

WEATHER  
Last yesterday .... 53  
Heat yesterday .... 61  
Night and Saturday  
dry and unsettled.

# ROSEBURG NEWS-REVIEW

DOUGLAS COUNTY



CIRCULATION 4000

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## CRIME CRUSHES AND LASHES THROAT OF MATRON OF GIRL'S HOME IN MICHIGAN

Remains of Victim Reside in Ontario Oregon—Body Found Near Home—Garments Were Torn to Shreds Showing That Fierce Struggle Had Taken Place.

(By Associated Press.)  
MICHIGAN, June 9.—The body of Alice Mallott, aged 40 years, was found in the Crittenden home for girls here, was found with her head crushed and her throat slashed. The body was found this morning. A razor had been used to cut the unknown assailant and the long and desperate struggle had taken place. Although a minute inquest has been made by the officers, no clue to the slayer has yet been found. Bloodhounds were secured and used in the pursuit. Mallott's clothing had been torn to shreds by the struggle with the assailant. A handkerchief gag was found in her mouth, and it had been torn, thus making it impossible for her to make an outcry. Mallott was evidently attacked between 10 and 12 o'clock last night. A friend with whom she had been in the early part of the evening accompanied her part way home, leaving her shortly before 10 o'clock. Blood stains were found on the sidewalk in front of the home which indicated that she had been attacked on the sidewalk. Police believed she was struck with an axe, and then thrown into the yard where she was found. Mallott was a very large woman and apparently made a hard fight. Remains of her garments were found about the ground and sidewalk parts wrapped around her feet. The slayer was probably the motive in the crime as her purse was found nearby and she was killed. Police today planned to question the followers of a circus which exhibited near the scene of the crime last night. Miss Mallott's parents live in Ontario, Oregon, and they were notified of their daughter's death today.

## STATUS SOUGHT BY UNION LEADERS

(By United Press.)  
CINCINNATI, June 9.—The railroad employes union leaders today sought legal opinions defining the union's status under the Corcoran coal decision of the United States supreme court. The labor chiefs said they wanted to know just what they can and cannot do legally in the event over one million workers declare a strike.

## FREE STATE TERRITORY WILL BE HELD

(By United Press.)  
LONDON, June 9.—The British troops will hold free state territory taken from the Sinn Feiners on the Ulster border until jangle to Ulster is removed, the Colonial announced this afternoon.

## LONE ROCK FERRY WILL BE REPLACED

Favorable Consideration Is Given Delegation Asking For New Bridge.

## LOCATION NOT CERTAIN

Two Structures To Be Dismantled on the Pacific Highway Will Be Used to Build Bridge in the Glide Section.

A large delegation of local citizens and a number of people from the vicinity of Glide, headed by A. C. Marsters, appeared before the county court this morning in reference to building a bridge to span the North Umpqua river, either at Lone Rock ferry or at a point near Glide. Considerable time was taken up with the court in reference to the location of the proposed structure and there seemed to be considerable opposition to the bridge being located at either point suggested. About half of the delegation from Glide wanted the bridge located at Lone Rock ferry, while the other half maintained that the proper point for the bridge would be near that point where Little river empties into the Umpqua. However, as a matter of location for the bridge remains entirely with the county court, after they have decided upon its construction, this subject was finally dismissed and Mr. Marsters closed the discussion by explaining to the court that the delegation was before them for the express purpose of encouraging the members to proceed with construction of the bridge in order to open up and afford better accommodations for the people in that section of the country. The county court stated that the building of a bridge across the North Umpqua either at Lone Rock ferry or at Glide was a matter that had already received attention and would now be carried forward with greater energy than before and it was the hope of the court that construction work could be started during the present summer, but this could not be definitely determined until the bridge at Drain and another one at Oakland had been replaced by new structures to be built by the highway commission. As soon as the state highway commission gets the new bridges built at both of these points, the old bridges will be dismantled at once and moved to a point near Glide, later to be determined by the county court, and a substantial structure erected across the North Umpqua river. That a bridge will be built at some point between Rock Creek and Glide there is no question. The county court is ready to go ahead with the work, but as there is no money in the general fund to be appropriated for this purpose, they will be required to wait until the two bridges above mentioned are at their disposal. The court states a large sum will be saved by using the substantial material in the old structures and that a very serviceable bridge can be built for a moderate cost. As soon as the court determines when the old bridges will be out of commission arrangements will be made to go ahead with the work near Glide. The point where the bridge will cross the river will be taken up by the court and the county engineer in the near future and the matter settled as satisfactorily as is possible for all concerned. J. B. Bailey, mail carrier in this city, will tomorrow complete ten years' service as mail carrier with a record of no time lost. Mr. Bailey is not the oldest mail carrier in the service here, but he is the oldest one who is without an hour of lost time against his record. His service for the government began on June 10, 1912, and his record of no loss of time is exceptional.

