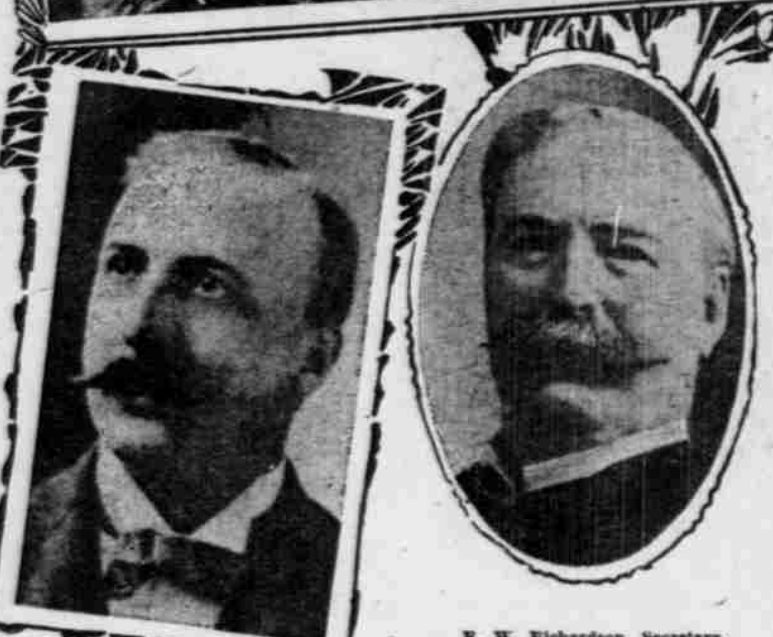
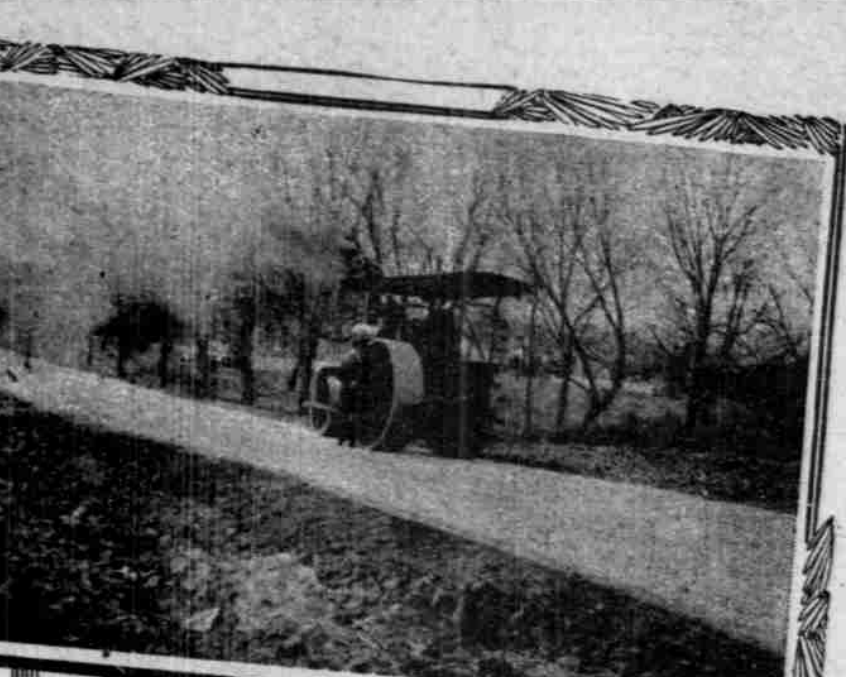
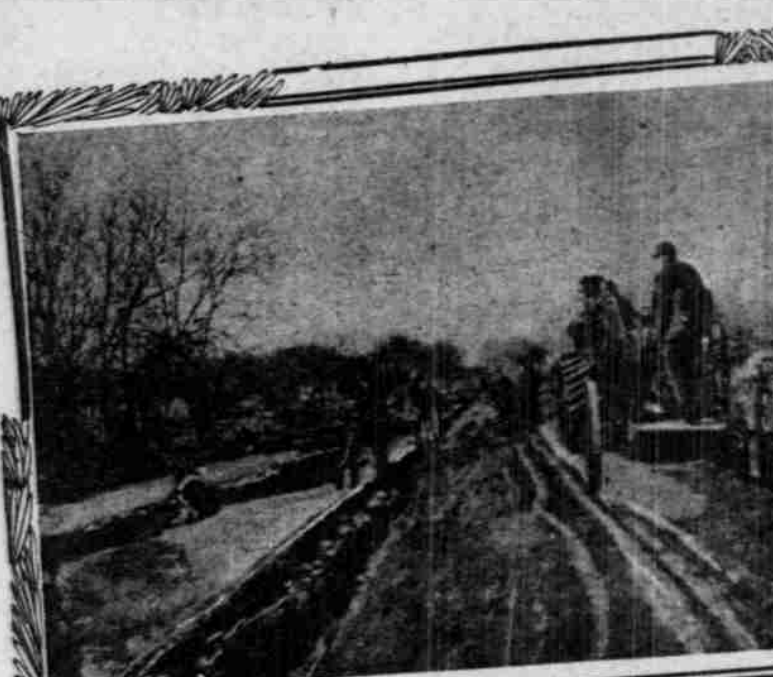


