

# PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

Oyster Bay, N. Y.—President Roosevelt's letter of acceptance, which has just been released for publication, is a document of nearly 12,000 words. In its preparation a number of Republican leaders from various sections were called into conference, and then the entire letter was carefully gone over by Elihu Root and Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, who suggested certain changes, which were made.

The President deals largely with the record of the Republican party for the last eight years, and after reviewing the acts of his own and President McKinley's administrations he "stands pat."

Aside from this history of the Republican achievements, the tariff, the Philippines, the Panama Canal, the National Pension order, the money question, the coal strike, the army and the navy are the chief topics discussed. The Panama treaty is defended, as is also the age pension ruling.

The letter is, in part, as follows: "We base our appeal upon what we have done and are doing, upon our record of administration and legislation during the last seven years, in which we have had a complete control of the government. We intend in the future to carry on the government in the same way that we carried it on in the past."

Referring to the new problems which arose after the campaigns of 1896 and 1900, the President says: "We are content to rest our case before the American people upon the fact that to adherence to a lofty ideal we have added proved governmental efficiency. Therefore our appeal is not merely based upon a record, but it is based upon a record which we may equally be trusted to deal with any problem which may hereafter arise."

Taking the Panama Canal question as an instance, the President declares the opponents of the administration can only criticize what was done on condition of mis-stating it, and goes on to say: "The administration behaved throughout not only with good faith, but with extraordinary patience and large generosity, toward those with whom it dealt. It was also mindful of American interests. It acted in strict compliance with the law passed by Congress." "Neither in this nor in any other matter has there been the slightest failure to live up to the Constitution in letter and in spirit. But the Constitution must be interpreted positively as well as negatively. The President's duty is to serve the country in accordance with the Constitution, and I should be derelict in my duty if I used a false construction of the Constitution as a shield for weakness and timidity, or as an excuse for governmental impotence."

The President says of the pension order, which is ordinarily referred to as an encroachment of the executive upon the legislative or judicial functions of government, that it was made in the performance of a duty imposed by Congress on the President, and supplemented the regulations of Presidents Cleveland and McKinley.

The point is made that, while the opponents of the administration make efforts to show that the coal strike settlement and the railroad merger suit were acts for which they dare not openly condemn either act, the President says: "It is perhaps natural that an attack so conducted should be made sometimes on the ground that too much, sometimes on the ground that too little, has been done."

On the question of the rights of capital and labor the President says: "So far as the rights of the individual wage worker and the individual capitalist are concerned, both as regards one another, as regards the public, and as regards organized capital and labor, the position of the administration has been so clear that there is no excuse for misrepresenting it, and no ground for opposing it unless misrepresented."

Doubt as to the Democratic meaning in regard to the great question of the tariff impels the President to say: "Of course, if our opponents are not sincere in their proposal to abolish the system of protective tariff, there is no use in arguing the matter, for it will all save by arguing it again that, on one great issue they do not mean what they say it is hardly safe to trust them on any other issue. But if they are sincere in this matter, then their advent to power would mean domestic misfortune and misery as widespread and far-reaching as that which we saw ten years ago." "To uproot and destroy that (protective) system would be to insure the prostration of business, the closing of factories, the impoverishment of the farmer, the ruin of the capitalist, and the starvation of the wage-worker. Yet, if protection is indeed 'robbery,' and if our opponents really believe what they say, then it is precisely to the destruction and uprooting of the tariff, and, therefore, of our business and industry, that they are pledged." "It is a matter of regret that the protective tariff policy, which

# RUSSIAN GENERAL TAKEN

## Lieutenant General Sassulitch Reported Captured With 3000 Men.

# JAPANESE ARE MOVING RAPIDLY

## Little Information of an Official Source Has Been Received, But It Is Believed That Indications Point to a Winter Campaign—Chinese Officials at Mukden Break With Russia.

London, England.—The Morning Post states that official Russian dispatches received in London announce that Lieutenant-General Sassulitch, who commanded the portion of the Russian rear guard south of the Hun River, has been severely wounded and captured with 3000 out of his 5000 men.

