

# If George Washington had Crossed the Willamette

Instead of the Delaware, he might have encountered the Indians on the beautiful spot where now stands

# THE OAKS

**The Event of All Events**



Two Weeks Commencing Monday Evening, Aug. 28  
Pain's Stupendous, Thrilling Spectacle,  
"The Last Days of Pompeii"  
And gorgeous \$2,000 Nightly Display of Pain's Manhattan Beach Fireworks.

While the O. W. P. & Ry. Co. were excavating and leveling the grounds, the workmen discovered hundreds of Indian relics that soon will be exhibited to the public. Every Oregonian should come and see the historic tree near "The Oaks Tavern." A "danger signal" flag pole, grown into the very heart of a stately oak. Yet that is but one of a hundred attractions.

**Remember—You Ride to the Entrance for 5 Cents.**  
**Enter the Park for 10c. Children—5c.**

**If You Spend One Sunday With Us, You Will Never Miss Another.**

**NEXT TUESDAY—The Foresters of America!**  
And We Won't Do a Thing to Them!

## BASIS FOR POSSIBLE PEACE PROPOSED BY PRESIDENT

(Continued from Page One.)

originally scheduled to last only half an hour, was extended to an hour and three quarters, at the end of which time the ambassador and his secretary, Prince Koudacheff, left Oyster Bay declaring themselves well pleased with the result. Baron Rosen refused to talk of his meeting with President Roosevelt further than to admit frankly that peace negotiations were the subject of the conversation.

**Replies Over the Douma.**  
On the subject of legislative representation given to the people of Russia by the czar, Baron Rosen is enthusiastic.

"It is most beneficial," he declared fervently. "My heart is too full to say more."

The Sybil, which brought the Russian ambassador from New Rochelle to Oyster Bay, anchored off the president's private dock, where the baron was met by a presidential carriage and driven along the shore road and through the woods to the door of the summer White House. As the baron alighted from his carriage, he was met by the president and the greetings showed that both men appreciated the situation which confronted them.

The conference was held in the library where on the afternoon before the president had entertained Baron Kaneko, financial agent of the mikado. It is not known that Baron Kaneko has any direct association with the Japanese plenipotentiaries and it is believed that he was the author of a message to the president, direct from the mikado, informing him of just what concession Japan would make to put an end to the struggle. If such was his mission the summons of the Russian ambassador is easily accounted for.

By learning in confidences from each side just what terms and concessions each side is willing to make, the president will know what result can be reached on the present basis of discussion. If the president sees that an agreement is impossible he will then submit his own plan of settlement. There is little question that tonight's conference will be followed by others of a similar nature during the coming week.

absolute standstill, pending the result of President Roosevelt's effort to bring about an agreement between the envoys. Baron Rosen, M. Witte's associate, left here at 7 o'clock this morning en route to Oyster Bay in consequence of telegraphic communications handed him by Secretary Peirce, representing the president.

Every effort was made by the Russian legation to keep Baron Rosen's departure a secret and three hours after Baron Rosen left the hotel, M. Witte, also departed, presumably for Magnolia, Massachusetts, where he is to take dinner with Baroness Rosen. Several other members of the Russian suite took occasion to go to Boston on shopping tours. Until Oyster Bay is heard from, there will be no further effort to bring about peace.

**Japan Profers Ignorance.**  
On the Japanese side the utmost ignorance as to the intervention of the president in the peace negotiations is professed. Sato said this morning that he was not informed that Baron Rosen had gone to Oyster Bay.

"Had an invitation been extended to any member of the Japanese suite?" M. Sato was asked.  
"No," he answered.  
"Will you express any opinion with regard to the summoning of Baron Rosen to the president's home at this critical stage of the peace negotiations?"  
"We are all the guests of the United States government," was the reply.

"There is nothing can be said concerning the acts of the honored head of that government."

There is a story here that the president has not acted entirely on his own initiative in this matter, but was able today, when he saw Baron Rosen, to inform him that he spoke for the German emperor and the French government, as well as the people of the United States, when he asked that another determined effort be made to reach an agreement.

