

If you have lost or found, if you want to buy or sell, if you want work or workers, use The News Classified Ads.

Fair Tonight and Friday. Highest temp. yesterday 85. Lowest temp. last night 52.

BELGIUM HAS SMALL EXHIBIT

Nation's Tragedy Plainly Seen at Exposition

FRANCE HAS BEEN GENEROUS TO SISTER

Miniature Model of Antwerp Now in Hands of the Germans Attracts Constant Attention.

By Fred S. Ferguson.

(United Press Staff Correspondent.) SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—The tragedy of Belgium is written deep at the Panama-Pacific exposition. Laughing crowds, thrilled by the splendor of the big fair and its wonders, suddenly become silent before what is veritably Belgium's shrine among the exhibits of nations of the world.

The appearance of the maimed and torn nation, which holds the sympathy of an entire world, is not expected. And when it is encountered under the sheltering folds of the French tri-color men and women stop short.

Two rooms in the palatial French building are set aside for Belgium. France has done more than any other nation in her efforts to pay her respects to this country through her exhibits and not the least of the pains taken by the republic is the attention given Belgium. To the right of the broad, carpeted stairs leading to the main floor of the French building is the Belgium exhibit. Above the door is merely the inscription "Belgium". But beyond is the work of a nation rearing its head above its ruins and proclaiming to the world that Belgium still lives.

The Belgium exhibit is not large. There is a big model of the city of Antwerp, now held by the Germans. There are a few paintings, bronzes and exhibits of work from miscellaneous industries. Men and women stand in silence before busts of King Albert and Queen Elizabeth, mounted upon pedestals near the center of the room. At the foot of these pedestals cut flowers and wreaths are piled high, filling the room with their pungent odor. About the walls of the second room appear such names as Ostend, Bruges, Namur and other cities, well known to Americans through war dispatches.

Apparently nothing was overlooked by France in preparing her exhibit for the big fair. There are rare maps and tapestries from the time of Napoleon, relics of Balzac, General Lafayette, and others famous in French history as well as costly exhibits from the modistes and shops of Paris, the nation's best in

art and in every industry.

The Tower of Jewels is just beginning to get back its reputation after having encountered the completion of "Diamond Jim" Brady during his visit here. "Diamond Jim" arrived without advance notices, but soon had the sparkling tower blushing for shame. On one of his afternoon visits to the fair Brady drew an "engineer" of about 120 pounds when he rented a wheel chair to take him about the grounds. As "Diamond Jim" was accompanied by a young woman, the 120 pounder had a fair show to lead to push even over level streets, considering Brady's left. But when the chair headed toward the Baker street entrance, passing the inside Inn people began to line up to watch.

There is a gradual rise there for about two blocks and near the top the incline is sharp. Brady sparkled in the sunlight oblivious to the cause of titters floating around, but the chair boy was extended at an angle of about 60 degrees, perspiring, pushing and blowing and barely able to keep "Diamond Jim" from rolling back on him. He made the hill, but it was a close call.

FATE OF MEXICO IN BALANCE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The destiny of Mexico hung in the balance this afternoon. With Secretary of State Lansing presiding, the envoys of the leading South American republics met at the state department to discuss plans which were outlined by the premier to restore peace south of the Rio Grande. At 2:45 all the envoys had arrived except Ambassador Suarez, of Chili, who was unavoidably delayed. The conference proceeded secretly. There is now little doubt but the warring factions in Mexico must bow to the decision reached by the Pan American conference, either voluntarily or by force. It is expected that some definite time will be fixed in which the Carranzistas, Villistas and Zapatistas may come to terms and settle their differences among themselves. If peace is no restored within that time, then it is believed that a definite program that has been decided upon in advance will be carried out, in which the United States will have the support and co-operation of the other American powers.

FALL FROM SWING IS FATAL

PORTLAND, Aug. 5.—Receiving injuries when she fell from a swing on Tuesday, Virginia Burns, aged 18, daughter of W. J. Burns, president of the Hallow-Guthrie Company, died this morning of hemorrhage of the brain.

CASE AGAINST CITY STARTED

Attorney Asks that Injunction Be Granted

EVERY COUNCILMAN OF CITY IS CALLED

Hamilton is of Opinion That the Bond Issue Will Be Profitable Investment For The City.

