ARRANGE PEACE IN WASHINGTON

American Capital for Conference.

WILL MEET NEXT AUGUST

Next Step Is Signing of Protocol, Then Comes Armistice-Naming of Peace Plenipotentiaries Will Follow.

****************** JAPAN'S TERMS OF PEACE.

VIENNA, June 15 .- The opinion presiling here is that the peace nego tions between finesia and Japan will eventually prove successful. This is based primarily on the belief that Japan will meet Russia more than talf way, making unexpectedly reasonable demands. Certain intimations have been received here that Japan's terms are substantially as follows; First...The recognition of the Jap-

attese protectorate over Corea, Second-The return of Manchuria

to China. Third-International control of the

Eastern Chinese Ballroad, Fourth-Regarding Port Arthur, the strategical value of this fortress has been overestimated, and it is said that Its ultimate disposal will not give rise

to any controversy. Firth-It is not thought that Japan will demand the demolition of the fortifications at Vladivoztok.

Binth-The surrender of the Island of Sakhalin will not be demanded by Japan, principally because Japan has not yet carried the war into Russian

Seventh-An understanding regarding an indemnity is not impossible, because it is declared Japan will content herself with demanding the cost of the war.

The Japanese Minister here in an interview said that if Russia honestly

WASHINGTON, June 15 -- America's must of pegotiations between the plenipotentiartes of Russia and Japan for a treaty of peace. The choice of Washington marks another forward step in the negotiations toward ultimate peace instituted by President Roosevelt.

at the White House at 1:23 P. M. today, as follows:

When the two governments were unable to agree upon either Chefoo or Paris. the President suggested The Hague, but requested both governments have now that Washington be chosen as the place of meeting, and the President has accord- be followed, that a peace protocol will be ingly formally notified both governments negotiated. The making of the protocol that Washington will be so selected."

This statement was supplemented shortly afterward by a semi-official announcement that "after meeting and organizing. Russian and Japanese governments to the plenipotentiaries of the two governments, if it should be found to be unomfortably hot in Washington, may adourn the meeting to some Summer resort in the North, and there continue their sittings until such time as the weather in Washington shall be more comfort-

Snags and How They Were Dodged.

Now that some of the details of the negotiations which have been pending for more than two weeks are known, the seonly solution of the problem presented to the belligerent governments. After the tary of State, on behalf of the United acceptance by Russia and Japan of Prestdent Roosevelt's proposition that they nt to consider the question of peace, Russia indicated Paris as the most desirable place for the meeting to negotiate a treaty and Japan indicated Chefoo. There the subject rested for 48 hours. Fisally Japan declined to consider Paris for obvious reasons, and Russia objected to the holding of the conference in any Ori-

Washington then was suggested as a place at which the belingerents could meet be drafted and signed in Washington. on common ground, undisturbed by cliber political or personal influences. As a May Meet in Congressional Library. neans of facilitating the negotiations, the President suggested that the conference International Arbitration Tribunal, and the location of the first general arbitra-Emperor Nicholas of Russia. He indicated that for both practical and sentimental reasons The Hague would be a most destrable place of meeting for the plenipo-

Further consideration of the subject leveloped the unalterable objection of the President, will work out. Japan to any European capital as a seat for the conference. She objected particularly to The Hague, believing it was too far within the sphere of Russian influence, and for a similar reason she de rlined favorably to consider Geneva. Until today, however, Japan's irrecon cliable opposition to the selection of any European capital was not known definite-At a conference which Kogoro Take hira, the Japanese Minister, had with resident Roosevelt today, he conveyed to the President the Japanese government's final refusal to consent to the holding of the conference in Europe.

Takahira's Long Conference.

House at 10:45 A. M., and was ushered at once into the President's private They remained in conference for an hour and 25 minutes. The unusual length of the interview, held at a time when scores of people, many of them having previous engagements with the President, were awalting an opportunity to see Mr. Roosevelt, indicated

clearly that it was of notable import-The conference was not arranged, but the significance of the advices which Mr. Takahira bore from his government induced the President to deny himself to all callers until the onclusion of the conference. As he left the White House, the Japanese minister declined to discuss the situation in any way except to indicate that the negotiations were proceeding favorably. He added that negotiations of Russia and Japan Agree on this character constituted a Tong Jour-

The refusal of Japan to agree to the holding of the conference in Europe was communicated by the President to the Russian Ambassador, and likewise cabled to St. Petersburg. While the President did not act as arbiter be-tween Bursia and Japan, he was in a position after the conference with Mr. Takahira and his communication to Ambassador Cassini, to formally ancunce the selection of Washington as the seat of the conference.

