of the war, and it is evident that Mr. Witte will find almost solid support at his back in whatever answer he may make to Baron Komura's note.

The government permitted and encouraged the publication of the full Associated Press dispatch containing the Jap arese conditions, which, like a flery cross rallied disunited Russian clans, Conservatives, Liberals and Radicals. With scarcely an exception, every voice is raised in urging the government to hold out against Japan's principal demands.

The Associated Press yesterday talked with leading men of various classes, not only public officials, but lawyers, doctors merchants and journalists, and all declared that a continuation of war would be better than the acceptance of such terms. The same spirit is manifested in almost every newspaper of Russia, the Radical organs ranging alongside of the Novoe Vremya, while the Russ today declares;

"In these Japanese conditions all hope of peace has vanished."

Indignation also is growing over what is regarded as a doubtful procedure on the part of the Japanese with regard to their credentials, and many are asking what is the real reason underlying their

ACCEPTS SOME OF THE TERMS

But Witte Has Not Asked for Armistice, Says His Spokesman.

secretary, Mr. Kastrovitch, to give out ject any treaty that is negotiated. an interview is indicative of Russia's willingness to meet Japan's demands as nearly as possible. Mr. Kastrovitch gave Count Witte's official sanction to the following statement: "There will be a meeting of the con-

ference at the navy-yard about 10 o'clock tomorrow, at which Mr. Witte will present Russia's answer to Japan's proposition. That answer will say that some of the conditions of peace are satisfactory and some rejected. I can't specify just which are and which are not satisfactory; all I can say on that subject is that those conditions which are compatible with the honor and dignity of Russia will be accepted with certain restrictions, and that those which are incompatible will be rejected."

Is the inference to be drawn that the Russian answer is in the form of a counter proposition?"

'Not at all. It is an answer and not a proposition," responded Mr. Kastro-"Do you expect this answer to lead to

peace? "I hope so," was the reply, "Is it true that Russia asked for an

armistice and that the request has been denied by Japan " he was asked. "There is no truth in that," he replied. "Russia has not asked for an armistice and I have no knowledge of any

MORE HOPEFUL OF RESULT

intention on her part to do so."

Peace Party in Russia Believes Conference Will Agree.

ST. PETERSBURG. Aug. 11 .- (Special.) -Advocates of peace are growing more hopeful and influential, according to Count Koutomsoff, who said today:

"The question of peace has ceased to be political and has become financial. Mr. Witte's appointment as Peace Envoy has proved that the Czar so understands the matter. Mr. Witte knows thoroughly Russian resources and can elaborate honorable and unburdensome terms of peace. If Japan gains by the peace terms money, glory, Corea and Port Arthur, It should not insist upon taking Russia's territory also, thus making us its hereditary enemies, while by continuing the war it may lose all.

"The Czar wants peace because the present uncertainty is paralyzing business and taking employment away from milllons of workers, thus belping forward the revolutionary propaganda. The present riots in Riga and the widespread agitation are caused by hungry men. But cession of territory and the payment of a burdensome indemnity would dissatisfy the people more."

TERMS SENT TO THE EMPEROR

Russian Officials Busy Translating Cipher Messages.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug II.—Today has been given over in the Foreign Office to a literal and careful deciphering of the Japanese terms and to putting them into proper form for transmission to the Enperor without loss of time and subsequently to a preliminary consultation be.

The election expenses will be met by private subscription.

A bad impression has been created by Swedish attempts to influence ignorant people by spreading abroad Swedish proclamations translated into the Norwegian language. These proclamations declare that Norway will be in danger of con-

tween Count Lamsdorff, Minister of For eign Affairs, and other high officials. Little, however, has been accomplished In the way of formulating an answer em-bodying advice to Mr. Witte. The full Japanese terms in detail were

ot contained in one message, but com-prised several, all of which had to be eciphered, and it was comparatively late in the day before the matter was finally in shape for the serious and profo amination which dia gravity and serious portent renders imperative. Consequently the examination of the conditions as a whole could not begin until more than 12 hours after the arrival of the first

The terms were sent to the Emperor at Poterhof today and although communi-cations passed between the Foreign Of-fice and Peterhof during the day, Count

Lamsdorff did not go thither.

