

ELECTION DATE IS SET

Judges and Clerks of Election Appointed

BOND ISSUE OF \$40,000

If Carried Roseburg Will Expend Approximately \$120,000 in Street Improvement During the Coming Season.

In accordance with an ordinance passed by the members of the city council at their regular weekly meeting held last evening the voters of Roseburg will be given an opportunity to cast their ballot either for or against the proposed \$40,000 bond issue on Saturday, March 5, 1910. Should the measure meet with favor at the hands of the voters as anticipated the City of Roseburg will expend approximately \$120,000 in street improvements during the coming summer. Of this amount, the city will pay one-third, while the property owners benefitted will pay the remaining two-thirds of the cost.

Following is a list of the judges and clerks selected to serve on the date of election as well as the voting places:

- Ward 1, Courthouse.**
Judges—F. W. Dillard, J. A. Hughlett, J. C. Campbell.
Clerks—D. R. Shambrook and P. M. Mathews.
- Ward 2, Lane School House**
Judges—Simon Lane, John Metz, H. Marks.
Clerks—Robert Kidd and Fred Wright.
- Ward 3, Roseburg Hotel**
Judges—Carl Hoffman, S. J. Jones, W. J. Brandt.
Clerks—A. S. Buell and A. D. Haun.
- Ward 4, City Hall**
Judges—C. L. Hamilton, W. S. Howard, Henry Denu.
Clerks—J. A. Perry and Henry Worthington.
- Ward 5, West Roseburg School House**
Judges—John Natchner, Reuben Marsters, L. Kohlhaugen.
Clerks—Loyal Stephens and Roy Bellows.
- Ward 6, Page Investment Company's Lumber Office.**
Judges—Al Creason, J. W. Wright, T. B. Williams.
Clerks—L. M. Parrott and Elmer Wimberly.

Minor Matters.

The matter of painting and otherwise improving the appearance of the public drinking fountain, stationed at the intersection of Cass and Main streets was referred to the Mayor with full power to act. Mr. Haynes says he will secure the services of Dr. Gadda, otherwise known as the village plumber, immediately that the fountain may be placed in its proper condition without unnecessary delay.

A petition signed by several property owners residing on Ella street, asking that said street be improved at the earliest convenience of the council was read, and after brief consideration accepted. Accordingly a resolution was adopted authorizing the improvement, the same to be paid by the property owners benefitted. It is the intention of the petitioners to reduce the width of the street from 28 feet to 24 feet.

W. I. Dvinger was present at the meeting and informed the councilmen that they would either have to place a hydrant at the corner near his mill on Sheridan street or pay hose cart rent. The complaint was referred to the committee on fire and water for investigation.

The committee on fire and water submitted a report in which they set forth a number of recommendations

pertaining to improved fire protection. The report was accepted. All petitions asking for pavement on certain streets were laid on the table inasmuch as the council does not intend selecting the streets to be paved until such time as the bond issue has been ratified by the voters.

SOCIETY WOMAN STARTLES LONDON

(Special to The Evening News)
LONDON, Eng., Jan. 18.—Even London stands aghast over the escapades of Lady Constance Richardson, who appears nightly at one of the music halls of the city, clad in little else than her title, in the role of the "Barefooted Dancer." The titled woman is attired in a filmy gauze which affords but little protection to her figure. The police are puzzling over the problem of just how much of one's person may properly come within the term "barefoot," but so far have refrained from interfering in the dance solely because of Lady Richardson's social standing. It is said that the officers would not have tolerated the lack of the dancer's costume for so long if she had been only a professional.

LIBERALS WILL WIN ENGLISH ELECTIONS

(Special to The Evening News)
LONDON, Eng., Jan. 18.—Unless the Conservatives take a decided brace during the remaining days of the national parliamentary elections, their hope for supremacy is probably lost. It is now decided that the Liberals will be able to control the next Parliament without aid of the Irish Nationalists. This estimate is based upon the solid Liberal representation usually returned from Scotland and Wales, and places the total Conservative gain at 80 seats. Since the Laborites are making slight gains, the Liberals will be able to lose 30 seats without losing the control of Parliament.

PROBING THE GRACE CANNON MURDER

(Special to The Evening News)
MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 18.—The Nicaragua supreme court has just received a message from President Madrid in which is demanded a trial of all officers and officials who were involved in any way in the execution of Grace and Cannon, the two Americans who were summarily shot by the orders of Zelaya. Madrid declares that the shooting appears to have been unwarranted and the court should satisfy itself as to who is responsible for the death of these men.