The suit filed by John Hunter and a number of other citizens of this city a few weeks ago in which they sought to enjoin the city from issuing \$200,000 worth of bonds voted by the people by such an overwhelming majority at the special election called on June 2, was begun this morning before Judge Skidworth.

Ralph Dunaway, the noted obstructionist lawyer of Portland, who appeared for the "obstructionist" clique in the supreme court when the case of Harry Pearce was heard, represented them in the circuit court this morning and made the opening statement to the court.

This is the case which is based upon the affidavit of the plaintiffs that a fraudulent and unlawful scheme existed between Harry Pearce and the defendant city whereby the friendly suit was "railroaded" through the circuit court without setting forth the true statements of facts in the case, Mr. Dunaway in his opening statement, asked that an injunction be granted the plaintiffs against the city from carrying into effect their contract with the Kendall Bros. and the Roseburg and Eastern R. R. The principal issue was, Mr. Dunaway stated "whether or not the bond issue is to tax the property owners of the city for a public or a private contract," and their contention is that the charter amendment as voted by the people at the recent special election were invalid and if valid the contract as entered into with the Kendalls was an abuse of power by the municipality.

Mr. Abraham's only reply to the plaintiff's motion was that the city denied any conspiracy existed and that the fictitious suit as alleged never existed, but that the case was tried on its own merits and these were sustained by the supreme court. Carl Wimberly was the first witness called by Mr. Dunaway and stated that ordinance No. 616 was placed in his office by O. P. Coshaw, but that he did not know who drafted the ordinance aside from the fact that several attorneys were identified with it. Except from hearsay he did not know just what industries were mentioned in section 4 of the ordinance.

The record of the council proceedings where the mayor appointed the council as a whole to act as a railroad committee was admitted in evidence as was the report of the railroad committee on July 15. The recorder stated that no titles to either terminal sites or right of ways had been filed in his office in which they were made out in the city's name.

In order to try and show that some representation had been made by the Kendalls to the citizens of the city in order to have the bond issue carry, Mr. Dunaway asked the witness if he knew what inducements were held forth to the workmen of this city and to the banking interests. Mr. Wimberly stated that he knew of no such representations on the part of the Kendalls. On cross examination it was brought out that a number of deeds made out in the city's name had been secured for right of ways, although none had been filed in his office.

W. S. Hamilton was the second witness and in brief manner told in chronological order the events leading up to the proposition made by S. A. Kendall to the city. He stated that the contract entered into by the city with the Kendalls called for a standard completed road, although the rolling stock which would be used would depend upon the business done by the road after completion. The title to the rolling stock Mr. Hamilton was of the opinion would be vested in the city.

In the opinion of the witness the bond issue was not in the nature of a subsidy or bonus, but an investment and one which eventually would be profitable to the city. In regard to the operating expenses of the road the city had no guaranty from anyone or as to the freight rates which were designated in the contract as "reasonable". As a business man Mr. Hamilton thought there was no similarity between a direct donation to the Kendalls and what was to be done by the city in regard to the issuing of bonds, although the contract was not as favorable as he would have liked to have seen drawn up between the city and Kendalls, he thought that it was very fair and

(Continued on page 4.)

LETTER RECEIVED FROM S. A. KENDALL

The following letter was received by J. W. Perkins yesterday from S. A. Kendall in answer to the telegram sent upon the receipt of the decision in the bond issue case:

Dear Sir: Your message, advising the sustaining by the supreme court of the bond issue for Roseburg, received. I wish to congratulate the city and yourself upon the vigorous fight put up, and the success obtained. I trust that your work in securing rights-of-way and getting out the bonds will be pushed as vigorously as has been the obtaining of the legality of the bond issue.

Yours truly, S. A. KENDALL. This is the first word to be received from Mr. Kendall, but it is expected that more letters will follow in the course of a few days outlining the work and giving further particulars as to the exact time work on the railroad and saw mill is to be begun.

The right-of-way committee will hold a meeting tonight at which time the members of the council will be present and arrange methods for securing the title to the right-of-way as soon as possible.