ANNUAL GOOD ROADS CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN PORTLAND



W. H. Moore, President National Good Roads Association.



1—Cutting sub-grade in a Kansas city.
2—Putting on first course of rock.
3—View showing the road almost finished.
4—Convicts working on roads in the South.

R. W. Richardson, Secretary.

Martin Dodge, Director Office Public Road Inquiries, Department of Agriculture.

ON June 21 there will convene in the Auditorium at the Exposition the fifth annual good roads convention. Attending will be delegates from all parts of the country, who will journey to Portland with one mutual idea—enacting legislation that will tend toward the general betterment of the Nation's roads. The convention will terminate on June 24, and during the sessions many interesting subjects are expected to come up for discussion.

Secretary R. W. Richardson, of the International Good Roads Association, has been in Portland for some time, arranging the details of the great convention. He is enthusiastic on the subject of good roads and is thoroughly conversant with all phases of the work. Under his direction

tion a sample piece of model road is being constructed near the Transportation building at the Exposition grounds, where it will remain throughout the Centennial as an example of what might be if the Government and the several states become interested in the movement to a greater degree.

"The first duty of our association," said Mr. Richardson, "is to revolutionize the present system in which the road affairs of the different states are conducted. We contend that farmers and ranchers and those who dwell apart from the cities are not alone interested, but that every man in every branch of business, in every town and city, whether he be laborer, tradesman or professional man, is as much interested as the tiller of the soil and the stock raiser. We contend that the construction of highways is strictly and primarily nothing else than internal public improvement, that they are for the use of all the people either directly or indirectly, and that they form an integral part of the Nation's transportation system, and that

therefore, all the people should be figured in the cost.

"Your farmer and producer must have good roads to get his goods to the proper market. Everything has its proper season, and unless goods roads enable the producer to get the goods to market in their proper season, high prices result, over-production follows and general dissatisfaction comes as a climax. The farmer carries provisions and supplies of all kinds, and over the roads in his district carries them back to the country where his wealth was produced. He goes over a common road, that is, a road in which all are interested with himself, for the manufacturer and retailer is interested, and their employees, and the families of the employees, indirectly. We contend that the condition of roads affects the boards of trade as much as and the same as the weather report.

"And following out this line of thought, we have evolved the State Aid plan,

whereby all people are indirectly taxed for the improvement of the road, because they are indirectly benefited, and the burden does not lie alone on the farmer and producer.

"Under the state-aid plan there is appointed by the Governor a Highway Commissioner or a State Engineer. An appropriation is then made for the purpose of aiding the counties and districts in the construction of good roads. The thing is done under a proper management and the cost is pro rata. This works a hardship upon no one, the money coming from the state treasury is hardly missed and all people who are benefited by good roads pay their pro rata indirectly and seemingly reap a greater benefit without increased taxation enough to be noticeable. Petitions are prepared by those districts in need of better roads. Whether or not the road is needed is determined by the State Commissioner or the State Engineer and his assistants. In this

manner, statistics show, there is one-third of a mile of excellent, properly-made and modern road that will wear for a decade, constructed where before there was a mile, but a mile of road that was imperfect and which would not last two years without expensive repairs and the dissatisfaction such a course generally gives those in the vicinity of the highway.