Shortly before I o'clock Count Cassini called at the White House by appointment and was received by the President in the blue room. The President explained to the Ambassador nature of his interview with Mr. Takahira and conveyed to him the persons assurance that the American Govern ment would do all in its power which it might properly do to afford the pientpotentiaries comfortable and convenient facilities for the transactions of their supremely important duties.

Will Meet Middle of August.

In view of the selection of the seat

of the conference, it is expected that, within a few days at most, Russia and Japan will announce formally the names of their respective plenipotentiaries. It is deemed likely also that coincidentally with the announcement of the plenipotentiaries, an agreement will be reached as to the time of holding the conference. While the date is not so important a detail as the place, it is of particular concern, especially at this season, not only to those who are actively to participate in it, but also to diplomatists generally who are accredited to this capital. A midsummer conference anywhere, so prolonged as a peace conference is likely to be, is not regarded with entirely pleasant anticipations. It is indicated, however, that the proposed conference is likely to be convened before the middle of August, and perhaps not until a later date. It may be July 1, possibly a little later, before the arrangements for the meeting of the plenipotentiaries are finally accepted. Both Russia and Japan are moving with the utmost deliberation, for the game of diplomacy now being played is of even greater importance to each government than are the movements of the armies on the National capital has been selected as the battlefields. It will require at least a month for the negotiators of the two got ernments, with their respective staffs, to come together, the distance from Japan being so great that a shorter time scarcely could be allowed.

In view, therefore, of all of the con ditions, and including in the equation Washington was made by Secretary Loeb the factor of unforeseen delays over quite likely that the conference will not assemble formally before the middle of August.

Must Sign Protocol First.

Prior to the formal assembling of the conference, it is probable, will take place before the declaration of a formal armistice. It has not been learned yet who will be authorized by arrange and sign the protocol. The nego tiations will be conducted in Washington and it is regarded as likely that the respective diplomatic representatives of the celligerents will sign the documents on behalf of their governments. It will be necessary, in accordance with customary diplomatic procedure, for their govern ments to confer special authority upon them for the purpose. When the protewas entered into between the United States and Spain in 1886, it was signed in of Washington is regarded as the the office of President McKinley in the White House by Justice Day, then Secre-States, and by Jules Cambon, then Ambassador of France, on behalf of the Kingdom of Spain. In this instance it is regarded as scarcely likely that the peace protocol will be signed either in Peteraburg or Tokio. While it would be practicable to arrange for the making of the protocol at Paris or at some oth European capital, it is believed to be certain, inasmuch as the negotiations for peace, which seem now to be approach ing a successful conclusion, were initiated by President Roosevelt, the protocol will

Another auggestion which was received with favor, was that provision be made at The Hague, the seat of the for the conference in the Library of Congress. That magnificent building would afford not only a superb room for the gion conference called at the instance of general conference, but also excellently fitted rooms for purpose of private consultation among the representatives of the two governments. As yet, however, little consideration has been given to this It is a detail which the officials of the State Department, by direction of

> have been completed without undue friction. He would have preferred that the conference be held at The Hague, although the selection of Washington is complimentary to him personally, and to the American Government.

It is not expected that the selection of Washington will interfere materially with the Summer plans of the President, While no definite arrangements have yet been made, it is regarded as quite likely that he will return to Washington from Oyster the two governments when they assemble for the conference. Officially this Government will have little to do with the negotiations. The United States will provide a place for their meeting and furnish them with such material facilities as may venience, but their deliberations will be quite uninfluenced by this Government.

receiving the pienipotentlaries (Concluded on Page 34)

CHIEF JUSTICE

Taft Declines to Be Candidate for President to Succeed Roosevelt.

WILL SUPPORT FORAKER

Fuller Will Be Appointed to Hague Tribunal and Taft Succeed Him, Leaving Ohio Solid for Foraker for President.

