

JAPAN TO FOUND GREAT EMPIRE

Principle of Terms Offered Russia.

MUST CEDE WHOLE COAST

New Monroe Doctrine Applied to Eastern Asia.

JAPAN SEA ALL JAPANESE

Walter Wellman Says Aims of Japan Have Active Support of Britain and Passive Support of United States.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—(Special.)—Walter Wellman, writing to the Record-Herald, says:

"There is to be a Japanese empire on the mainland of Asia. It is to embrace Korea and Manchuria and probably a part of Siberia. The Japan of the present is a mere island kingdom. The Japan of the future is to rule the littoral of the Northern Asiatic continent. Reaching far into the interior, comprising vast, fertile and populous provinces, the new Japan is to be thrice as great in area and twice as great in population as the Japan of the present.

"The Sea of Japan is to be the center, the heart, of this new empire. That sea is to become a Japanese lake. Japan is to dominate it and all the lands lying about it. This dominance of the Japanese sea and its coast country on all sides the Japanese hold is absolutely essential to their national safety.

"The pretension the Japanese put forth as to the Sea of Japan is not unlike the Monroe doctrine, which the United States applies to the Caribbean Sea. Japan has a Monroe doctrine of her own. And the meaning of it is that Japan will view as an unfriendly act any effort on the part of European powers to establish their sovereignty as to plant their systems on or near the shores of the Sea of Japan."

"This Japanese Monroe doctrine applies not only to Russia, but to all European powers. Inasmuch, however, as Russia is the only European power which has established itself on the coast of the Japanese sea, it is Russia alone whose pretensions and known ambitions are to be narrowed or delimited by the national aspirations of the victorious Japanese.

Japan a Mainland Empire.

"Thus, with one mighty leap, Japan springs from a scattered island kingdom off the Asiatic shore, a mere ocean principality, far lost in the maritime fogs, to empire, covering islands and a huge strip of the continent and the sea which lies between them. From rank to rank, or fifthment among the powers of the East has Japan risen at a bound to fifth or sixth place, and with still greater possibilities lying before her in Chinese political hegemony and commercial leadership.

"These are the aspirations of the Japanese people at this moment. This empire-building ambition of theirs forms the basis of the peace terms which they will endeavor to impose upon Russia in the international conferences whose first sessions are to be held here next week—a conference toward which the races of the whole civilized world are now directed.

"We do not as yet know the details of the terms of settlement which the Japanese envoys are instructed by their government to present to the representatives of the czar, but in the foregoing statement I have given the Japanese national aspiration upon which those terms are based. When the precise Japanese stipulations become known, as they may be within a week or a fortnight, it will be seen that they are framed to carry out the great plan of national enlargement and safety I have just outlined. The information upon which this dispatch is written comes from high and unimpeachable sources, from authority which would create surprise were I at liberty to identify it.

Wipe Out Russia on Pacific.

"Japanese arms have won a series of victories unprecedented in the history of modern wars. Japanese statesmanship now seeks to fix for all time the fruits of those military and naval triumphs. The terms which Japan is about to submit to Russia may embrace this or that item designed to secure the results aimed at. When those demands are presented, it is more than likely certain features may be minimized or receded from as the friction of negotiation and of give-and-take become acute. But when the irreducible minimum is reached it will virtually wipe out Russia as a power along the Asiatic littoral bordering the Sea of Japan and place that sea in the very heart of the future empire of Nippon.

"I have the highest authority for the statements that, if the Russians find themselves unable to agree to a treaty which achieves this end, there will be no peace. The Japanese have set the stakes which are to mark the boundaries of their national domain or sphere of influence in the future. The line as drawn in the rough is not hard and fast. There is margin left for trading, for accommodation, for seeming yielding on non-essentials, but the one essential—the safety of the empire—is a fixed principle by which the Japanese government will stand like a rock. If they cannot secure this in the treaty of Washington, they will go on fighting till they can and do secure it.

"Baron Komura told President Roosevelt at Oyama, as an admirer of Takahira had told him already; that the attitude of the Japanese government is substantially as follows:

"Japan wants peace and will make all reasonable concessions to get it. But there is one thing we will not have and that is a peace which in the end must be more costly to us than continuance of the war. All through Japan, among the people as well as in the government, there is one upmost thought and that thought is this:

"Our statesmanship must not sacrifice one iota of the advantage which our army and navy have gained on land and sea."

