

CHRISTMAS TREES ON BARRICADES.

Strikers Constructed Them With Lightning-Like Rapidity.

SOON DEMOLISHED BY TROOPS.

Harrowing Scenes Around Palace Square—Crowds Refusing to Disperse Were Charged.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.—The Associated Press representative was present when the first barricade was constructed on Vassilievskoy island, where fighting occurred later, resulting in the killing of 30 of the defenders of the barricade. The strikers, driven from the river front, had gathered in front of the union headquarters, out of sight of the soldiers. Buzzing like a nest of angry hornets, a hundred men brandished handless sabre blades secured from some junk shop, which were the only weapons seen in the hands of the strikers during the day.

Others swarmed up poles and cut down telegraph, telephone and electric light wires, which they strung from lamp post to lamp post across the street, to break up charges of cavalry. At first none of the leaders seemed to have any plans. Suddenly two men appeared carrying ladders, and others pushed up with more ladders, timber and lumber from incomplete buildings and with old sleds.

On the twinkling of an eye a substantial barricade had been constructed, bound together with wires and ropes. On these water was poured, which immediately was frozen, and as the strikers rested their rifles on a barricade, the crowd rushed to the other end of the block. Meanwhile others were building up another barricade, and for miles. When the troops advanced, the strikers lined the barricades and offered what resistance they could; but while half of the strikers rested their rifles on a barricade and volleyed, the others demolished the obstruction and marched over the snow, which was then encumbered with dead and wounded lying on the street, crimsoned with human blood.

AROUND PALACE SQUARE.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 22.—The most harrowing scene of the day occurred around the Palace square. This enormous place back of the winter palace is surrounded by gardens fronting the admiralty and by a vast square beyond the Admiralty. The square is the headquarters of the general staff, the ministry of finance and the foreign office. In the center of the block is cut an arched gateway surrounded by a bronze quadriga.

The gateway serves as an entrance to the Grand Morskaya, one of the most fashionable streets in the city, which crosses the Nevsky prospect. Beyond the gateway is a wide square, and beyond this stands an enormous square building, the headquarters of the St. Petersburg military district.

From thence Grand Duke Vladimir issued orders for the whole military preparation directing the day's operations. The square is a very important place, and stands an enormous granite column supporting a statue of Victory, commemorating the defeat of the Napoleonic invasion, at which a veteran of the war stands sentinel.

When the Associated Press correspondent arrived at the Palace square this morning he found a considerable crowd of demonstrators already lining the railings of the admiralty garden and the boulevard. The square itself presented the appearance of a military encampment. Several companies of the Davlovsky Preobrazhensky guards had piled their arms, while the men were sitting around camp fires or sniping on the snow to keep warm.

Beyond the infantry steeple squadrons of the Chevalier guards and the horse guards without their lances, cuirasses or the usual bay trappings. The men carried carbines slung over their shoulders and their stirrups were covered with felt or straw to keep off the cold. All the soldiers wore baskinets or hood to protect their ears from the cold, searching wind. A field kitchen steamed merrily, disseminating the fragrant odor of viands. Many of the men wrestled or boxed, cracking jokes as they rolled on the snow.

A whole row of ambulances drawn up near the palace served as a grim reminder of the stern business on hand. The ambulances were stationed at all the entrances to the palace and a cavalry patrol kept promenade moving along the sidewalks. The night train continued until the time came for the cavalry to charge. The crowd of strikers in and out side the admiralty gardens continued to grow hourly, swelled by arrivals from the Nevsky. None of the strikers touched upon the boulevard skirting the gardens.

The strikers manned and held a small station at the corner of the gardens and poured out constant objections and reproaches at the troops. It was in vain that officers requested them to disperse.

"We have come to present our homage and grievances to the emperor," "Let the emperor come out and hear us, we do not wish to harm him."

"Let him come to the Nevsky. If he only listens to our grievances, we are sure we will be just and merciful."