Despite the fact that Mr. Witte has sufficiently broad powers to give Russia's answer to the Japanese, it was declared at the Foreign Office today that he would have to wait before so doing uptil advised from here after the terms. until advised from here after the terms had been thoroughly considered. Their examination is being pushed with the greatest rapidity consistent with the se-

sness of the matter in hand, hile the Associated Press v formed this morning in several quarters, though not officially, that the terms upon the first reading appeared to be unexpectedly excessive, later in the day it was said that the first conceptions might possibly be erroneous and that a more careful study of the terms showed that re not so severe as at first

WITTE SCORES GOOD POINT

Shows His Powers Are Greater Than

Those of Komura. PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. II.-A very remarkable state of affairs exists regarding the credentials of the Japanese plent-potentiaries, and the end is not yet. Notwithstanding yesterday's official statement that with the exchange of credentials all difficulties on that point had been removed the Associated Press learns auhoritatively that the matter is still in

After the failure of Baron Komura to produce his credentials at the first session on Wednesday, an English copy was communicated to Mr. Witte, with the statement that it was a copy, but the paper was in no wise attested. At yester-dar's session Baron Komura submitted the original in Japanese, but, of course, mber of the Russian mission could

Witte's credentials, on the con-Mr. trary, while in Russian, were accomwhich bore the signature of Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Witte has returned to Baron Komura the copy of the latter's credentials, in the expecta-tion that he would forthwith receive an attested copy of the translation, but up to noon today he had received noth-

ferred upon the two sets of plenipo-tentiaries raises a delicate point and one of the greatest moment. In the Russian credentials the Emperor of Russia pledged his word of honor to sign any treaty which meets the approval of Mr. Witte. The power con-ferred upon Mr. Witte to conclude a treaty of peace is absolute. No restrictions are made. The ratification of the Emperor is pledged in advance. Baron Komura's credentials, on the contrary, specifically provide that any treaty lated by Baron Komura m ceive the imperial ratification of the Emperor of Japan. They involve the reservation on the part of the Emperor of Japan of the right to reject the treaty. This divergence in the character of dentials is so vital that Mr. Witte has communicated to Baron Komura an offi-cial diplomatic note wherein he notifies the Japanese chief envoy that, while he stands ready to exercise the full powers nferred upon him, in view of the limitation placed upon the powers of Japan's chief negotiation, he regards it as only proper that he should consider his powers limited in the same way. In other words, unless the powers of Baron Komura are dants. increased to make them coequal with

Mr. Sato, when asked by the Associated Press concerning the matter, replied that the official statement issued yesterday concerning credentials covered the matter. He declined to admit that any news issue had been raised. Some feeling of irritation is displayed by the Japanese over the publication of the peace condi-

"We understood," said one of them. "that the peace terms were to be considered in the naval stores building at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, and not in the

newspapers. question of the credentials has been amicably adjusted upon the assurance of the Japanese that the powers granted Baron Komura were in the regular form always employed by Japan Mr. Witte will not pursue the matter further. It is believed that his object in presenting his note on the subject was that it might go into the record of the conference to show that the widely published intimations from Japanese sources before the conference that the powers granted him would not be full and ample were not only with-out foundation, but that his powers were n fact greater than those bestowed upor

REFERENDUM ON DISSOLUTION OF UNION ON SUNDAY.

Great Task to Bring Out Vote, Which Will Be Strong for Independence-Efforts of Sweden.

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 11.-(Special.)-Throughout Norway great exertions are being put forth to secure the widest pos-sible participation next Sunday in the referendum on the question of the dissolution of the union with Sweden. The dif-ficulties in the way of securing a full vote are rather formidable.

Because of the long distances in rural districts and the short time that has been given for arousing the people to the importance of the occasion, it will be a serious task to get many country-men away from their homes. Large numberg of peasants are employed at this time of the year on farms far up in the mountains. Many residents of the cities are absent from home on their annual vacations. The fisheries and the great shipping interests of the country have taken thousands away to see.

taken thousands away to sea.