*CARD PARTY

The Catholic ladies will hold a card party Wednesday evening at the residence of Father McGee. They would like to have their friends enjoy the evening with them. J-19

DO YOU WANT TO SELL?

If you want to sell your business of any kind, or if you want to sell your property, and will make the price right, I would like to hear from you. Give description and price. Address J. E. Smith, 513 Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Ore. J24d

TARPLEY ON STAND

First of String of Witnesses For Government

TO DRAG HERMANN IN

Tarpley Tells the Court a Long Story of How Lands Were Bought in Blue Mountain Reserve.

(Special to The Evening News)
PORTLAND, Jan. 18.—Dan Tarpley, the first of the string of witnesses by whom it is expected Blinger Hermann will be linked with the alleged conspiracy to create the Blue Mountain Forest Reserve solely for the financial benefit of the men involved, was put on the stand by Heney, today. Tarpley made a start in his story at the morning session of the court, over the objection of Col. A. S. Worthington, for the defense, and this afternoon will conclude his testimony. Tarpley is telling the story of how he and Horace McKinley secured advance information regarding the creation of the Blue Mountain Reserve, and how they purchased 176,660 acres of school lands on the strength of inside knowledge, and further, how Mays later demanded one-half of the land purchased, telling Tarpley that the proceeds from these lands were needed to "pay the people in Washington."

To the jury, Francis J. Heney may show the full scope of the alleged conspiracy involving the creation of the Blue Mountain Forest Reserve, so that the jurors may be familiar with all the phases, but unless the prosecution can connect Blinger Hermann with the conspiracy by other evidence than the declarations of Franklin Pierce Mays, the jury will be instructed to disregard the statements which Mays made to various people. This was the ruling of Judge Wolverton after he had listened to the arguments since last Friday as to the admissibility of certain testimony. And thus, the second victory in the Hermann trial was scored by Heney, Colonel Worthington, for the defense, having made the first score when he was granted 10 peremptory challenges in selecting the jury.

The ruling of Judge Wolverton was all that was necessary to give Heney the leeway he wants and must have for proving his case against the former Commissioner of the General Land Office. Heney frankly admitted in reply to an interrogation by Worthington this morning that the prosecution has not an overwhelming case against Hermann without the evidence of Dan Tarpley, S. A. D. Pater, George Sorenson and Horace G. McKinley, but that while the prosecution may not have an overwhelming case, he said that he can prove Hermann's connection with the conspiracy beyond a reasonable doubt. Worthington also undertook to make capital of Heney's motives which prompted Hermann to take part in the conspiracy were political, and not financial. To this Heney replied that "Blinger Hermann is just as guilty, if the conspiracy existed, whether he was to get political preferment or money."

Of especial importance is the ruling against Worthington's objection for it may enable Heney to establish his case without placing Mays and Willard N. Jones on the stand, and for Mays and Jones to testify it would require their pardon by President Taft.

Heney can now, at his pleasure, place upon the witness stand Tarpley, Sorenson, Pater and McKinley, who will testify to declarations made by Mays to the effect that money was needed for the people at Washington who were interested in creating the reserve, and some of these witnesses will swear that Mays said the money was needed to pay Blinger Hermann then Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the late United States Senator John H. Mitchell. A general objection to this testimony is promised by the defense.

It was to determine whether this testimony should go to the jury that the defense argued last week and concluded this argument this forenoon. Judge Wolverton, while saying the conspiracy must be proved against Hermann by other evidence, and that while at this time it is very doubtful if enough evidence has been introduced to make a prima facie case, still, there is sufficient evidence at the present time to show that Hermann was connected with the affair. The court recalled the testimony of Henry Meldrum, who said that Hermann instructed Mays how to go about having the reserve created; how Hermann intimated that Meldrum could make money by investing in school lands in the Blue Mountains, and the latter asking the latter to assist Miss Monda Silverstein in acquiring school lands in the territory which was to be in the reserve.

Roberts Testifies

Mays made his declaration to Tarpley and McKinley when they "buffed in" on the reserve game, and the defense argued that Blinger Hermann knew nothing of the transactions of Tarpley and McKinley until long after it had lapsed. Heney admitted that the prosecution was aware that Hermann did not know of the Tarpley-McKinley deal, but that this deal dovetails into the general scheme and illuminates a part which otherwise

might not have come to light. In other words, Mays "tipped-off" the game going on at Washington while trying to bluff McKinley and Tarpley into surrendering half of the school lands that they had secured before Mays could secure the same land.