"We cannot longer endure our sufferings. Better die at once and end all."

Such were the cries repeatedly heard from many strikers. Many of the strikers brought their wives and children.

"You soldiers are our brothers; you can't shoot these little ones," they exclaimed.

But as the pikets and patrols continued driving off the demonstrators, they began to give way, and bitter insults and oaths, in which the Russian vocabulary is particularly rich, became frequent.

"We are not Japanese; we brutalize you; will you shame the mother who bore you, who was a Russian like our fathers? Are some of the cries that were heard. Later such expressions as "Scoundrels," "Mercenaries," "Dogs" and worse were heard.

If it isn't right we'll gladly make it so.

SMITH'S FLOUR IS GOOD OR MONEY BACK.

to the Kolka canal. The crowd at the latter place swelled to huge proportions, blocking the bridge across the canal. The order came at 1:30 p. m. to clear them off.

The colonel commanding the horse guards, at once, sharp command, and advanced at a quick trot, and then broke into a gallop, heading straight for the Molka, where they were lost in a cloud of smoke. Shots from the wounded resounded. Then came a deadly silence, broken only by the galloping of ambulance horses.

The next twenty minutes passed without incident. Nothing indicated the approach of the horrible butchery which was destined to stain the corner of the admiralty gardens with human blood. The crowd there persisted in refusing to move on, clamoring for the emperor and continually hurling abuse at the troops, but attempted no violence.

Two companies of the Preobrazhensky guards, of which Emperor Nicholas himself was formerly colonel, formed and marched at double-quick toward the fatal corner. Events followed with awful swiftness.

During the evening there were more foot passengers on the streets than might have been expected, but nothing like the quietude and bustle of an ordinary winter evening. The action of the troops and authorities is bitter and sarcastic remarks are made that officers are braver against the defenseless public than against the Japanese, and that "ammunition may be scarce in the far east, but is too plentiful here."

Returns from only three of the numerous hospitals give 32 dead and 123 wounded. Many innocent bystanders have been taken to their homes.

Broken windows and embedded bullets are found at long distances from the scene of the firing. The rioters broke windows in the palace of Grand Duke Alexis.

The workmen tonight were arming with every available weapon for a renewal of the struggle. They have few firearms, but are improvising trade implements into weapons.

Following is the text of a letter addressed by Father Gapon to Emperor Nicholas last night.

"Sovereign! I fear your ministers have not told you the full truth about the situation. The whole people, trusting in you, have resolved to appear at the winter palace at 2 p. m. in order to inform you of their needs. If, vacillating, you do not appear before the people, the moral bonds between you and the people who trust in you will disappear. Many innocent blood will flow between you and the people."

"Appear tomorrow before your people and receive our address of devotion in a courageous spirit. I, and the representatives of labor, and my brave workmen and comrades guarantee the inviolability of your person."

LEVI WEBBER CONFESSES.

Is Negro Who Assaulted Mrs. J. E. Harper of Reno.

Reno, Nev., Jan. 21.—Levi Webber, the negro arrested in this city yesterday, charged with fatally assaulting Mrs. James E. Harper, has confessed his guilt. He was taken to the Carson prison last night under a heavy guard.

Webber, who is a native of the square, made a complete confession, admitting that he entered the Harper home Friday morning and struck Mrs. Harper with an ax on the leg in bed with her children. He describes the event with sickening detail and says that after he had dragged the almost lifeless body to the woods that he became frightened and ran up the river where he was found by a farmer and brought to town.

He says that he did not intend to rob the Harper home, but a criminal assault and has no excuse to offer. The people of the city are still greatly excited and it is openly threatened that if Webber is brought back that he will be lynched. He is a Carson negro and only a few days ago was liberated after serving a long jail sentence.

Negro Kills Negro.

Oakland, Cal. Jan. 23.—Joshua Ferguson, a colored man in employ of J. P. Crocker, also colored, in a fit of rage fired point blank at his master and mistress, killing them almost instantly. The shooting occurred in a rooming house on the corner of Broadway and Third streets.