WASHINGTON, June 15 .- (Special.) -Secretary of War Taft will not be a candidate for the Presidency. This has been settled within the last three days. Judge Taft desires to succeed Justice Fuller on the Supreme bench. He would rather be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for his life-the highest position any man in the world can hold-than be President for four years.

Although disinclined to resign be cause of the age limit, Justice Fuller nevertheless will be given an oppor tunity to resign to accept a position on the International Court of Arbitration as soon as Germany and Japan agree to the terms which have been accepted by France, England and the United States. This court will have its judictal seat at The Hague, but hold its sessessions in the important capitals of the world when necessary.

Taft Comes Out for Foraker.

From present appearances, it seem that Judge Taft and Senator Foraker of Ohio have a political understanding Ohio will support Foraker for the Presidency, and all who support Foraker will be for Taft for Chief Justice, and Foraker is to be the spokesman of the Adminison the floor of the Senate. Lately the Cincinnati Times-Star, the personal organ of Charles Taft, brother of Judge Taft, had submitted to it a most flattering but analytical article disclosing how Foraker could be the for the Presidency with the approval of the supporters of Mr. Roosevelt. The article was kept under nelderation by the proprietors of the paper until Judge Taft arrived at Cincinnati, where he was to speak before the Commercial Club. Upon his arrival he went into consultation upon the edvisability of permitting his family advocate Foraker for the Presidency.

After this council, and following s frank statement of his position and his aspirations to go upon the Supreme bench, together with the assurance of the Foraker men of their support, the Times-Star came out with great display headlines, publishing the article on of Foraker and with it demanded the support of Ohio to this end.

Fuller for World's Supreme Court.

Upon the return of Judge Taft to Washington, it was made known that he desired that, whatever mention of his name for the Presidency might be made, it should be understood that any support which should be his he desired to extend, for the sake of Ohio, to Sen ator Foraker. As soon as Japan shall gather herself together for peaceful government, she will name her member of the International Arbitration Cour of the World. Germany will follow Justice Fuller then will be appointed and will give way to Judge Taft. This is expected to occur by December I.

DURHAM CHIEF OF GRAFTERS

WEAVER UNCOVERS TRAIL OF PHILADELPHIA BOSS.

Head of Machine Holds Stock in Contracting Firm - Federal Employes Under Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.-There wer highly interesting developments today in Mayor Weaver's crusade for good govern-ment. The fight against the trolley fran-chises was for the moment forgotten in the light of what developed at the hearing of Select Councilman Frank H. Caven, who is charged with violating his Councilmanic oath by being interested in city contracts. During the hearing it was shown that Insurance Commissioner Dur-ham, the leader of the Republican organzation in this city, is a partner in the McNichol firm of city contractors. It was also shown that, while J. P. Mc-

the President, will work out.

President Rossevelt is gratified that the arrangements of a preliminary nature state of Durham, Mrs. J. P. McNichol, have been completed without undue fricbrother of J. P. McNichol. It was also shown that after J. P. McNichol left the Council his wife withdrew from the firm. and that her place was taken by himse Other evidence of a sensational charac-ter was to the effect that a secret agree-ment existed between Caven and his father, trading as James Caven & Son, and another firm, in which they agreed that no contract shall be entered into by either of the parties with the McNicol firm or others doing work on the city's filtration as stem without the written consent of

both parties.

As a result of what developed at the hearing, Mayor Weaver late today accepted the resignation of John W. Hill, chief engineer of the Burvau of Filiration, and also that of his son, H. W. Hill, who was his assistant. Chief Hill was the highest-salaried official in the city, his compensation being \$12.00 a year. both parties.

tion being \$17,000 a year.

The filtration system has cost the city about \$22,000,000, and it will take more than \$5,000,000 more to complete the work.

