

## TERMS ARRANGED ON THREE POINTS

### Conference for Peace Makes Progress.

### HARD NUTS YET TO CRACK

### Deadlock May Come on Sakhalin Cession.

### WITTE WINS AN ADVANTAGE

### Japan Agrees Both Belligerents Must Leave Manchuria—Pro-rotector Over Corea and Cession of Railroad.

### AGREED ON BY PEACE CONFERENCE.

Japan's preponderating influence in Corea. Both Russia and Japan to evacuate Manchuria, respect the territorial integrity of China and maintain equal rights of all nations in that province. Russia to cede to China the Chinese Eastern Railway from Harbin southward.

### PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 14.—Al-

though very rapid progress was made with the peace negotiations today, three of the 12 articles which constitute the Japanese conditions of peace having been agreed to by Mr. Witte and Baron Rosen on behalf of Russia, neither of the two articles to which Mr. Witte in his reply returned an absolute negative was reached. The crisis, therefore, is still to come. It may be reached tomorrow, as the session of Sakhalin comes fifth in the list. The three "wholes found" as they are officially designated in the brief communications authorized to be given to the press, which were disposed of today, are in substance as follows:

First—Russia's recognition of Japan's "preponderating influence" and special position in Corea, which Russia henceforth agrees to outside of her sphere of influence. Japan binding herself to recognize the suzerainty of the reigning family, but with the right to give advice and assistance to improve the civil administration of the empire.

Second—Mutual obligation to evacuate Manchuria, each to surrender all special privileges in that province, mutual obligation to respect the "territorial integrity" of China and to maintain the principle of equal rights of all nations to that province (the open door).

Third—The cession to China of the Chinese Eastern Railway from Harbin southward.

There was never any question about the acceptance on the part of Mr. Witte of these articles, the first two covering in more emphatic form the constitution of Japan in the diplomatic struggle which preceded hostilities.

### Railroad Is Indirect Indemnity.

The cession of the railroad, the building of which cost Russia an immense sum, estimated by some at between \$100,000,000 and \$200,000,000, to China, Japan and China, therefore, arrange between themselves the method by which the former is to be remunerated, and, through this financial operation, Japan might have a very considerable portion of her claim for the "expenses of the war" liquidated. The railway is ostensibly the property of the Russo-Chinese Bank, although built by government money advanced through the bank, and on its completion operated, managed and protected by the Russian government. Japan cannot take the railroad herself. To place herself in Russia's shoes regarding the railroad would be militarily to control the destinies of the three provinces of Manchuria, which she has promised to return to China. But Japan is entitled to reimbursement for the expenses to which she has been put in restoring the railroad below the present position of Lintsevitch's army, rebuilding the bridges and narrowing the gauge. If China could not find the money, some other power or powers might do so, and the road would become hypothecated to the powers which advanced the money, as other Chinese roads are to these "wholes advanced" the money for their construction. It was Mr. Witte himself who organized the Russo-Chinese Bank in 1896, and who has always been considered the real organizer of the Chinese Eastern Company, Mr. Belg, the attorney for the Russo-Chinese Bank, which owns practically all of the shares of the road, is attached to the conference today.

Both sessions of the conference today are described as "amicable." There were several slight jars, but none of them was serious. The plenipotentiaries are showing admirable temper. The change in the weather may be partially responsible for the severity manifested at the conference table, but it would be probably too much to say that the fact of such a gentle negotiation had been affected by high degree of temperature and a few thousand mosquitoes.

### Reach Stumbling Block Today.

Tomorrow in the ordinary proceedings of the conference table, a treaty of peace should be reached, as after Fort and the leases of Liao Tung, which are included in article 4 and which Mr. Witte is undoubtedly prepared with slight modifications, to accept, comes article 5—the cession of Sakhalin. But it is by no means certain that, when this obstacle is reached, it will be post-poned until all the articles on which agreement is more easily possible are disposed of. If this course is allowed, and the Associated Press has high authority for the opinion that it will be, it will in a disposition to put off the real struggle to the very last and the longer the conference endures the brighter the prospects of a treaty are likely to become. "Every day they sit," said a very high authority, "increases the chances of peace."