A whole row of ambulances drawn up near the palace served as a grim reminder of the stern business on hand. The ambulances were stationed at all the entrances to the palace and a cavalry patrol kept promenade moving along the sidewalks.

SURVIVORS OF YAGU MASSACRE

H. L. Miller and C. E. Tolerton Pass Through Noagles With Bodies of Dead Companions

PARTY HAD ASKED AN ESCORT.

Mexican Officials Replied There Were So Many of Them That It Was Unnecessary.

Nogales, Ariz., Jan. 22.—H. L. Miller and Charles E. Tolerton, who escaped in Thursday's Indian massacre in Sonora, Mexico, passed through here this morning with the bodies of Coy, Mackenzie, Call and Steubinger, bound for Chicago.

The correct names and addresses of the men killed are:

Dr. R. C. Coy, 6520 Woodlawn avenue, Chicago.

John K. Mackenzie, 2014 Indiana avenue, Chicago.

M. A. Call, Sioux City, Ia., with relatives residing in Toledo.

James Steubinger, Kewanee, Ill.

It now appears that the party asked for an escort from the Mexican authorities at Hermosillo and an order to the military at La Colorado was issued. Upon reaching La Colorado the escort requested, but the Mexican officials replied that there were so many in the party that an escort was unnecessary. Thereupon the party left for Camp Toledo and reached there without difficulty.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Forshaw of Colorado, from either Cripple Creek or Colorado Springs, were with the party on the winter trip, but left the main party before reaching Camp Toledo, and are now in camp and in no danger whatever.

Fred Garretson, wife and child went over the same road last Wednesday or Thursday, but they were safely at their camp. Garretson is from Buffalo and is engaged in mining in the Sahuaripa district, Sonora, Mexico.

Dr. Coy's body and head were badly mutilated, his head being mashed in with stones. His body was stripped of its clothing, as were the other dead. The survivors, however, kept their clothing only, all their money, tickets and papers being taken by the Indians.

William Chapman Potter, son-in-law of Dr. Coy, was not yet been located, although it is believed he will be located tomorrow.

Within seven miles of the scene of Thursday's tragedy, the Yaqui killed, about noon, three Mexicans. One of the Mexicans was a prominent man in that section. The Yaqui Copper company men, Brown, Sautrey and Ze, were probably the ones killed.

They had planned to leave on Saturday morning, but news of the outbreak will probably turn them back. Brown is a partner of Senator Thurston and resides at Washington, D. C. Zettelle also resides in Washington, Sautrey is from St. Paul.

Mexican authorities will make every effort to capture the Indians, and, if successful, swift punishment will follow.

FRANK H. CROKER DEAD.

He Was Thrown from His Automobile.

Ormond, Fla., Jan. 22.—Frank H. Croker, who was thrown from his automobile yesterday afternoon, died shortly after 6 o'clock this morning. His death came as a stunning blow to his friends here, for it was reported late last night by his physicians that he was doing fairly well and would recover. In a fit of rage, he was driving his car through the streets of Ormond, Fla., when he was thrown from the car.

When he was placed in position for examination by the surgeons he asked his friend, William Wallace of Boston, to hold his hand. He was told that they consisted of a sprained knee and elbow. He then asked about his mechanical, Rolf, and was told that he was seriously hurt.

The young man was then put under the influence of ether by the surgeons and the broken and splintered bones in the leg and arm were set, his broken ribs were bandaged and a bad scalp wound was dressed.

After the operation the patient seemed to be resting well, but was in a semi-conscious state. After midnight he became more unconscious and remained so until death.

Mrs. Richard Croker, mother of the unfortunate young man, and his sister, were in Jacksonville, Fla., when the news did not reach them until too late to take the morning train. They left Jacksonville on the train that arrived here at 11:20 and will return with the body on the 4:46 train in the morning.