The McNichol firm has had contracts for ut three-quarters of the work. All Salt Lake

work on the city's flitration system has

een ordered stopped.
Contrary to expectations, the meeting
if the City Council was entirely barmotious. The committee on street railroads decided to report favorably the bills re-pealing the ordinances giving the Phila-delphia Rapid Transit Company the right to lay tracks on 150 miles of street without compensation to the city. A reason given for the failure of the Republican organi-zation to fight the Mayor on the trolley franchises is that the traction company contemplates taking the matter to the ntemplates taking the matter to the

The United States Civil Service Com mission is inquiring into the case of Clar-ence Meeser, deputy internal revenue col-lector for this district, and Mrs. Eleanor Parke, an employe of the United States Parko, an employe of the United States Mint. Meeser was accused of election frauds along with Samuel Salter. He was a fugitive from justice, but returned, and was not convicted. Mrs. Parke was a boarding-house-keeper, and testified at Salter's trial that he was at her house during the time that he was alleged to have committed the election frauds of which he was acquitted. Salter was acquitted. Subsequently, both Meeser and Mrs. Parke were given employment in the Federal service. Commissioner Cooley came here today and began an inquiry as to whether Meeser and Mrs. Parke were fit to hold positions in the Government

to whether Beeser and Mrs. Farks were fit to hold positions in the Govenment service. Mr. Cooley said:

"I should like to have it clearly understood that the President has no desire or intention to take a hand in the mix-up in Philadelphia politics, only so far as to keep the Fedesi service free from taint."

Candidate for Burkett's Seat.

LINCOLN, Neb., June E.-Francis W. Brown, Mayor of Lincoln, was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the First District today, to succeed E. J. Burkett, elected Senator.

HAY HOME FROM EUROPE

HEALTH IMPROVED BUT NOT FULLY RECOVERED.

Special Messenger Delivers Letter From Roosevelt-Hay Will Not Resign.

NEW YORK, June 15.-Secretary of State John Hay arrived from Europe tonight on the steamer Baltic, much improved in health, but plainly showing that he was far from being a well man. His presence in this country evidently was anxiously expected by President Roosevelt, for an imposing and long document was delivered to him at quarantine by a messenger from the White revenue cutter to deliver it to Mr. Hay

The Secretary said he would not be able to tell until tomorrow when he would go to Washington, indicating that the letter he had received from the President might influence his plans for the im-mediate future.

Mr. Hay said in response to questions that he had no intention of leaving the Cubinet. Of his trip Mr. Hay said it had been a great benefit to his health.

Japan Announces Three and Names of Two Russians Are Known.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 15,-(12:15 A. time of meeting and the number of plenipotentiaries for the peace conference with Japan. Finding that Japan was not disposed to accept Paris, Russia's first choice, or The Hague, which President Roosevelt suggested, Russia consented to the selection of Japan, it is understood. Washington. also signified that she would name three exalted personages as plenipotentiaries and specific information here points to Marquis Ito. Baron Komura, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Marshal Yamagata, chief of the General Staff, as enipotentiaries

It is regarded as certain that two of Russia's representatives will be Baron Rosen, who has been appointed to succeed Count Cassini as Ambassador at Washington, and M. Nelidoff, Ambassador at Paris. The name of M. Witte continues to be mentioned, but there is no evidence that the Emperor will give him a brief to conduct negotiations. Considering his well-known views against Russin's aggressive policy in the Far East, the selection of M. Witte would be regarded as tantamount to an assurance that peace would be the outcome.

The selection of Washington makes it certain that several weeks must clapse before the first meeting of the negotiators

Unless President Roosevelt is able to induce the belligerents in the meantime to agree to an armistice, the fear is gen eral that the interim will witness another bloody battle in Manchuria, Russia, while ahe could not place herself in the position of directly requesting an arm istice, might welcome it, if the suggestion came from the President. Doubt is expressed in certain quarters as to whether even an appeal by President Roosevelt could induce Japan to forego her present strategical advantages and the chance to deliver another blow before the plenipo tentiaries meet. All the news from the front indicates that Field Marshal Oyama is ready to strike, and, if in advance the meeting at Washington he could administer a crushing defeat to General Linievitch, it would be all the more eas for Japan to secure the acceptance of her terms.

CARRY CROWDS TO FAIR

Heavy Traffic Causes New Burlington Car From Denver.

CHICAGO, June 15.—(Special.)—Passenger Traffic Manager Eustis, of the Burlington Railway, announces that, as travel to the Pacific Northwest on account of the Lewis and Clark Exposition has become so heavy, a new through car line will be instituted June 20 from the December 22 terms. A faily standard the Denver galeway. A daily standard seeping-car will run between Denver and perland via Salt Lake. The car will leave Denver at \$30 A. M.,

making direct connection with the Bur-lington's No. 2 from Chicago, St. Louis and other Eastern cities. In both direc-tions, lay-overs have been provided at

Cattlemen and Sheepmen Are Warned to Keep Off Grant County Range.