Attitude of America and Britain.

"Highly important and equally well-authenticated is the statement which I am here able to make that both the United States and Great Britain are well aware of the intention of the Japanese to spread their empire to the Asiatic mainland, and neither Great Britain nor the United States has any objection thereto. If the need should arise, under attempts to exert international pressure favorable to Russia, Great Britain would be a positive force in support of the contentions of the Japanese, while the attitude of the United States would be negatively friendly to the Japanese, in that our government would decline to take any action whatsoever. With the United States and England, thus eliminated, an international combination strong enough to affect the peace conference is an impossibility. Japan has Russia to deal with and Russia alone.

"In preparation for the conference in America, brought about by the efforts of President Roosevelt, the statesmen of Japan took account of the situation as it has been changed by the war. Their conclusion was this:

"We went to war to stop the Russian advance eastward to the Pacific. By virtue of our military success we are now strong enough to insist upon a Japanese advance westward to the Pacific and beyond. We must set up a zone on the mainland which shall continue indefinitely under our control and that zone shall be the buffer between us and the activities of the Western powers. Our supremacy on the Japan Sea is essential to our national safety. We can secure that supremacy only through control of all the lands bordering upon it. We must make it forever impossible for an aggressive rival to menace our existence by means of a foothold almost at our very door."

America Approves Japan's Plan.

"The American and British governments have been sounded as to their views of the reasonableness and wisdom of this principle. America has no objections; Great Britain warmly approves. Moreover, the American government positively favors the establishment of a Japanese Monroe doctrine applied to the Sea of Japan. The United States does this because such a doctrine, if once fixed as a living principle, would do more than anything else could do to safeguard the territorial integrity of China. Japan's attitude toward the Chinese empire would thus become like that of the United States toward Central and South America with the Caribbean Sea as the critical region. In other words, Japan would not permit aggression upon China nor permit it.

"The situation as regards Manchuria is peculiar and exceptional. Japan and Russia have their exchanged places in Manchuria. Nominally Chinese, Manchuria has been actually Russian. But for this war, or some other upheaval, it would have been under the control of the Japanese. A section of it has been under the Russians and a section it is to be under the Japanese."

Secretary Taft and Miss Roosevelt will be in parade at Manila tomorrow.

MANILA, Aug. 5.—Manila's welcome to Secretary Taft and party exceeded all similar demonstrations in the past by either American or Spanish officials. Governor-General Wright's address of welcome to the Government House expressed the feelings of Americans and natives on the return of this ex-Governor-General and the arrival of Miss Roosevelt.

Secretary Taft, moved with emotion while replying for himself and party, almost broke down. The scene was impressive.

Saturday afternoon was devoted by the party to sightseeing. Miss Roosevelt and a number of others attended the races. At night Supreme Justice Carson and Attorney-General Whitney entertained Secretary Taft and the gentlemen of the party at a dinner, where they met the members of the Supreme Court and 250 representative attendees. Later, Commissioner Forbes invited the same party to meet 20 provincial governors.

Secretary Taft devoted to rest, and on Monday there will be a grand popular welcome, including a parade.

Secretary Taft and Miss Roosevelt are the guests of Governor-General Wright, while the others of the party are being entertained by Major-General Corbin.

LUDLOW'S AIRSHIP FLOATS

Now He Says He'll Sail to Any Place in the Skies.

WILL REORGANIZE THE DETECTIVES

Chief Gritzmacher Will Have Them Report Like Patrolmen.

SAYS REFORMS ARE NEEDED

As Soon as He Can Find Time to Take From Other Duties He Will Begin Inauguration of New System.

TO REORGANIZE DETECTIVES

Chief of Police Gritzmacher yesterday gave The Oregonian an interview concerning the detective staff of the department, in which are the following points of importance:

Reforms are sadly needed.

Reforms will be made as soon as it is possible for the Chief to find time aside from other pressing duties to arrange them.

A captain of detectives will be named and another detective added to bring the staff up to the full quota.

Detectives will be assigned to duty with the various reliefs, under instructions to take orders from the captains of police.

Chief of Police Gritzmacher, in an interview yesterday, said he would entirely reorganize the present detective staff of the department. This will be done as soon as he is able to find time aside from other pressing duties.