### RUSSIA PUTS ON BOLD FRONT

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 14.—The Associated Press is in a position to declare that practically the only hope entertained in high Russian official quarters for a peace agreement at the conference at Portsmouth lies in the expectation that Japan will recede materially from her terms as published. Official and public sentiment regarding the possibilities of peace outlined to the Associated Press by an official who has constant and close relations with the highest authorities is as follows:

"That the terms are regarded in their entirety as quite impossible of acceptance and close scrutiny has not removed the very unfavorable impression their first

## POISON ENOUGH FOR TEN SCORE

### Chemical Analysis of Ale and Stomach Show Its Presence.

### MRS. VAN DRAN MURDERED

### Not a Clew Is Discovered Leading Toward the Perpetration of the Crime Which Caused the Death of a Woman.

### Russia's Diplomatic Victory.

In the discussion of the second article (covering the evacuation of Manchuria) it is positively stated that Russia won a victory. Baron Komura, so it is declared, wanted to limit to Russia the obligation to evacuate Manchuria and to surrender special privileges in the province, whereas Mr. Witte contended that the obligation of evacuation and the surrender of special privileges should be mutual and that the evacuation of the troops should take place concurrently. Mr. Witte is said to have contended that he was defending not only the interests of Russia but of all the neutral powers. On the other hand, the Japanese claim they do not resist the demand for a simultaneous evacuation by the troops of both countries because the distinct tone of the stipulation remains in the preservation of the territorial integrity of China.

### Integrity of China is Assured if the Treaty of Washington is Signed, as Japan has insisted that this point be set forth in language that can neither be evaded nor misunderstood. Japan's at-

### London, Aug. 15.—The Daily Telegraph's Vienna correspondent understands that Russia will propose conditions over Sakhalin similar to that which existed prior to 1904.

itude has always been in line with the Hay doctrine, and will find a more vigorous expression in the treaty of Washington.

It is also declared on behalf of Japan that she only asked that Manchuria remain for a certain period under Japanese control. Only enough time is desired to enable the armies of Japan to evacuate the province and by the time this evacuation is accomplished, it is expected China will have established the necessary system of courts and will be in a position to maintain order throughout the province.

### Japanese Insist on Secrecy.

The Japanese are not swerving from their policy of secrecy regarding the negotiations. Within the last few days the strongest pressure has been brought to bear on Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira to modify their decision, but to no effect. The Japanese reply to all such arguments, that, having entered into this agreement at the suggestion of Russia, it is not for Japan to break it off.

"The subject has never been seriously talked of," said the informant of the Associated Press. "I do not say that Baron Komura and Minister Takahira should change their position, even should Mr. Witte present the official protest of which he says so much, but the presentation of such a protest was at any rate given an opportunity for serious discussion."

To the suggestion that American public opinion might be alienated by the Japanese policy of silence in the face of the public expression which of the Russians for publicity, the reply is made:

"We do not seek to obtain public sympathy. American friendship, if it be sincere, as we believe it is, will not be overthrown by the fact that Japan, after a solemn compact entered into with Russia, refused, in pursuance of all international precedent, to make public the negotiations now in progress until some agreement shall have been arrived at. So far from losing friendship in this country, we believe the Japanese plenipotentiaries will gain them by the steady way by which we follow this course."

### Special Privileges Enjoyed by Russia in Manchuria, the retrocession of which is provided for in article 2, include many concessions, none of which are, however, said to have great importance, the principal one being the mining rights in the Province of He Hsing Kian.

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## STANDS FIRE AS IN REAL BATTLE

### Captain Taggart Not Shaken by Merciless Cross-Examination.

### FORCED TO TAKE PLEDGE

### Says He Could Not Banish Whisky From House, but Denies Being Drunk—What Aroused His Suspicion.

### WOOSTER, O., Aug. 14.—(Special.)—

When the Wayne County Common Pleas Court adjourned this afternoon, Major E. F. Taggart, the plaintiff in the divorce case now being heard here, was still on the stand, still unperturbed and still standing the merciless fire of a most skillful cross-examination by Judge M. L. Smyser.

Just before court adjourned this afternoon Judge Campbell read the following pledge to which Taggart's name is affixed:

"I, E. F. Taggart, do hereby promise my commanding officer to abstain from the use of all intoxicants while I am an Army officer in the United States Army, and I furthermore promise never again to wrongfully accuse my wife of wrongdoing. I write this of my own free will and without mental reservation, and write this as my resignation from the Army, to be forwarded to headquarters as my resignation, whenever, in the opinion of my commanding officer, I shall have violated this pledge."

(Signed) E. F. TAGGART.  
July 5, 1905.

### Taggart's attorneys at once made objection to the offering of the pledge, saying that it was given under duress and it was the only method the Major had of getting released from captivity.

### Could Not Banish Whisky.

"Why did you not banish whisky from your house?" shrieked Judge Smyser to Captain Taggart on cross-examination. "It was not practicable," said the officer, blushing. Here a volley of questions was fired at the witness about the beer-drinking contest in the garrison at Fort Thomas. Judge Smyser wanted to know who deposited had not been taken about this contest.

"Were you operating that canteen?" said the judge.

"I may have been. I did operate it at one time," answered Taggart.

"Would you take your wife's word?" "I would then; now I would not."

"When did you learn to doubt your wife's word?"