YANKEE GUNS LET LOOSE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The cruiser Eagle shelled the Haitian rebels under command of General Bobo, when they endeavored to enter Cape Haitien yesterday. Admiral Capton reported to the navy department. The rebels were driven into the woods back of the city.

J. A. Worley and wife returned last night from Bodaville where they have been spending the past month. Mr. Worley reports having had a splendid time and much benefitted from the mud-advertised baths and mineral water. He reports the place becoming more popular than ever before and many visitors there at the present time.

FRYE CASE TO HAGUE COURT

Germany Stands Firm in the Position Taken

DENY SINKING WAS VIOLATION OF RIGHTS

Wide Disagreement in Views Makes The Construction of the Compact Exactly Opposite.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The United States will probably accept the proposition of Germany to submit the Frye case to the Hague Tribunal, to test the treaty of 1828 between this country and Prussia. In her reply dealing with the sinking of the steamer William P. Frye, Germany maintained that the sinking of American ships carrying contraband was not a violation of that treaty. The officials here said that while the controversy does not warrant a break it is imperative that a settlement be reached. The United States denied that Germany has a right to sink contraband-carrying American ships. Germany is unyielding in her refusal to concede that the sinking of the American sailing ship William P. Frye by the auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich in the South Atlantic last January was a violation of American rights under the Prussia-American treaty or of international law.

In reply to the last representations of the United States, the German foreign office, in a note made public here last night by the state department, reiterates a previous justification of Germany's course, declares again her willingness to pay for the ship, and accepts a proposal first advanced by the United States—that the amount of damages be fixed by two experts, one to be selected by each country.

Stipulation is Made. Such a sum the German government pledges itself to pay promptly, with the stipulation, however, that the payment shall not be viewed as a satisfaction for violation of American rights. Should that method be unsatisfactory, Germany invites the United States to arbitration at The Hague.

The unofficial view here is that repatriation through a commission of experts probably will be satisfactory to the United States, with the express provision, however, that it is not a waiver of treaty rights for which the American government contends, but applies only to the matter of damages.

Cession to Be Insisted On. It is practically certain that if the United States allows the dispute to go to The Hague for interpretation must be listed.

of the treaty provision, or continues the academic discussion of principles through the channel of diplomacy, it will insist that meanwhile Germany refrain from violation of what the United States contends are its rights.

The entire dispute revolves about Article 13 of the Prussia-American treaty of 1799, which was revived and included in the treaty of 1828. That article, the United States contends, specifically protected the William P. Frye from being sunk, although it did not protect a contraband cargo. Germany takes precisely an opposite view, contending that the article only obligates her to pay damages.

Ship Held Liable to Confiscation. Furthermore, Germany replies that as the Frye's cargo of wheat destined to England was contraband, the ship was liable to confiscation, and that as an attempt to take the prize into a German port would have imperiled her captor, the destruction of the Frye "was according to general principals of international law".

"The right of sinking," says the German note, "is not mentioned in the treaty, and is therefore neither expressly permitted nor expressly prohibited, so that on this point the party stipulations must be supplemented by the general rules of international law. It is not disputed by the American government that according to the general principles of international law a belligerent is authorized in sinking neutral vessels, under almost any conditions, for carrying contraband."

THREE CHILDREN BURN TO DEATH

LAKE DELAVN, WIS., Aug. 5.—Afraid to leap to safety, three children of George Bryant, president of the Racine Rubber Company, huddled together at an upper window of their home, and perished in the flames that destroyed the building early this morning. The fire spread and swept ten cottages before it was finally checked with dynamite. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

GERMANS FEAR COTTON FAMINE

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 4.—The Germans already have begun using flax as a substitute for cotton in some of their munitions factories and all munitions factories are being remodelled for this purpose, according to a dispatch to the Courant from Berlin. The taking of an inventory of all stocks of cotton and of other textiles throughout Germany, the dispatch says, began Monday and will continue for ten days. A large staff of officials is being employed in this work. All stocks of cotton and articles made from cotton, even including underclothing and shirts, go to The Hague for interpretation

CARTOONS OF THE DAY

A HARD ONE TO CRACK



Hanny in the St. Joseph News-Press

CARTOONS OF THE DAY

THE NEWS FROM PETROGRAD



Ireland in the Columbus Dispatch