Most important of all the reforms so sadly needed, according to the Chief, will be the assigning to duty of the detectives to the various reliefs of police. They will report to the captains commanding the patrols, and will be under instructions to take orders from the captain, the same as the patrolmen.

Chief Gritzmacher admits that reforms are sadly needed, and says that only a lack of time has delayed the matter thus far. He hopes to adjust the details of his plans in the immediate future and place the detective staff upon a good basis. Strict discipline, the Chief declares, will be one of the principle features of the new organization, and attention to business coming under the notice of the staff will be required at all times.

Reforms Are Needed.

"I have been aware from the start that reforms were sadly needed in the detective staff," said Chief Gritzmacher, "but lack of time alone has prevented me from taking the steps I have had in mind. Other duties have been pressing upon me thick and fast, until I have been unable to take the necessary time to attend to the reorganization of the detective staff."

"I intend to ask for a full quota of detectives, after which I intend to appoint a captain of detectives. He will have direct supervision of the staff. He will assign them to duty during his hours of service, and at night the detectives assigned to duty will be under the command of the captain of police.

"I realize that strict discipline is necessary, if anything is to be accomplished, and this will be the rule when the detective staff is reorganized. I will exact close attention to details of the work coming under the care of the staff from every member. I expect to have the detectives so organized that there will be no friction and that each member of the staff will be accomplishing good work all the time."

Heretofore detectives have been quite independent. They have generally reported between 9 and 10 A. M., and have gone their various ways to their own satisfaction. They have not kept in very close touch with headquarters, thus making it often difficult for the captains of police or the Chief to locate them in urgent cases. The detectives have claimed all the time that they are overworked; that they put in more hours each day than the patrolmen and that they should receive a compensation much more salary.

The Intended Reorganization.

Under Chief Gritzmacher's reorganization, detectives will be expected to work about eight hours, but they will be required to keep in close touch with headquarters, so that they may be called in and assigned to cases without delay, in emergencies. When not actually engaged on cases, detectives will be required to remain at headquarters, holding themselves in readiness for instant service.

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ARMY TO SUPPRESS REBELS

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British Day Celebration.

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PEACE ENVOYS COME TOGETHER

President Roosevelt as Mutual Friend.

PUTS THEM ALL AT EASE

Toast to Peace and Prosperity of Warring Nations.

SUN SMILES ON FUNCTION

OYSTER BAY BECOMES SCENE OF HISTORIC EVENT, RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE Plenipotentiaries Meeting.

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"WALTER WELLMAN"

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 5.—(Special.)—President Roosevelt brought the peace envoys of Russia and Japan together this afternoon in the pretty cabin of the Mayflower, near the yacht club, and break bread and sent them off to Portsmouth with a toast for their sovereignty and people and a prayer for the successful issue of their negotiations.

If they do not conclude the "just and lasting peace" that he hopes for, it will be no fault of the President, for today's ceremonies, like every step he has taken in these delicate proceedings, was crowned with absolute success. Everything passed off like clockwork and all was smiles and hearty good-will. But, in spite of all the gaiety, there was an undercurrent of belief, more felt than expressed, that the Portsmouth conference would end in failure. It is certain that the President has the gravest doubts of peace resulting from their deliberations, and the woe-begone expression on the faces of the Russians showed how desperate they believe their cause and how slim they think their chances of bettering it.

The President managed the affair with the utmost diplomacy. His idea of making it a "stand-up" luncheon with the orderly procedure of the program, as the swift launch with the President on board came dashing along the sparkling course from the J. West Roosevelt dock, a motor boat with correspondents crossed in its path.

"Get out of the way," cried the President, fearful that the launches would collide, and passed with barely a foot to spare. A half dozen cameras clicked and secured impressions of his smiling countenance.

It was just 12:29 P. M. when the President ascended the stairs and stepped over the side of the Mayflower. "As blue starred banner that had been trailed after his launch disappeared and, as if by magic, the same flag broke out at the peak of the yacht and the 21 guns boomed forth to echo from Cooper's Bluff far over the Sound. Assistant Secretary Palmer and the orderly procedure of the program, as the swift launch with the President on board came dashing along the sparkling course from the J. West Roosevelt dock, a motor boat with correspondents crossed in its path.

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