In spite of all these difficulties, however, a heavy poll is expected. In many places that have been canvassed, every man on the list of electors will vote and will deglare against the union. There are 150.000 electors in Norway, of whom 52 res 450,000 efectors in Norway, of whom 52 per cent voted in the last election of the Storthing. It is now expected that the poll next Sunday will be still greater, in spite of the awkward circumstances un-der which it is taken. All political parties are co-operating in the work, and are in hearty accord in all respects. The railways and steamships will transport electors without cost to the voting places.

The election expenses will be private subscription. A bad impression has been created.
Swedish attempts to influence ignorant people by spreading abroad Swedish proclamations translated into the Norwegian language. These proclamations declare

Cramps & Dysentery



Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

reputation. At all druggists and grocers, or direct. At all bottle, Medical booklet free. Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.

quest by the great powers of Europe if it attempts to maintain its independence.

OFFER TO TELL ALL. Benson Wanted to Escape Prosecu-

tion by Government.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11 .- (Spe cial.)—John A. Benson, accordinformation in Government stands ready to give land-fraud avidence for the Government on co that the charges against dropped. The Federal auti however, do not seem to want Federal authorities, to turn state's evidence, and they say that they do not regard his testimony

as necessary. Benson, along with F. A. Hyde and other San Francisco men, is under dictment for land frauds in Californ The trials are soon to be held at Wash-

ington, D. C. It is said that Benson has letters which, if produced in court, would be damaging to Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, who was recently convicted story is that just before the Mitchell trial, at Portland, Benson offered his evidence to the Government, making the offer through Secret Service Agent Burns, who has done the main part the work in establishing the case and collecting the evidence in California and Oregon. Further, Benson is allexed to have made an offer to testify against Hyde and the other Califor-nians, provided that in producing the letters and furning state's evidence he be given immunity from further prose-

Francis J. Heney, the successful prosecutor of the rich and influential people charged with land frauds against the Federal Government, has returned from Pertland for a few days of work in attending to urgent matters connected with his private law prac-tice in this city. He was questioned today concerning Benson's offer to turn

state's evidence, and he said:
"Whether Benson did or did not offer to turn state's evidence is a matter that I am in no position to talk about I have heard a story to that effect go ing the rounds, but I do not care to comment on it. The fact that Benson has letters in which Senator Mitchell figures was brought out in the suit of an Oregon man named Page to recover \$10,000 from Benson as his commission in land transactions. Those letters were not needed to convict Mitchell." Mr. Heney is not discouraged over the disagreement of the juries at Portland in the case of Congressman Will-lamson and his two associate defen-

"I will return to Ore he says, "and I will begin the third trial of Congressman Williamson without delay. With that case out of the way, will come the trial of Congressman Binger Hermann, of Oregon Following this, I will take up the Blue Mountain Reserve case, in which Mitchell, Williamson and Hermann are all charged with fraudulent and illegal acts against Uncle Sam's timber do-

Mr. Heney and Governor George C. Pardee are still corresponding about the fraudulent manipulation of state school lands in California and in which Heney is confident that Benson, Hyde and their associates figured. Hency has told the Governor that thousands of acres of state school lands have

been fraudulently taken up. "The Federal Court proceedings against Hyde and his associates resulting in this indictment," says Mr. Hency, "reveal plainly where 120,000 acres of school lands were fraudulent ly obtained. I shall see Pardee this week in regard to the lands."

IS BURIED WITHOUT POMP Archbishop Chapelle's Body Laid in

Crypt of Cathedral.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 11 .- Following a solemn requiem mass, partici-pated in principally by down-town members of the church, the body of Archbishep Chapelle was laid to rest today, the Jate of interment having been advanced a day, in view of the fact that the health authorities considered it unwise to have a public funeral which would have the effect of drawing together an immense assemblage of people from all parts of the

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KILAURA AGAIN ACTIVE. HONOLULU, May 7.—There is marked activity in the Volcano of Kilauca. The flow of lava is increasing, and a rising in the crater gives indications that there may be an overflow. Reduced first-class ticket to Honolulu, steamer Alameda salling August 19. \$125 round trip. Full information \$3 Market street, San Francisco.

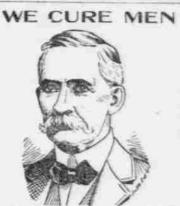
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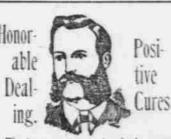
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