Experts estimate that young Croker was driving his machine at a speed of a mile in 40 seconds. They say that no machine ever built could stand the strain of a sharp turn while going at that speed.

Mr. Stanley, on the motor cycle, was directly in the course of the race, and to Mr. Croker it must have appeared almost certain death to attempt to make the sharp turn to get out of the way of the small machine ahead of him.

Mr. Croker's mechanical, Rolf, was a Frenchman who had been in the country some time. One side of his head was crushed and death was instantaneous. Mr. Stanley was taken to St. Augustine this morning, where he will receive further attention at the railway hospital.

The fatal accident, coming almost at the opening of the annual races, has cast a gloom over the racers gathered here, and those who drive their own machines in the races will insist on the adoption and enforcement of the most rigid rules to insure them against every accident.

DIRECTORS' SALARIES.

Montana Supreme Court Says Directors May Not Vote Them.

Helena, Mont., Jan. 22.—The supreme court has rendered a decision of great interest to corporations operating in Montana, to the effect that directors of corporations have no authority to vote salaries to themselves. The decision is in the case of O. J. McConnell & Co. against the Combination Mining & Milling company, Charles D. McClure, Paul

CONSPICUOUS IN A BALLROOM.

Flakes of Dandruff on the Collar and Shoulders of a Gentleman in Full Dress.

This is the thing you quite frequently see in the ball-room—a man's black dress-coat literally covered with dandruff.

It must be annoying to the wearer, and certainly not a pleasant thing to serve, but dandruff can be eradicated. It is a germ disease that will some day cause baldness.

Newbro's Herpicide kills the hair-destraining germ, and stimulates the hair to a rich, abundant growth. It does more—keeps the hair soft and pliant.

Furthermore, Herpicide is a most pleasant toilet accessory; of pleasing odor, and cooling to the scalp.

Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. Z. C. M. I. Drug Co., Special Agents.

A. Fuzz and others, on appeal from the district court of Silver Bow county, which awarded the plaintiff judgment for the amount voted by the directors as salaries to themselves, and involves about \$15,000. The supreme court says: "It makes no difference whether the trustees intended to defraud the company and the stockholders of the amount of money appropriated for paying their salaries or whether they acted in the utmost good faith. The result is exactly the same, and whether the controversy of the plaintiffs be upon the ground of actual or constructive fraud they are entitled to recover upon the facts shown in this record."

TESTIMONY IN THE SMOOT HEARINGS

[The following testimony in the case against Senator Smoot came too late for our last issue so is continued today that our readers may have it entire.]

Senator Smoot said he was sent on a mission to England in 1890. He said he did not preach polygamy there, nor had he ever done so in his life.

Chapman said that if he would have done if polygamy had been as- sailed.

The witness said it had not been as- sessed, but if it had been he would have done if polygamy had been as- sessed.

In answer to questions by Senator Beveridge, he said that if the law of the Church and the law of the land should come into conflict, then the law of the land is binding. He declared that if God spoke to him he would be with the law of the land and would be nullity, so far as the people were concerned.

Senator Dubois asked the witness if he should refuse to obey a revelation of the Church whether he was personally able to hold his apostleship. The witness thought he would retain the apostleship, but that he might be regarded as a traitor if he did so.

"As I understand a former answer by you, it is fundamentally and primarily a part of your religion if a revelation should come to the Church that commanded you to disobey the laws of the land you would have to obey it?"

The senator responded that he would be a free agent to accept or reject it. He said that if God spoke to him personally he would leave the country and go to some place where the law of God was not in conflict with the law of the country.

"But if this revelation also commanded you to remain in this country?" asked Senator Overman.

"I don't think the God I worship is such a God. It is not a responsible case," responded Senator Smoot.

"What priesthood do you hold?" asked Senator Taylor.

"The Melchisedek Priesthood," answered Senator Smoot, and continuing, said that the Priesthood was the highest that any person could hold, and that he understood that Christ held the same Priesthood. There are two Priesthoods in the Church, the Melchisedek and the Aaronic.