FARMERS IN FEAR OF FEVER

Fouling of Water Supply Above Granite by Stock Believed to Have Lead to Typhoid Epidemic Last Year.

BAKER CITY, Or., June 15 -- (Special.) Armed guards are protecting the Grant County streams from usurpation by cattle and sheepmen. Men who have been instructed to shoot, if the herders do not stop, are guarding the grazing lands beionging to small ranchers and prohibiting the stockmen from tearing down fences or otherwise damaging property.

Great posters, printed on cotton cloth, have been posted on trees and signboards warning the sheep and cattlemen not to run or range their herds within prescribed territory and a strong organization of ranchers, business men and mining men is backing up the warning by arming a patrol and guarding the reserved lands. This notice reads:

Warning to sheep and cattlemen: All own-ers, or those in charge, of sheep or cattle are hereby settified and warned that they will not be allowed, under any consideration, to run and range their stock upon the territory within the following described boundaries: Commencing at the mouth of Granite Creek on the north fork of the John Day, and fol-lowing the morth fork to its head; thence south along the line between Grant and Eaker Counties to the head of the north for of Beaver Creek; thence down Beaver Creek to its junction with Clear Creek; thence down Clear Creek to Red Boy mine; thence along the Red Boy-Oliva Lake road to where Gold Bug Creek joins Babbit Creek; thence down Rabbit Creek to Grantie Creek; thence down Granite Creek to the North Fork, the place of beginning.
This ultimatum is signed by F. A.

House, who went down the bay on a Phelps, president of the association of men interested in barring out the stockmen, and by H. E. Hendryx as secretary The names of nearly 100 men who are it the organization are appended.

Stockmen know that this ultimature will be enforced," said a man who has just returned from a trip in Grand County. "Armed guards have been em ployed to patrol the district and warn out the stockmen if they approach. There will be it argument over the matter. If those in charge of the berds do not move. I 1907. The report was unanimously PEACE ENVOYS ARE NAMED the guards will shoot. The business men, small farmers and mining men are in carnest.

"A year ago an epidemic of typhoid fever prevailed in Granite, Grant County. This was traced to the use of Granit Creek and other streams by stockmen for watering their stock. Now armed guards stand at the fords, and those streams, at

"In an effort to protect themselves the stockmen have posted notices along the creeks that they have staked out placer mining claims. There are no indications of placer ground, and there is no intention on the part of the stockmen to use the water for placer mining. By this subterfuge the stockmen believed they would be able to protect the waters and use them for watering stock during the present season. But the determined attitude of the vigilance committee will prevent anything of that kind.

There is bound to be trouble in Grant County if the stockmen persist in using the district from which they have warned. If the patrol is not sufficient fo drive out the stock, the organization formed against them will go into the field

DELAY IS AID TO JAPAN

Increases Oyama's Forces Without Helping Linlevitch.

LONDON, June 16.-The correspondent of the Times with the Japanese first army

"In the present military situation any procrastination on the part of Russia in eringing peace negotiations to a head neans the continued augmentation of the Japanese forces and supplies, without appreciably increasing General Linlevitch's

The correspondent of the Times at General Nogi's headquarters in a dispatch

dated June II says:
"A strong detachment of Lieutenant-General Mistobenko's cavalry is active on the Japanese left front, but there is no aggestion of another raid against the apanese flank. There are indications but the rainy season has begun earlier han usual. Heavy rains have made the soil of the Line Valley extremely soft."

MUST BE TRIED AS A SPY:

Bouguoin Held for Trial, Strang Set Free. TOKIO, June 16 .- As the result of a pre-

iminary inquiry, S. A. E. Bouguoin, a French citizen, has been remanded for trial on the charge of furnishing military trial on the charge of furnishing military information to the Russian government.

M. Strang, an Englishman and step-son of M. Bouguoin, was discharged on account of insufficiency of evidence.

Bouguoin and Strang were arcested May 18. Bouguoin was quite prominent socially in Tokio, being a representative of a French commercial company. He came to Japan as a military attache.

GERMAN STEAMER IS SUNK

Russian Cruiser Disposes of Vessel and Cargo of Ties.