It is added by the Morning Post that Generals Zaroubaleff, Kondratovitch and Biderling have checked General Kuroki's advance.

A correspondent of the Daily Mail who was with the Japanese army repeats, in a telegram from Tien-Tsin, the report that Lieutenant-General Linevitch, with 50,000 men, invaded Northeastern Korea and cut General Kuroki's communications with Feng-Cheng.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—The Birzheviya Vedomosti's correspondent at Tiflis telegraphs to his paper as follows: "The Japanese, who had been accused of moving forward slowly, are now advancing very rapidly."

"Little avail the Russian increase of troops, for the Japanese are receiving reinforcements from Niu-Chwang."

"The initiative will remain in the hands of the Japanese, and their tactics will always be repeated."

A dispatch has been received from Lieutenant-General Sakharoff reporting that the Japanese branch railroad to Yen-Tai, but that south of it there are many large camps of Japanese.

The three armies of Marquis Oyama are reported to have united north of the Tai-Tse River.

A Russian correspondent telegraphs that General Kuroki has fallen back on Yen-Tai, but he points out that previous experience has shown that when the Japanese withdraw from the Russian front this usually was the precursor of their appearance on the Russian flank.

The correspondent thinks that the indications point to a winter campaign. Moreover, he says, there remain two full months, the best of the year, for campaigning.

Unofficial information tends to confirm the reports that General Kuropatkin is withdrawing the bulk of his army northward from Mukden. The best unofficial opinion is that Kuropatkin does not contemplate making a serious stand at Mukden.

A Russian correspondent at the front considers it to be extremely significant that the Chinese officials at Mukden have already broken off relations with the Russians. The chief of the Chinese officials says he has received orders from the Japanese to pay the taxes to them.

# MAINE AGAIN REPUBLICAN.

## Plurality of Over 30,000, But Less Than in 1900.

Portland, Me.—The Republicans exceeded their expectations in the State election in carrying the State for William T. Cobb, of Rockland, the candidate for Governor, by a plurality of about 30,000 over Cyrus W. Davis, of Waterville, his Democratic opponent.

Complete returns will not be received for several days, but 300 out of 522 cities, towns and plantations give Cobb, 59,755; Davis, 38,339. The same places in 1900 gave Hill (Rep.), 51,707; Lord (Dem.), 29,302. These returns show a Republican gain of about fifteen per cent., and a Democratic gain of about thirty-one per cent. over 1900.

The vote for Governor will probably be the largest since 1888.

# MANEUVERES AT DIJON OPENED.

## German Attaché Attends For First Time Since Franco-Prussian War.

Paris, France.—The grand maneuvers opened at Dijon with 60,000 men engaged in an attack and defense similar to Garibaldi's operations against Germans in 1870. There was a continuous roar of cannon during the attempt to take the defenses of Dijon.

The Russian military attaché, who attended the maneuvers, was received with shouts of "Long live Russia." A German attaché attended the maneuvers for the first time since the Franco-Prussian War.

Trouble in New Guinea. Ten German Catholic missionaries were murdered by natives in German New Guinea. There was a plot to kill all the whites. Sixteen natives were executed.

Engagement in Uruguay. Another severe engagement is reported to have taken place in Uruguay, the Government troops being defeated. The situation in Paraguay remains unchanged.

Princess Louise Examined. Princess Louise of Coburg has gone to the house of an expert alienist in Paris to be examined for her sanity.

Pray For Victory. The Russian Holy Synod made public a special prayer for the conversion and destruction of the Japanese.

Russian Ship Here. The Russian transport Lena arrived at San Francisco, Cal., in need of repairs.

Riots in Russia. Two anti-Jewish riots occurred in Russia, many persons being injured and houses and shops pillaged.

Personal Mention. The German Emperor speaks several languages fluently. Ambassador Choate is regarded as the wittiest and most brilliant conversationalist among the diplomats in London. Professor William H. Goodyear has been made an honorary member of the Architects' Society of Rome by a unanimous vote. H. O. Havemeyer, of New York, the sugar magnate, is said to possess the most magnificent collection of violins in the world.