Mr. Taylor brought out from the witness that in addition to the presidency of the Prove Wollens mills, he holds directorship in a large number of important business interests in Salt Lake.

An interesting statement was made by Senator Smoot concerning the Church's connection with the trial of the Birdsell-Leavitt land cases which has been mentioned prominently by several witnesses, he said he understood that Leavitt was not a member of the Church.

"I only mentioned that to show how far wrong the testimony has gone in matters of this kind. The Church does not usually take sides in such matters. The action was inadvertently taken, I think," he could give no explanation of the action of the Church in that matter.

"What kind of cases do the Church courts try?" asked Mr. Taylor.

"Those involving infraction of moral law, as affecting the standing of members of the Church," he replied.

Senator Smoot testified that it was known that Joseph M. Tanner was a polygamist at the time he was appointed as general superintendent of Sun- day school.

Mr. Taylor called attention to a pamphlet issued by the general superintendency of religion class work, in which were given outlines. In this matter, the action was outlined to be given on the lives of the past and present leaders of the Church.

Senator Smoot said he did not believe that a point was made of the fact that many of these leaders were living in polygamous lives, when these lessons were given to the classes. He had no definite information concerning the character of the Church.

"Do you know," asked Mr. Taylor, "how long ago it was first proclaimed and testified to that polygamy was dead?"

"I could not say," he replied. "Was it not claimed at one time that no marriages or only one or two had actually occurred after 1883?"

"I think it was later than that, for 20 years ago people were sent to the penitentiary for polygamy and unlawful cohabitation."

Adjourned until Monday.

HEAD-ON COLLISION.

Results in the Death of Four Railroad Men.

Middlesboro, Ky., Jan. 22.—A head-on collision between two freight trains on the Louisville & Nashville railroad at Shawnee, Tenn., today resulted in the death of four railroad men and the probable fatal injury of two others.

The dead: James Klutz, fireman, Middlesboro; George Moore, engineer, Corbin; William Harris, fireman, Corbin; Parkman Laughley, Norton Va.

Fatally injured: Will Terry, engineer, Corbin; Will Killinger, conductor, Corbin.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of *Wm. A. Ritchie*

SAN DOMINGO ASKS ASSISTANCE

Invites United States to Assist in The Administration of Its Revenues.

THE INVITATION IS ACCEPTED.

Territorial Integrity is Guaranteed But Not the Debts of Republic's Creditors.

Washington, Jan. 22.—After a consultation with Secy. May the following statement regarding the situation in Santo Domingo was issued by Asst. Secy. Loomis today:

"The Dominican republic, after formally and freely inviting the government of the United States to assist in the administration of its customs revenues, and to aid it in putting its fiscal system upon a firm and business-like basis;

"The government of the United States having been explicitly, repeatedly and emphatically informed by more than one of the great powers that it ought either to try to evolve some order out of the financial chaos in the Dominican republic or to interfere with or participate in its domestic affairs any further than the collection of its customs revenues, the necessary revision of its tariff laws, and the adjustment through properly constituted tribunals or commissions, of its foreign claims and its economic and fiscal organization on a sound basis may make it essential to do so."

"It is not the purpose of this government to assume a protectorate over Santo Domingo or to interfere with or participate in its domestic affairs any further than the collection of its customs revenues, the necessary revision of its tariff laws, and the adjustment through properly constituted tribunals or commissions, of its foreign claims and its economic and fiscal organization on a sound basis may make it essential to do so."

"The government of the United States does not intend to assume a protectorate over Santo Domingo or to interfere with or participate in its domestic affairs any further than the collection of its customs revenues, the necessary revision of its tariff laws, and the adjustment through properly constituted tribunals or commissions, of its foreign claims and its economic and fiscal organization on a sound basis may make it essential to do so."