LONDON, June 15.-The German steam. er Tetartis was sunk by the Russian auxiliary cruiser Don, May 30, according to information received today at Lloyd's.

Japan, to Tientain with a cargo of raff-

FLENSBURG, Prussia, June 15.-The Tetartis belonged to the Flensburg Steam Shipping Company. Her grew was landed at Batavia, Java, yesterday. The Tetar-tie had no contraband of war on board.

BERLIN, June 15.—The announcement of the sinking in the China Sea of the German steamer Tetartis by the Russian surillary cruiser Don is printed prominently in the newspapers here this afternoon, but there is no disposition to press Russia for an immediate explanation. It is expected that the Foreign Office, when the owners of the Tetartis lodge a complaint, will take proper diplomatic action.

RUSSIAN CRUISER ON RAMPAGE

Starts for Odessa and Scares British Shipowners.

LONDON, June 16.—The Singapore cor-respondent of the Daily Mail says that the Russian cruiser Rion left June 14 for Odessa, and that great uneasiness is felt for the safety of British shipping.

FIGHTING WAR OVER AGAIN

Confederates and Unionists Now Do It in Friendly Talk.

LOUISVILLE, June 15.-With a deter mination to finish promptly the business of the United Confederate Veterans' Association, so that the old soldiers will have nothing to do but prepare for to-morrow's parade and continue to have a e, the old soldiers were present good tim goodly numbers when the convention was called to order today. The invocation was by Rev. James P. Smith, of Richmond, Va., one of the two surviving staff officers of Stonewall Jackson.

On the afternoon of September 1, 1954, a Michigan regiment under the command of Henry R. Minner, now a Brigadier-General, U. S. A. retired, stormed the Confederate fortifications at Jonesboro, Ga., and captured the battery and General D. C. Given, who was in charge. Today in this city these two veterans met again for the first time in 41 years. The meeting could not have been more cordial had the men been brothers. The report of the historic committee, aubmitted by General Evans, of Georgia,

as chairman, seeks to secure accurate history which is to be incorporated in the text-books in Southern schools. A call of the resolutions committee de-

veloped the presence of a Federal officer on that important body. His name is Colo-nei S. C. Russell, and he is accredited to Indian Territory. Comrade B. B. Paddock, of Fort Worth, Comrade B. B. Paddock, of Fort Worth, declined to ait in the same room with Colonel Russell, and in response to a chorus of "take him off." "take him off." (General Lea substituted the name of Captain J. J. Kendall, of Indian Territory. General Lee, however, took occasion to pay a compliment to Colonel Russell, and said he had some time ago written a salendid tribute to the Southern soldier.

splendid tribute to the Southern soldier. spiendid tribute to the Southern soldier.
The report of the Battle Abbey committee of which General Evans is chairman, shows that the committee now has in subscriptions 206,000. The Battle Abbey is now considered in safe condition and will be built at Richmond.
The report of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association of the United Daughters of the Confederacy showed that the com-

ment Association of the United Daughters of the Confederacy showed that the com-mittee now has in bank for the purpose of erecting the monument \$85,000, and that the contract has been signed for un-veiling of the work in Richmond on June

The old officers, headed by Lieutenant-General S. D. Lee as commander-in-chief, were re-elected, and New Orleans chosen as the meeting place for 1906.

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TODAY'S-Cloudy in the morning, clear to partly cloudy during the afternoon. Winds mostly northwesterly. YESTERDAY'S -- Maximum temperature, 71 deg ; minimum, 50. Precipitation, none.

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GREAT REUNION

Men Who Made History for Oregon Enjoy the Gathering.

ASSEMBLE IN THE ARMORY

Edifice Is Crowded to the Very Doors by Those Who Crossed Plains in Early Days to Make Their Homes Here.

PIONEERS ELECT OFFICERS. The following officers of the Oregon Ploneer Association were elected last light to serve the ensuing year: President, John Minto. Vice-President, Judge M. C. George, Secretary, George H. Himes. Treasurer, Charles Ladd. Executive committee: Judge William Galloway, Colonel Robert Miller, W.