"We next contend, after showing that the entire state is interested directly in the condition of the roads, that the Government is directly interested and should do its part. We need a system of National highways. Such a system will develop the country as railroads never can. Such a system through our mountain districts would take the people through regions they cannot at the present time visit with comfort. Little stations and towns would spring up because the section affected would be more easily reached than before. Switzerland has done wonders in

this regard. Her national highways are kept up by the government, and anyone who has ever visited that country knows the delight of the highways through the mountains, knows the little taverns along them, and is aware that they have made accessible districts that could never be reached without hardship and endurance, were it not for the road system.

"Good roads mean several important things. They mean better rural mail delivery, and this means increased favor with the farmers and incidentally the

bringing of these people to a higher plane of intelligence. Good roads and motor-cars could work wonders in the rural-decay field. Good roads would make possible consolidated schools in the unsettled districts, which would give the children of those districts a higher education by consolidating the cost and making one instructor do the work of four or five, at the same time not making it necessary for the farmer to give up his enjoyable life and move to town and subject himself and family to a new environment in order that his children may be properly cultured. Good roads bring the acme of civilization to the heart of the wilderness, and in so doing make better citizens, better young men and better young women, because they are brought in contact with influences denied them when they are isolated because of bad highways impassable at periods through the year. This is one of the best arguments for better roads.

"Good roads also incite the farmer to the work of making his property more attractive. He knows that people will follow a good road, and his pride is aroused—he determines to make his place presentable, cozy-looking and with an air of prosperity. Put a good road through a district that appears run down, and the heels and the district will take on new life; paint and new fence will come into evidence, and the standard of the road will be seen in the road's surroundings. This is typical of the country—the standard of improvement in country districts is up to and not higher than the standard of the roads.

"JOHNSTON M'GILLIVRAY."

JOHN J. DE HAVEN A FEARLESS JUDGE

Comes to Portland to Try the Land-Fraud Cases in U. S. District Court.

IRON RULER ON BENCH

Punctual Himself, He Insists Upon Promptness From Attorneys. Sternly Rebukes Breaches of Decorum.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—(Special.)—When the announcement was made that Judge De Haven, of San Francisco, would preside at the land-fraud trials in Portland, a prominent attorney remarked, "It's all off with the rascals." This brief remark is simply a reflection of the impression the Judge has made on the California public. He will arrive in Portland Monday to take the place on the bench made vacant by the death of Judge Belinger. Judge De Haven will not give up his position as Judge of the Northern district of California, but he will see the land-fraud trials through to completion and then resume his former place in San Francisco.

It is safe to say that no one in the West is better qualified to conduct the land cases than the man chosen. The points of law involved have been recently reviewed by Judge De Haven in cases which were tried before him in this city, in which Benson, Hyde and Dimond were concerned. In every phase of those cases, as far as they have progressed, the rulings have been upheld by the United States Supreme Court, and there has been no lack of appeals.

Splendid Type of Man.

Judge De Haven stands as a splendid type of the men who have earned for it the highest respect in which the Federal judiciary is held at the present time. Were one called upon to sum up Judge De Haven in a word, he would find the nearest equivalent in the appellation "iron." The Judge rules his court with a firm hand. He allows no strife among the lawyers, and insists upon the observance of the proper decorum at all times. He is rigorously just, but has been known to bend where the case would permit of it. John Jefferson De Haven has been in public life in California for the past

25 years. He has been District Attorney, Assemblyman, County Judge, and, lastly, Federal Judge. He was born in Missouri in 1844, and came west with his parents when a child of 4. He was one of a large party of Missourians who completed the weary journey to California and added to her population a sturdy race which has been a potent factor in her affairs ever since the discovery of gold.

Forged to Front When Young.

The boy settled with his parents in Humboldt County, and was sent to the public schools, where he made rapid progress. At the age of 11 he presented himself for the bar examination, and was admitted to practice. He established himself in the City of Eureka, and met with immediate success. The population was small and scattered, but young De Haven's name reached into the remotest quarters, and one year after his admission to the bar he was nominated for District Attorney. It was his political debut and resulted in his election. He served for two years, when the Republicans named him for the Assembly. Again he was successful, being one of 12 Republicans in a house of 50 members. He was assigned a place on the judiciary committee and rendered valuable service. His term of office expired in 1876 and he was at once elected to the State Senate. He was but 25 years of age at the time.