"The government of the United States does not intend to assume a protectorate over Santo Domingo or to interfere with or participate in its domestic affairs any further than the collection of its customs revenues, the necessary revision of its tariff laws, and the adjustment through properly constituted tribunals or commissions, of its foreign claims and its economic and fiscal organization on a sound basis may make it essential to do so."

"The government of the United States does not intend to assume a protectorate over Santo Domingo or to interfere with or participate in its domestic affairs any further than the collection of its customs revenues, the necessary revision of its tariff laws, and the adjustment through properly constituted tribunals or commissions, of its foreign claims and its economic and fiscal organization on a sound basis may make it essential to do so."

"The government of the United States does not intend to assume a protectorate over Santo Domingo or to interfere with or participate in its domestic affairs any further than the collection of its customs revenues, the necessary revision of its tariff laws, and the adjustment through properly constituted tribunals or commissions, of its foreign claims and its economic and fiscal organization on a sound basis may make it essential to do so."

"The government of the United States does not intend to assume a protectorate over Santo Domingo or to interfere with or participate in its domestic affairs any further than the collection of its customs revenues, the necessary revision of its tariff laws, and the adjustment through properly constituted tribunals or commissions, of its foreign claims and its economic and fiscal organization on a sound basis may make it essential to do so."

"The government of the United States does not intend to assume a protectorate over Santo Domingo or to interfere with or participate in its domestic affairs any further than the collection of its customs revenues, the necessary revision of its tariff laws, and the adjustment through properly constituted tribunals or commissions, of its foreign claims and its economic and fiscal organization on a sound basis may make it essential to do so."

"The government of the United States does not intend to assume a protectorate over Santo Domingo or to interfere with or participate in its domestic affairs any further than the collection of its customs revenues, the necessary revision of its tariff laws, and the adjustment through properly constituted tribunals or commissions, of its foreign claims and its economic and fiscal organization on a sound basis may make it essential to do so."

"The government of the United States does not intend to assume a protectorate over Santo Domingo or to interfere with or participate in its domestic affairs any further than the collection of its customs revenues, the necessary revision of its tariff laws, and the adjustment through properly constituted tribunals or commissions, of its foreign claims and its economic and fiscal organization on a sound basis may make it essential to do so."

"The government of the United States does not intend to assume a protectorate over Santo Domingo or to interfere with or participate in its domestic affairs any further than the collection of its customs revenues, the necessary revision of its tariff laws, and the adjustment through properly constituted tribunals or commissions, of its foreign claims and its economic and fiscal organization on a sound basis may make it essential to do so."

"The government of the United States does not intend to assume a protectorate over Santo Domingo or to interfere with or participate in its domestic affairs any further than the collection of its customs revenues, the necessary revision of its tariff laws, and the adjustment through properly constituted tribunals or commissions, of its foreign claims and its economic and fiscal organization on a sound basis may make it essential to do so."

"The government of the United States does not intend to assume a protectorate over Santo Domingo or to interfere with or participate in its domestic affairs any further than the collection of its customs revenues, the necessary revision of its tariff laws, and the adjustment through properly constituted tribunals or commissions, of its foreign claims and its economic and fiscal organization on a sound basis may make it essential to do so."

"The government of the United States does not intend to assume a protectorate over Santo Domingo or to interfere with or participate in its domestic affairs any further than the collection of its customs revenues, the necessary revision of its tariff laws, and the adjustment through properly constituted tribunals or commissions, of its foreign claims and its economic and fiscal organization on a sound basis may make it essential to do so."

"The government of the United States does not intend to assume a protectorate over Santo Domingo or to interfere with or participate in its domestic affairs any further than the collection of its customs revenues, the necessary revision of its tariff laws, and the adjustment through properly constituted tribunals or commissions, of its foreign claims and its economic and fiscal organization on a sound basis may make it essential to do so."

"The government of the United States does not intend to assume a protectorate over Santo Domingo or to interfere with or participate in its domestic affairs any further than the collection of its customs revenues, the necessary revision of its tariff laws, and the adjustment through properly constituted tribunals or commissions, of its foreign claims and its economic and fiscal organization on a sound basis may make it essential to do so."