# ROBBED BY TRAIN BANDITS

## Rock Island Passenger Train Held Up and Express Safe Looted.

# END OF ARMY MANEUVERES

## Grand Review of the Blue and Brown Divisions.

# SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S WORK

## Thirty Thousand Troops Passed in Review of Major-General Corbin and His Staff—What the Maneuvers Really Mean—Damage Done to Farm Property a Feature.

Chicago, Ill.—Five robbers held up a Rock Island passenger train near Letts, Ia., a small town near Davenport, shortly after 12 o'clock in the morning. The express messenger was compelled to open the door. The car safe was blown open and after securing its contents, the robbers made good their escape.

The amount of booty taken is not known, but one report places the amount at \$10,000. Express officials here, however, say that the safe was a local one and contained little money.

A reward of \$1000 was offered by the Rock Island Railroad and the United States Express companies, jointly, for the capture of any one of the robbers.

Poses brought by three special trains and reinforced by scores of citizens in the neighborhood pursued the five men.

Two packs of bloodhounds assisted the posse. One pack near Columbus Junction struck a trail three hours after it was made by the robbers.

There were more than 100 men in the regular organized party, and twice that many more were searching separately with more or less diligence. The robbers were supposed to have left the train at Letts, toward the north, which place they started on the locomotive of the train which they had robbed. The passengers were not molested. None of the trainmen showed fight, and no one was hurt.

The train was one which left Chicago at 6:05 at night. As it was passing on a sharp curve a few miles east of Letts the engineer stopped in answer to a red light. Five men covered the engineer, fireman, express messenger and conductor with revolvers, unaccounted for the rest of the train, entered the express car and blew open the safe. They took the contents of the strong box and ran to the engine, on which they at once started toward Letts.

There was no way in which the train could pursue the robbers, or get ahead of them. By the time the conductor could walk to the nearest telegraph office, the robbers had at least an hour's start.

The robbery was committed at exactly the point a similar hold-up was carried out two years ago by the Chicago car barn bandits.

A fusillade of shots was fired along the sides of the train to prevent interference by the passengers. The messenger of the express car was compelled to open the door. The manner in which the robbers handled the engine, their knowledge of the fact that Letts was a closed station at night, and the selection of a point contiguous to Columbus Junction to abandon the engine, convinces the officers that the robbers, or some of them, are experienced railroad men.

# LONGEST DROUGHT IN 20 YEARS.

## Talbot County, Md., Suffering From Lack of Rain.

Easton, Md.—Talbot County is experiencing the longest and most disastrous drought in the past twenty years, while the adjoining counties of Caroline, Queen Anne's and Dorchester have frequently been blessed with numerous and refreshing rains.

The tomato crop is suffering greatly, and a shortage is much feared. The corn is also suffering, and the dry ground is hampering the plowing for wheat.

# ALBANIANS REVOLT AGAIN.

## Turkey Mobilizing Militia—Rebels Have 30,000 Martini Rifles.

Salonika.—Sixteen battalions of Uveys (local militia) have been ordered to mobilize in the districts of Kilkish, Seres, and Berat. They will be dispatched to Prizren to suppress the insurgent Albanians.

A Salonika Uveys battalion left here for Prizren.

The Albanians are again revolting, and are demanding the acceptance of their demands in full.

# A FOUNDRY DYNAMITED.

## Much Damage Done at Watervliet—Man Shot by a Watchman.

Troy, N. Y.—The West Side Foundry, at Watervliet, was dynamited at night. Considerable damage was done, and James McGlynn, who rushed to the scene, was shot in the right foot by a watchman after the explosion. The explosion was heard for miles.

Employees of the foundry have been on strike for some time past.

# Steerage Rate Cut.

A cut in steerage rates from London and Liverpool, England, to Quebec, Canada, was made by the Allan, Dominion and Canadian Pacific steamship lines.

Rioting in Silesia. The military had to be called out at Sosnowice, Prussian Silesia, to suppress anti-Jewish rioting. Twelve or fifteen Jews were injured with stones and others were stabbed.

Japanese Hardships. The Japanese fought two battles without anything to drink and with only dried rice for food.