T. Wright.

Over at the Armory yesterday the measired tread of Oregon's citizen soldiery gave way to the uncertain steps of men and women of the ranks of battle-scarred eterans of life's campaign. The flags that are oft unfurled to honor those who stand ready to defend their country in the present, were yesterday given the breeze in honor of those whose efforts made possi-ble a country to defend. Willing, strong arms of a younger generation guided fee-ble and faitering feet. Youth stood in deep reverence; gray bairs were badges of the right of way; dim eyes were far

more dimmed by tears of happiness as old friend met old friend. The pioneers themselves enjoyed the occasion as they always do. There was a singling out of badges bearing the mystic numbers of a certain year of danger and daring; there were sudden hand-classes of ellowship and brotherhood and sisterhood that meant more than words. There were moments at the Armory yesterday when to speak would have been sacrilege.

Most Successful of Reunions

The edifice was crowded to the doors, and the reunion was one of the most successful in years. In and out the rooms up and down the stirs, these young old people walked, stopping now and then to greet a friend of those never-to-be-for-gotten by-gone days. The upper drill hall, where the programme was held at 2 o'clock, was crowded long before that hour, and adjoining rooms were crowded also, and yet there were hundreds who could not get within sound of the speak-ers' voices. And the great majority were pioneers, too, for the younger generations were conspicuous for their absence. You had to wear an official pioneer badge to were complication for their assence. For had to wear an official pioneer badge to get into the Armory yesterday, and once you were in you felt out of place unless you had crossed the plains yourself and could give reminiscences of the days when

the country was in the making. As the pioneers reached the Armory they were taken in charge by a reception committee and escorted to the floor, where the exercises were held. hall was appropriately decorated with flags, bunting and flowers. Across the back of the stage was the word "Pioeach large letter made of roses.

The effect was very beautiful. Calls Session to Order.

The session was called to order by President W. T. Wright, of 1852, who announced in a few well-chosen words that the thirty-third annual reunion of the Orsgon Pioneer Association was in progress. After a musical selection by Brown's or-chestra, prayer was offered by Chaplain Rev. Robert Robe, 1852, of Brownsville. Mayor George H. Williams, himself a pioneer wearing the badge of 1853, read the address of welcome, and was greeted with prolonged applause. He greeted

those present as young people of long ago, and told many quaint incidents of Oregon's ubuilding.

The Annual Address. The annual address was delivered by H. H. Gilfry, 1852 of Washington, D. C. He traced the journey across the plains, relating the hardships with which the pioneer had to contend, and the ultimate triumph when the Oregon Country was reached. Following out this line of thought, he spoke of the evolution of civilization in the country, and how a beau-tiful wildnerness had come to be a well-peopled district, productive, wealthy, rich in those things that go to make up a

in those things that go to make up a great state. He said, in part:

Much has been said at our annual meetings as to the motives that brought people 2000 miles to an unknown land then filled with what were believed to be hostile Indians. The missionaries came to Christianize them without expectation of pecuniary profit, but what was the loadstone that attracted the others was the loadstone that attracted the others have. In all ages land has been a great attraction to the human race. Nations have fought nations for small as well as great areas, and the peace of many countries unsettled for generations because of the inordinate desire for more land. Some political parties consider it of so much importance that they want to tax it alone for all the expenses of government and society. We have corporations and wealthy citizens of our country that count their holdings by the thousands of acres and never know when they have enough. Excepting a few, who followed soon after the missionaries, I have always thought land was the inducement that brought them here. I know it was the hope of finding broad acres, where they could live and herd their flocks, untrammeled by narrow soundaries, that induced those who were of the train that brought me here to brave the perils of the plains.

Tribute to Pioneer Women. great state. He said, in part:

Tribute to Pioneer Women, Tribute to Fioneer Women.

As to the pioneer women who shared the fortunes and hardships of the journey, and then assisted in organizing the household, enough has not and cannot be said. Without you the commonwealth would not have been organized and chaos would have reigned in our trains and at our campüres on the plains as we journeyed hither. You are shtifted to ear admiration and love for the mobbe part you played. Your counsels were always wiss intuition, one of the noblest characteristics of woman, was ever ready for instant, decision when demanded, not waiting on reason or cold philosophy to solve a problem where delay might have been too late and annithilation and gulo substituted in the place annihilation and guin substituted in the place of safety and success. Pleneers, it is about time for me to close. You have accomplished wenderful achievements. You have outl-sated the land and raised products that go