After serving two terms in the State Senate, De Haven returned to the law, but before he could build up his private practice he was persuaded to accept the position of City Attorney of Eureka. His friends then began to boom him for Congress, but he was caught by the Democratic avalanche and suffered defeat. After the lapse of a short space of time, he was chosen Superior Judge of Humboldt County, and in 1888, after serving four years, he left the bench to run for Congress. His term as Judge had enabled De Haven to reveal the true genius of his mind. He was elected and represented his district with distinction, but the state made a new demand on him and called him home from Washington before his term was completed and made him an Associate Justice of the California Supreme Court. He filled out an unexpected term of four years, and at its conclusion, in 1894, he returned to private practice. He formed with Judge Denison, of Sacramento, a partnership which became famous throughout the state.

Selected by McKinley.

It was eight years ago that a vacancy occurred in the district bench of California. President McKinley selected De Haven for the place, where he has presided ever since. He was inducted into office by Judge Gilmer. There is that about Judge De Haven which commands at once the respect and high regard of the men who practice in his court. Such tactics as the bullying of witnesses or indirect statement of questions he will not permit. The business of his court moves forward steadily. In the course of his career as a Federal Judge, De Haven has been called on to preside over cases of National interest. It was before him that Dimmick, the man who robbed the mint of \$9,000, was tried. Dimmick was the chief book-keeper of the mint and was said to have carried the coin away in his dress suitcase. On the third trial Dimmick was convicted and sent to prison for seven years. Beside the land fraud trials in this state, Judge De Haven has presided over the actions growing out of the Eppler failure and the suits which followed the sinking of the Rio Janeiro at the Golden Gate, when she carried 120 souls to death.

suited in a quarrel against California on foundationless rumor, it was Judge De Haven who put an end to the farcical proceedings by a resort to the habeas corpus. The immigration rulings based on the Chinese exclusion law are made up largely of decisions of Judge De Haven. A ruling which has set a precedent and which caused something of a sensation at the time was that made by De Haven in the Dick Bell case. Dick Bell was an Indian, who in a moment of anger killed one of his tribesmen. There were extenuating circumstances, but the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter. Judge De Haven imposed a sentence of but 17 months, and in so doing said: "I must take into consideration the fact that the deceased was the aggressor, and I don't think the conduct of this defendant should be measured by the same high standard that should be applied to one of our own race."

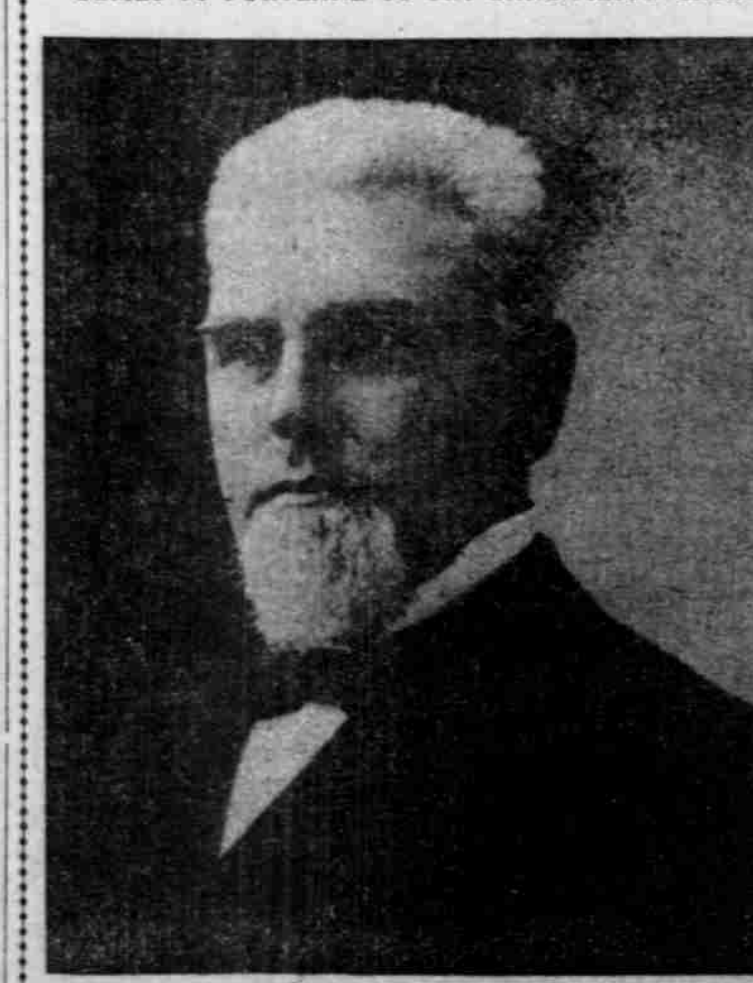
Judge De Haven is a man of family. He was married in 1872 to Miss Zephaniah Bell. His claim to distinction does not rest alone on his record as a public official. He has the reputation of being the promptest man and the fastest walker in San Francisco. His promptness is such that he never varies two seconds in the time of opening his court. The proceedings begin every morning at 11, and the Judge stands at the threshold of the