"It was when she came up from the cellar with Lieutenant Fortescue one time."

Until he went to the Philippines witness thought the only troubles of consequence were the Fort Thomas drinking bout and the Matanzas incident.

"There was one trouble that ran along between us, which was never fixed up

### DAUGHTER OF RICH CHICAGOAN

### Miss Willing's Engagement Was Surprised to Her Neighbors.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Miss Evelyn P. Willing, who was killed near Bennington, Vt., today, was a daughter of the late Henry J. Willing, who was a partner of Marshall Field for many years, and was one of Chicago's wealthy men. Miss Willing had been arranged. Miss Willing left here for New York July 23 to make a motor tour of the East with Mr. Lindsey and other friends.

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## TAFT TURNS EYES ON PRESIDENCY

### Series of Successes Changes Ambition From Supreme Bench.

### SO SAY CLOSEST FRIENDS

### Record as Governor of Philippines and Secretary of War Has Put Him in the Lead With Root.

### OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash-

ington, Aug. 14.—Men very close to Secretary Taft declare that the Secretary of War has turned his eyes away from the Supreme Bench and now has them riveted on the Presidential chair. They say he has been listening intently to the buzz of the Presidential bee until he has lost all interest in his prospect of becoming Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. They further declare that the Secretary has now reached the stage where he would decline an offer of the Chief Justiceship, fearing it would injure his chances for the Presidency.

This may be so. Taft has not spoken of it publicly, and no one can speak authoritatively on the subject. But it is only natural that he should have experienced a change of spirit. Most men would prefer the Presidency to the office of Chief Justice, especially when there would be prospect of securing the latter office after a term in the White House. Taft would not be blamed if he declined to become Chief Justice, if he is seriously nursing a Presidential boom, and his friends assert that he is.

### His Ambition Has Grown.

In the days when Taft was running things in the Philippines, and even before he was selected for that duty by President McKinley, he aspired to a place on the Supreme bench. At first he would have been content with a mere "place," but after he had made a success of his administration in the Philippines, his ambitions rose and he aspired to become Chief Justice. Since then Taft has made a wonderful record as Secretary of War. Like Elihu Root before him, he has proved himself to be a man of the Roosevelt type, a man who "does things." And what is more, he does them properly.

### As Taft has grown in prominence, he has grown in favor, and as his popularity increased, there has been more and more talk of nominating him for the Presidency in 1908. Naturally these flattering reports have come to his ears, he has been assured of the loyal support of many leading Republicans. While Taft has never launched his own boom, his friends have attended to that for him, and they have met with much encouragement. The reputation accorded the Taft boom might very naturally induce the Secretary to decline a place on the Supreme bench, for it has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that Taft is one of the two strongest candidates the Republicans can produce in the next campaign.

### Fight Between Root and Taft.

Many things can happen before the Summer of 1908, but if there is no change in the course of events, and Taft does not become Chief Justice, the fight for the next Republican nomination is almost sure to be between Taft and Root. Root, who has been more and more of the two, Taft is much more approachable, much more cordial and makes friends much more readily than Root. Moreover, he lacks Root's tendency to retire, an instrument that has killed more than one prominent politician. Both Root and Taft are admired by the rank and file of the Republican party; Republicans believe the country would be safe under either man as President, but when it comes to a choice, Taft's genial nature, his whole-souled, open-hearted manner and his ever-present cordiality are going to count in his favor.

If Taft does not go on the bench, Root will have the right of it, strictly speaking, when he resigns his present position from accepting railroad passes, of course the bill won't pass; it won't even be considered. LaFollette may, if he persists, be able to make a speech on the subject; he may be able to point out the ill-effects of the National Legislators accepting favors from the railroads for which they must legislate, and in his arguments he will have the right of it, strictly speaking, but his words will have no effect. The Senate is not going to pass any bill depriving its members of one of their most sacred and most valued privileges. LaFollette is a very radical reformer;

### WILL SIT ON LAFOLLETTE.

### Senate Will Resent New Member's Attack on Railroad Passes.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Aug. 14.—Governor LaFollette, of Wisconsin, who has resigned his present office and takes up the duties of United States Senator, is going to receive a very severe jolt at the hands of his colleagues, if he carries out a programme which he recently outlined to one of his friends. He intends, so it is reported, to introduce and press a bill at the coming session prohibiting Senators and Representatives from accepting railroad passes, of course the bill won't pass; it won't even be considered. LaFollette may, if he persists, be able to make a speech on the subject; he may be able to point out the ill-effects of the National Legislators accepting favors from the railroads for which they must legislate, and in his arguments he will have the right of it, strictly speaking, but his words will have no effect. The Senate is not going to pass any bill depriving its members of one of their most sacred and most valued privileges. LaFollette is a very radical reformer;

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