In other words, it is strongly hinted that a combination of the world's powers has been formed to bring pressure to bear upon the two warring nations.

ous telegraphic conversation with Oyster Bay in code.

The conversation lasted almost an hour and during all this time the corridor was thronged with excited correspondents striving to gain information of the new turn that the situation had taken. Mr. Pierce finished his task at the key and hurried over to the annex in which the Russian suite is located. M. Witte had already retired, but Baron Rosen was seen and the nature of the message from the president was communicated to him. Mr. Pierce then left the hotel, shouting to the correspondents that he would refuse to be "pumped."

What had really taken place was this: The president had determined to make one more effort to bring the two great nations together and he had commanded Mr. Pierce to see M. Witte and request that either the latter or Baron Rosen or some other Russian in M. Witte's confidence should visit him in Oyster Bay today.

Baron Rosen was dispatched. As to the plans of the president and the extent to which he is prepared to go at this delicate stage of the negotiations, no one can speak with knowledge.

### WILL FORCE PEACE.

**Disaffection in Russian Army and Navy Will Compel Early Settlement.**  
(Copyright, Hearst News Service, by Leased Wire to The Journal.)

London, Aug. 13.—Hopes are still entertained here of a successful outcome of the peace conference because it is held that Russia is internally so disturbed that she must make the best possible terms. The army and navy show signs of disaffection. The constitution will probably have little effect. The concession has come too late to inspire confidence. Russia's position is regarded as most grave.

What is looked upon as M. Witte's bluff is viewed with admiration, but the opinion is expressed that the Russian authorities realize they must come to terms so as to turn their attention to the dangerous state of internal affairs. The want of money also is a serious embarrassment, which increases week by week on account of the immense cost of the war.

**Historians to Meet.**  
The first session of the Historical Congress will be held at the First Presbyterian church tomorrow evening. All subsequent meetings will be held at the American Inn. The congress will last for three days.

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**Knock the Flies**  
Use Child's "So-Bos-Su-Killy" on your cows. It means more milk and better cow health. It costs less than any other fly killer. It requires only a few seconds to apply it and costs less than 10¢ a day per head. You cannot afford to be without it. Write today for 25-page booklet.  
**Portland Seed Co.**  
Pacific Coast Agents, Portland, Or.

## TRANS-MISSISSIPPI CONGRESS OPPOSED

(Continued from Page One.)

"There are now seeking admission to our country large numbers of persons from Europe, Asia and Africa, many of whom are undesirable and cannot be admitted without endangering the high standards of American citizenship. Therefore, we respectfully petition the president of the United States to, if deemed expedient, reiterate his instructions for proper treatment of the privileged classes of China, to ascertain through the proper channels the reasons for the present boycott, and to approve a commission to investigate and report to congress, with recommendations for a comprehensive immigration law framed to remove all unreasonable restrictions, but to exclude from the United States and our insular possessions, all undesirable persons from every country."

**No More Politics Wanted.**  
"No more politics for the Trans-Mississippi Commercial congress," remarked a delegate at the close of the fiery debate. "For many such discussions will rend the organization asunder."

There is no doubt that the feeling stirred yesterday was not allayed when the discussion closed. Senator E. F. Harris of Galveston, Texas, doubtless held the key to the situation. Having back of him a contingent of southerners who were ready to do battle at the moment's notice, he stood for a compromise and virtually forced it from the other committee members, who were for asking a radical modification of the Chinese exclusion laws.

Senator Harris was satisfied with the resolution as drafted, because of its compromise nature, and with him went the southerners who would have fought like the knights of old against the suggestion that Chinese coolie labor should be admitted to compete with American workmen under any circumstances.

**The Key Held by Texas.**  
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Then came the meetings of the resolutions committee. Senator Harris declared that he and his Texan associates were against the incoming of coolie labor for any reason, accepted the compromise resolution that was offered to the committee by the subcommittee—M. G. Moore

of Washington, Judge Sam Kimble of Kansas and E. H. Benjamin of California—asking President Roosevelt to inquire into the Chinese boycott, and for a general revision of the immigration laws, and proclaiming against the admission of undesirable persons of all foreign countries.