"The government of the United States does not intend to assume a protectorate over Santo Domingo or to interfere with or participate in its domestic affairs any further than the collection of its customs revenues, the necessary revision of its tariff laws, and the adjustment through properly constituted tribunals or commissions, of its foreign claims and its economic and fiscal organization on a sound basis may make it essential to do so."

"The government of the United States does not intend to assume a protectorate over Santo Domingo or to interfere with or participate in its domestic affairs any further than the collection of its customs revenues, the necessary revision of its tariff laws, and the adjustment through properly constituted tribunals or commissions, of its foreign claims and its economic and fiscal organization on a sound basis may make it essential to do so."

"The government of the United States does not intend to assume a protectorate over Santo Domingo or to interfere with or participate in its domestic affairs any further than the collection of its customs revenues, the necessary revision of its tariff laws, and the adjustment through properly constituted tribunals or commissions, of its foreign claims and its economic and fiscal organization on a sound basis may make it essential to do so."

"The government of the United States does not intend to assume a protectorate over Santo Domingo or to interfere with or participate in its domestic affairs any further than the collection of its customs revenues, the necessary revision of its tariff laws, and the adjustment through properly constituted tribunals or commissions, of its foreign claims and its economic and fiscal organization on a sound basis may make it essential to do so."

"The government of the United States does not intend to assume a protectorate over Santo Domingo or to interfere with or participate in its domestic affairs any further than the collection of its customs revenues, the necessary revision of its tariff laws, and the adjustment through properly constituted tribunals or commissions, of its foreign claims and its economic and fiscal organization on a sound basis may make it essential to do so."

"The government of the United States does not intend to assume a protectorate over Santo Domingo or to interfere with or participate in its domestic affairs any further than the collection of its customs revenues, the necessary revision of its tariff laws, and the adjustment through properly constituted tribunals or commissions, of its foreign claims and its economic and fiscal organization on a sound basis may make it essential to do so."

"The government of the United States does not intend to assume a protectorate over Santo Domingo or to interfere with or participate in its domestic affairs any further than the collection of its customs revenues, the necessary revision of its tariff laws, and the adjustment through properly constituted tribunals or commissions, of its foreign claims and its economic and fiscal organization on a sound basis may make it essential to do so."

"The government of the United States does not intend to assume a protectorate over Santo Domingo or to interfere with or participate in its domestic affairs any further than the collection of its customs revenues, the necessary revision of its tariff laws, and the adjustment through properly constituted tribunals or commissions, of its foreign claims and its economic and fiscal organization on a sound basis may make it essential to do so."

"The government of the United States does not intend to assume a protectorate over Santo Domingo or to interfere with or participate in its domestic affairs any further than the collection of its customs revenues, the necessary revision of its tariff laws, and the adjustment through properly constituted tribunals or commissions, of its foreign claims and its economic and fiscal organization on a sound basis may make it essential to do so."

"The government of the United States does not intend to assume a protectorate over Santo Domingo or to interfere with or participate in its domestic affairs any further than the collection of its customs revenues, the necessary revision of its tariff laws, and the adjustment through properly constituted tribunals or commissions, of its foreign claims and its economic and fiscal organization on a sound basis may make it essential to do so."

"The government of the United States does not intend to assume a protectorate over Santo Domingo or to interfere with or participate in its domestic affairs any further than the collection of its customs revenues, the necessary revision of its tariff laws, and the adjustment through properly constituted tribunals or commissions, of its foreign claims and its economic and fiscal organization on a sound basis may make it essential to do so."

"The government of the United States does not intend to assume a protectorate over Santo Domingo or to interfere with or participate in its domestic affairs any further than the collection of its customs revenues, the necessary revision of its tariff laws, and the adjustment through properly constituted tribunals or commissions, of its foreign claims and its economic and fiscal organization on a sound basis may make it essential to do so."