When Tarpley and McKinley will take the stand has not been determined. George H. Cattanaek was the first witness to testify after the ruling of the court, and he is still on the stand this afternoon, and will be followed by Harry Roberts, who was the private secretary of Senator Mitchell. Roberts arrived from Chicago this morning to testify. Tarpley said the others may not tell their story until tomorrow morning.

Mr. Cattanaek's testimony was not particularly favorable to the defense. It showed that Cattanaek had strongly protested against the creation of the reserve to Hermann, as soon as he learned of the proposed creation, which was not until after Hermann's recommendations that the lands be withdrawn was published in Portland papers. Cattanaek is a resident of Canyon City, and was a Representative from Grant County in the session of 1901, when Senator Mitchell was elected. Cattanaek was a supporter of Mitchell. The witness identified petitions and letters which were sent to Hermann. Among other things the letters stated that the people of Grant County, being interested in the proposed reserve, were opposed as a unit to it. The reserve would cripple the stock business of Grant County, and as an instance, would effect 100,000 sheep and 10,000 head of cattle in one valley alone. The object of a forest reserve, continued the witness in one communication, was to preserve the forests. As there is no way of getting the timber in the Blue Mountains to market, the trees protect themselves without a reserve.

Shoes at cost at the Cass street shoe store for a few days. If C. S. Henry, of Willbur, was a visitor in the city yesterday afternoon.

WALSH GOES TO PRISON

Aged Banker Sentenced to Five Years

NEW TRIAL DENIED

Since Time of His Bank Failures in 1905, Walsh Has Made Good All Losses to the Depositors

(Special to The Evening News.)
CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Banker John R. Walsh, whose spectacular financial operations were responsible for the total wrecking of three banks, has been ordered confined in the Federal prison at Leavenworth, Kansas, by a mandate of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals. The petition of Walsh for a new trial was denied by the court. The old man is 72 years of age, and the sentence he has received is for a term of five years. Since the failure of his banks in 1905 Walsh has been active in squaring up his accounts, and has succeeded most remarkably, and enters upon his prison life only after having paid off all his liabilities, besides having saved a half million from the wreck for his family.

History of the Case.

It was on December 18, 1905, that the doors of the three Walsh institutions, the Chicago National bank and the Equitable Trust company, closed their doors. The action was taken after a simultaneous inquiry made regarding the bank's condition by C. H. Bosworth, national bank examiner, and C. C. Jones, state bank examiner. When the excitement subsided and the depositors were paid

off, the long negotiations concerning the building of the Walsh railroads, particularly the Chicago Southern, into Chicago, were taken up. Most of the readily salable assets of those roads were disposed of by clearing house bankers.

For many years previous to the fall of his banks John R. Walsh had been recognized as one of the typical "self-made men" of the country. He was a man of many friends and many foes. He has been a fighter all his life. Probably the most extraordinary feature of his case was the manner in which he had plunged into the mazes of the financial situation after his apparent ruin, and with the keenness that brought him his original success, straightened out his tangled affairs.

This remarkable labor has brought him great satisfaction in the last days of freedom. Until the last few months he has maintained an appearance of cheerfulness and hopefulness, although long ago his most intimate friends considered any evasion of the prison sentence impossible.

His case has been put through every possible phase of modern criminal litigation, and it represents that class of modern court procedure that led President Taft to make his recommendation for simplification of the laws in a message to congress.

A window sale of home cooked articles will be held at Millidge & Picken Bros. store next Saturday, January 22. This will be the opportunity to get something nice for the Sunday dinner, without the attendant work of preparation. J-21

WHAT IS THE CHEAPEST PHOTO MADE? THE BEST.

The same applies to enlarging, copying, frame making, kodak finishing. Clark's Studio for the best. Roseburg National Bank building.

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4 OFF



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Whether it rains or snows, hails or sleet, your feet will be dry and comfortable in our \$5 Semi-high-cut Storm Boot, illustrated here. Don't think you can't afford to get a pair of boots just for stormy weather. You not only insure your health, but also practice economy by doing so. One stormy day without storm boots may mean a cold—and a bad cold means a doctor's bill many times the amount that a pair of these Regal Storm Boots costs you.

REGAL SHOES

contain the best leathers made, and are acknowledged to be the best shoe-values in the world. We have correct Regal styles for dress, street and storm wear, and can give you made-to-measure fit in Regal quarter-sizes. Drop in and look over our latest Regal styles any time you are passing by.

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Harth's Toggery



This \$5 Semi-high-cut Regal Storm Boot has the smart lines of a dress shoe.

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A shipment of those fine glass churns, 4s only \$4.00, 3s \$2.75 against \$3.25 coast prices.

Aluminum jelly molds in sets of 12, six patterns for only \$1.00

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