Senator Harris forced from President Willcox the admission that he was willing that Chinese coolies be permitted to come into this country if the exigencies of our commerce in the orient demanded it.

**Ex-Governor M. C. Moore** of Washington took the same ground and it is understood would have preferred to have the congress hint to President Roosevelt that a modification of the Chinese exclusion laws would be acceptable.

**Compromise Resolution.**  
The resolutions committee was thought to have precluded the possibility of a fight on the floor. But the instant Mr. Fleming ceased reading the resolution, Mr. Lynip of Missouri moved to table it. At once delegates frantically sought the floor, and Chairman John Henry Smith with difficulty restrained them.

Mr. Yates of Kansas City likewise wanted the resolution tabled. Mr. Harris demanded that the resolutions committee be heard on the subject before the motion to table be put, and spoke earnestly in favor of the resolution.

**Motion to Table Lost.**  
Lynip's motion to table was lost by a heavy majority. The chairman then put the resolution on final passage, and it carried.

Gould appealed from the decision of the chair—that the resolution had carried—and chaos reigned for nearly half an hour, when Senator Harris suggested a motion to reconsider, in order that every one might have freedom to speak on the resolution. Gould accordingly withdrew his appeal, and Harris moved a reconsideration, though he voted against it on final vote. It was lost—59 to 43—and the battle was over.

Last evening the officers reported by the permanent organization committee were elected for the coming year: President, David R. Francis, St. Louis; ex-governor of Missouri, president of the Louisiana Purchase exposition, former mayor of St. Louis and former secretary of the interior under Cleveland.

First vice-president, H. D. Loveland, San Francisco, president of the Pacific Coast Jobbers and Manufacturers' association. Second vice-president, L. Bradford Prince, Santa Fe, New Mexico, ex-governor of New Mexico. Third vice-president, N. G. Larimore, Larimore, North Dakota, largest wheat-grower in the world. Fourth vice-president, C. A. Fellows, Topeka, Kansas. Secretary, Arthur F. Francis, Cripple Creek, Colorado, re-elected. Treasurer, H. B. Topping, Kansas City. The chairman of the executive committee is Fred W. Fleming of Kansas City; vice-chairman, Tom Richardson of Portland; the advisory board, E. R.

Moses of Great Bend, Kansas, chairman; John Henry Smith of Salt Lake, vice-chairman; H. K. Whitman of St. Louis, Benjamin F. Boardley of St. Paul, H. M. Mayo of New Orleans; congressional committee, T. B. Wilcox of Portland, chairman; Herbert Strain of Great Falls, Montana, E. P. Harris of Galveston, Texas; H. P. Wood of San Diego, California; F. W. Fleming of Kansas City; E. H. Hunter of Des Moines; J. H. Richards of Boise.

**For Pacific Coast Builders.**  
A resolution was adopted as follows: "We earnestly recommend the re-enactment by congress of the law which formerly allowed to Pacific coast builders of naval vessels a differential sufficient to enable them to compete upon equal terms with builders located upon the Atlantic coast."

A resolution was adopted on motion by John F. Wallace of North Dakota, seconded by F. W. Fleming, thanking the city of Portland, the exposition officials and the officers and speakers who had been heard at the congress.

Brief addresses were heard from H. D. Loveland of San Francisco and L. B. Prince of New Mexico, and T. H. Tomlinson of Denver gave an extended address on the livestock interests. Randall H. Krusep of Seward, Alaska, representing Governor Brady, told of the far northern territory. He spoke of the building of the Alaska Central railway and the new city of Seward, on Resurrection bay, which, he said, before another decade may be the Seattle of Alaska, and, as he pointed to the flag draped in the hall, he said:

**Three Stars From Alaska.**  
"Alaska will yet add three stars to that banner and Seward will be the capital of one of them."  
Mr. Krusep then asked a number of questions regarding Alaska, all of which were answered thoroughly.