chamber, watch in hand, waiting for the second hand to register 60. On the instant he crosses briskly to his chair and the session begins. So prompt himself, he cannot excuse tardiness in another. The local attorneys have come to learn this, and generally manage to be on hand a few moments beforehand for fear the differences in their watches, be it only a few seconds, may cost them dear. It happened but this week that the Judge was forced to deliver a general reprimand from the bench, only to discover that the cause of his wrath was Judge Morrow of the Circuit Court.

Has Record as a Walker.

As a walker, there is no one prepared to dispute local honors with De Haven. He is tall of figure and walks with a small, jerky step. He carries himself erect, with coat buttoned, and is a conspicuous figure on the street, as towering above the multitude he wedges in and among the crowd with a speed suggestive more of commercial hustler than judicial calm. The Judge holds the speed record from the City Hall to the Federal building, a distance considerably over a mile, which he has covered in 11 minutes. The Judge is white of hair, which, brushed forward, forms a silver crown upon his head, while a thick brow hides his chin.

COMES TO PORTLAND TO TRY LAND-FRAUD CASES



JOHN J. DE HAVEN, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE, OF SAN FRANCISCO.

GOSSIP AT CAPITAL

British Ambassador Gets a Raise in Salary.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, is About to Depart for St. Petersburg Under Odd Circumstances.

TOGO'S VICTORY DISCUSSED

WASHINGTON, June 10.—(Special Correspondence.)—International affairs of the week overtopped all other events as topics of local conversation in the same proportion that Togo surpassed Rojensky in the Far East. In official circles it was "How did he do it?" and every kind of map was unearthed to aid in the study of the probable positions of the opposing fleets, as well as the location of various unexplored islands and bays. In society, the recent action of the British Foreign Office in adding \$4000 a year to the salary of the British Ambassador to the United States, was a fruitful source of friendly comment. Henceforth, Sir Montagu will draw \$12,000 per annum, or \$1200 more than the British Ambassador to Italy, and but a few thousand less than the Ambassador to Berlin, where his Majesty's representative must outshine everyone in the diplomatic corps. The Durand have entertained infrequently since coming to America two seasons ago, but always with the greatest elegance, and the young daughter of the house is a prime favorite in many American households as well as at the White House, where she and Miss Alice Roosevelt often meet to exchange girlish confidences.

With this increase of salary, and with his embassy and home as chateaux, where she and Miss Alice Roosevelt often meet to exchange girlish confidences.

With this increase of salary, and with his embassy and home as chateaux, where she and Miss Alice Roosevelt often meet to exchange girlish confidences.

The Charge d' Affaires from Salvador said recently all that was needed in his republic was a little peace. This is about the state of the question in Russia just now, and it is a queer feat of fate that Count Cassini's departure from Washington should be almost simultaneous with the announcement of Japanese naval victories with their consequent revival of peace talk, when it is an open secret that the Russian Ambassador expected to win

the brightest gems in his diplomatic crown by reason of his part in adjusting the terms of peace. His daughter and the French were intimate friends, and he himself was not an unwelcome visitor at the White House, which augured well, but beyond this personal friendship, the Count has never been able to create much pro-Russian interest, and this attitude of the American people, Mrs. Grundy says, is the reason for his recall at this time. He is apparently leaving here with flying colors, but underlying his courteous acceptance of many farewell favors, there is a sadness which cannot entirely be attributed to Russia's defeat in the East.

The French Ambassador and Madame Jusserand were among those entertaining in honor of the retiring Ambassador during his last days in Washington. To the dinner there were invited Baroness Mayer des Planches, of Italy, whose husband succeeds Count Cassini as dean of the diplomatic corps, official conferees of the host, and a few Americans.

The proposed "international exchange of children" is the latest sensation of the hour, the idea originated in Paris with Countess de Grunfille, sister of Prince Joseph de Chimay, the Duchess d'Uzes, and a number of other grand object of the exchange is to create a better understanding among foreign nations by a systematic exchange of children of school age between different countries. The acquisition of foreign languages will naturally be one of the first results of this sudden transplanting of children from their native homes to a new environment, and a broadening of ideas will soon follow the spreading.