Oyama's Plan Failed. A correspondent with Oku's army cables that Oyama's plan to end the war at Liao-Yang was upset by Kuroki's failure to flank Kuropatkin.

The Liao-Yang Losses. The Japanese estimate of their own losses at Liao-Yang footed up 17,500, of the Russian losses more than 25,000.

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Two men were killed and several persons injured in a train collision on the Southern Pacific in Nevada.

Forest fires were raging in timber regions of Northern California and near San Francisco. The city of Santa Cruz was reported in danger, and the situation in the Santa Cruz mountains was extremely serious.

The plant of the Eastern Shipbuilding Company, at Groton, Conn., was sold to George R. Sheldon, of the reorganization committee.

James J. Corbett, once a champion pugilist, went to New York City to seek the assistance in making an arrest in Broadway after three of the prisoner's friends interfered.

An amusement park is to occupy the fifty acres at the northern tip of Manhattan Island, New York City.

Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Loomis delivered an address of welcome at the first session of the Inter-parliamentary Union in St. Louis, Mo.

The revolt of students at the State Agricultural College, at Raleigh, N. C., to secure greater liberty has collapsed.

The wrecking of a south-bound train near Rocky Ford, Ga., in the same manner as the north-bound had been derailed the day before, has caused officials to offer rewards for the capture of the train wreckers.

The battleship Georgia will be launched at Bath, Me., next month.

The salmon pack in Southeastern Alaska is short this year, only 393,800 cases having been made up to September 1.

After a quarrel over a polo game Sergeant Boyle killed Private Pearl Allen at Glenwood Springs, Col.

Klondike treasure worth \$500,000 and upward of 150 passengers reached Seattle, Wash., on two steamers.

The United States cruiser Milwaukee was launched at San Francisco, Cal., Miss Lillian Jeffrey, of California, christening the ship.

Bank robbers got \$14,000 from a safe in Pomeroy, O.

The agreement between the New York City "L" employees and the Interborough Company was signed.

Chemists from all parts of the world assembled at Columbia University in New York City.

Seventy-five of the gypsies at Ellis Island, New York Harbor, were placed on the Campania for deportation.

The real estate and personal property of the White Mountain Paper Company were sold at auction at Portsmouth, N. H., for \$2,650,000.

Two were killed and four injured in a freight train wreck at Kittanning Point, Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Judge A. Heaton Robertson was nominated for Governor by the Democratic Convention in Connecticut.

Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, former Minister to Liberia, was shot twice and seriously wounded in a fight with another doctor at St. Joseph, Mo.

FOREIGN.

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West African natives have broken through the cordon of German troops and escaped to the south, making it likely that the war will be indefinitely prolonged.

The German provincial Protestant press objects to having their future Emperor called Cecilia, the name of a Catholic saint, it is reported.

A Japanese officer at Tsingtau says the Japanese losses at Port Arthur the last few days exceed 10,000, and that their losses at Liaoyang exceeded 20,000.

France upheld Combes in his determination to separate Church and State.

The Russian press expresses great satisfaction at the appointment of Prince Mirsky as Minister of the Interior, regarding him as the right man for the present crisis.

After signature of the treaty at Lhasa Consul Younghusband pointed out that the British had avoided interfering in any way with the internal affairs of Tibet.

Lieutenant-General Prince Fushimi will visit the United States in October as the special representative of the Emperor of Japan.

Prince Mirsky, Russia's new Minister of the Interior, is said to be the antithesis of his predecessor, M. von Plehve, being kind and conciliatory and liked by everybody.

Ex-King Premeh of Ashantee admired Joseph Chamberlain to such an extent that he has ordered for himself a complete suit of clothes and monocle like those worn by the ex-Colonial Secretary.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy has, entirely unprovoked, sent a check for \$2000 to the Italian hospital at the City of Mexico.

It is officially reported that Samuel Mbarofu, the leader of the Hereros, the Southwest African tribe that is in rebellion against German rule, was captured by Major Estorff in an engagement. Fifty Hereros were killed.

The Right Hon. James Lowther, Member of Parliament for Kent, is of Thanet division, and at one time Under Secretary for the Colonies, and later Chief Secretary for Ireland, is dead. He was sixty-four years old.

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