To be told of the products of Alaska, both native and cultivated, of the varieties of garden vegetables and flowers that could be raised there, was a surprise to many delegates from the agricultural regions of the Trans-Mississippi country.

### WANTS JAPAN'S RAILROADS

(Continued from Page One.)

ality of Nippon and a similar trunk line extends through the island north of Nippon. On the large island of Kiu-shu, lying south of Nippon, there is a well-developed system of private lines, connecting the principal cities of Moji, Kumamoto, Kukuoka and other points. Agriculture is the basis of prosperity of nearly every one of the Japan railroads. The passenger rates are one half the prevailing rates in the United States, and for third-class passenger transportation the Japanese law fixes a maximum rate of 1 cent a mile.

**Seek of Knowledge Was Impassioned.**  
The total capital invested in Japanese railroads is about \$185,000,000, and it is not regarded as a proposition too heavy for the Harriman group to make up a purse large enough to handle a controlling interest in the properties. Controlling interest in Japanese roads has proved very expensive, owing to the absence of expert knowledge and modern appliances in the construction work. The Japanese railroad bureau estimates that the state roads have cost about \$50,000 a mile and private roads have cost an average of \$35,000 a mile. The \$135,000,000 of private capital invested is distributed among the following items: By shares, \$181,000,000; debenture bonds, \$5,000,000; loans and other accounts, \$1,000,000. The passenger receipts on all Japanese roads in 1907 were \$2,817,791 yen, and freight receipts, \$9,000,000 yen. Total earnings have increased from \$11,617 yen in 1872, when the first government

roads were built, to \$1,680,795 yen in 1907. Of this amount the private-concession roads earned \$1,544,215 yen, and the government roads, \$1,356,580 yen.

All the Japanese roads are narrow gauge. Their operation is below the standard of American roads and speeds are much lower. The total equipment of all is 1,600 locomotives, 5,300 passenger cars, and 23,000 "wagons," or freight cars. The ratio of equipment to each 100 miles of road is 13 locomotives, 113 passenger cars and 575 freight cars.

**Will Be Welcomed by Japanese.**  
Well-informed Portland Japanese said that the Harriman people will receive warm welcome in Japan, and that the influential men of that country will encourage the investment of American capital in Japanese railroads or any other industry.

**There is one feature of the Japanese railroad situation which it is said, Mr. Harriman will not relish.** The Japanese law provides, among other things, as follows: The minister concerned may order an alteration of tariff rates whenever such alteration is judged necessary for the public interest; bonds and loans must not exceed the amount of capital actually paid up; the government may serve in all charters the right to purchase road and equipment at the end of 25 years from issue of the charter.

### DEATH GUIDES MOTOR CAR

(Continued from Page One.)

sign notables, but on her return recently from abroad she announced that she would wed an American.

The daughter of one of the richest men in Colorado, Miss Evelyn Walsh, recently refused the proffer of marriage from an Italian prince who became ardently devoted to her while she was touring the continent.

When questioned about the matter at the time Miss Walsh emphatically declared that when she married it would be to an American and not to a foreigner. This was at the time Miss Walsh secured the \$2,000 auto in which she planned to take her father and half a dozen friends on a tour of the country. This car, which was given to Miss Walsh by her father, was one of the largest in the United States and a marvel in the auto line.

Miss Walsh arranged all the details of the trip herself and declared that she herself would act as chauffeur on the journey. Regarding the Italian prince, Miss Walsh said, just before starting on the auto trip:  
"Although the prince is very good looking and exceedingly chivalrous, I will never marry him. I will not deny that I have had the opportunity. I am not good looking enough for a title, and I will have to forego the pleasure of becoming a princess."  
Despite Miss Walsh's modest assertion in regard to her good looks, her friends consider her one of the most charming and fashionable girls in the set. She is a brunette, with large, blue eyes and a wealth of dark-brown hair.