Last year several hundred European children found homes in other countries, and at the beginning of the year 1905 a number of French lads will become adopted chateaux of several well-to-do American homes, taking the place of the natural Washingtonians of the house who are even now en route for France to become acquainted with the latest kind of French home life. In each case the parents of the child, when the traveling expenses, but from the moment of its arrival in its new home until its departure therefrom the exchange parents are expected to treat it as their own.

The infection of American ideas into British politics recently resulted in the election of an ex-president of Indiana as Mayor of the proud old town of Oxford, England, and the invigorating of noble youth by a sojourn in the United States they accomplish even greater results in the years to come.

The success of an international exchange of ideas was practically demonstrated this week, when Sir Montagu Smith, the English occultist, who has become famous within the last year by his newly discovered treatment of the eyes, visited Washington as the guest of Dr. H. Wells Woodward, and incidentally illustrated to several members of the medical profession his method of pressing the eyes so as to strengthen the vision and make glasses unnecessary. Dr. Smith's visit to this country is the direct result of the notice made of his treatment in the official report of the United States Consul at Nottingham, who had taken note of the attention the new method was attracting in England. The Consul report was issued as a bulletin by the Department of Commerce and Labor, and Dr. Smith was nearly overwhelmed with inquiries from this country. Speaking of these, the doctor said: "They far outnumbered the queries received from all other countries outside of England put together. A large percentage of the letters came from Oregon and Florida. Not one response came from Canada, though Australia and New Zealand have been heard from."

During his stay in Washington, Dr.

Smith was the object of much social and professional attention, and became a familiar figure driving in the streets or through the parks, which he admired very much.

Noted with the storied past and present hospitality, the ancient capital of Maryland was during the early days of the week the objective point of true and tried officers of the United States service, statesmen who comprise the Congressional board of visitors, and the fair ones who annually attend the justifications incident to the closing exercises at the United States Naval Academy.

Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore and the wayside hamlets contributed their quota of pretty girls, white dresses and flowers, which made up the array of attractions of the closing week of study for the boys in blue, launched them fairly on the sea of future possibilities.

Beginning with a beautiful reception given the board of visitors by the Commandant of the Academy and Mrs. Bronson, the gala six days' events were brought to a close by the sailing away of the young heroes of the occasion for their midsummer cruise.

Memorial day and the first warm days of the season came hand in hand to interfere with the gala season of the way. Each was deemed a sufficient raison d'être for jolly little outings up or down the river. These impromptu trips added spice to a series of events for which the amateur dog show at "Twin Oaks" on Wednesday, and the paper chase at the Country Club on Thursday, were the chief attractions.

With its three silver cups and numberless ribbon prizes, the dog party furnished no end of a good time to the fashionable fancier of canines. Like the paper chase it was suggested by the fertile brains of Miss Grace and Miss Helen Bell.

Among the "hounds" who followed the hares in the race, were Mrs. Alice Roosevelt, Miss Josephine Boardman, Miss Gaff, Mr. Ewalt, of the British Embassy, and Mrs. Zichy, of the Austrian Embassy. Miss Louise Van Dyke Jones, niece of the late Postmaster-General Payne, is missed at all such gatherings as is also her present hostess, who, as Miss Ruth Hanna was foremost in the rush for a jolly good time in a dignified way.

The latter, by the way, is contemplating owning a Washington residence, and joining the growing circle of widows of prominent men, who make this their winter home. Mrs. Mark Hanna, Mrs. McMillan, widow of the Michigan Senator, and Mrs. T. Dewitt Talmage are among the recent additions to this group of interesting widows, while Mrs. John A. Logan may almost be considered a veteran in the ranks at the capital.

The annual reception and dance by the president and trustees closed the Spring season for the George Washington University on Wednesday with great eclat in the company which gathered at Rauscher's, the late spirit of university life, as well as every phase of Washington society, was represented. The patronesses of the ball were Mrs. Fairbanks, Baroness von Sternberg, Madame Jusserand, Mrs. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Mrs. Taft, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Hitchcock, Baroness Moncheg, Baroness Bussche, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Berry, Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Goldsborough, Mrs. Archibald, Hopkins and a score of other well-known leaders. The university couples were everywhere in evidence, vying in artistic arrangement with the flowers, the trout ensemble making a pleasing background for the handsome gowns worn by the ladies.

GRACE PORTER HOPKINS.