## MAMMOTH MERGER IS BEING PLANNED

(By United Press.)  
CHICAGO, June 9.—The merging of the railroad systems of the United States into three or four groups is under consideration, William G. Bierd, president of the Chicago and Alton told the United Press today. Bierd's declaration followed the report that the Chicago and Alton, Missouri, Kansas and Texas roads were to be consolidated.

## CLEVELAND BALL MAGNATE IS DEAD

(By United Press.)  
CHICAGO, June 9.—James C. Dunn, president and owner of the Cleveland Indians, died at his home here today after an illness of several months from a complication of diseases.

## HEAVY FIRING ON ULSTER BORDER

BELFAST, June 9.—Heavy firing from the vicinity of Castle Blaney on the Ulster border was reported in dispatches this afternoon. It was believed to be an engagement in progress in the sector fifty miles east of Belleek, held by the British troops.

## WHEAT CROP ESTIMATE HIGH THIS YEAR

(By United Press.)  
WASHINGTON, June 9.—The wheat crop this year will total eight hundred and fifty million, against seven hundred and ninety-five million last year, the department of agriculture estimated today. The normally is seven per cent higher this year.

## KU KLUXERS APPEAR AND FURNISH BAIL

(By United Press.)  
LOS ANGELES, June 9.—Thirty-two members of the Ku Klux Klan who appeared before Judge Houser today following indictment in connection with the masked raid on Inglewood, were released on \$500 bail, arbitrarily reduced by the court over the state's protest.

## PRESIDENT EXTOLS WASHINGTON'S GENIUS

(By Associated Press.)  
Princeton, N. J., June 9.—The brilliancy of General Washington's genius in action and the devotion of his followers in the Continental army under great privations were extolled by President Harding today in an address at the dedication of the battle monument at Princeton. The memorial was fitting the heroes and heroism of that day, he declared, adding that "we bring and lay at its feet the laurel wreaths which gratitude and patriotic sentiment will always dedicate to those who have borne the heat and burden of the conflict."

## New Myrtle Creek Bridge Opened Up

The new highway bridge at Myrtle Creek was ordered opened today by State Highway Engineer Herbert Nunn. The fill constructing the approach to the bridge is still soft, but cars can get by, and the bridge will now be kept open. The damage to the old bridge, by yesterday's accident in which William Rouse, a truck driver, was hurt when the east approach collapsed, is such that no attempt to repair it is expected. It is stated that warnings had been issued against driving heavy loads across the bridge as such an accident was feared, the bridge being too light to stand heavy traffic. Those who witnessed the accident say that it was a great wonder, that Mr. Rouse and the man who was with him at the time were not instantly killed. The truck in which they were riding is a total wreck. W. V. Hurst, the county bridge superintendent, was present and immediately boarded up the old bridge closing it to all traffic. As the new bridge was not yet opened for travel this caused considerable delay until an order could be secured permitting travel to pass over the new structure. Tourists were held up for several hours as a result, the cars coming along after the accident, not getting away until about 7:30.

## Truck Driver Better Today

Wm Rouse, truck driver for the J. C. Compton Company who was seriously injured yesterday when his truck went through the approach of the Myrtle Creek Highway bridge, is reported to be slightly better today. Dr. Sether has now taken charge of the case, which was brought to the city by Dr. Langley of Riddle, and states that he believes the man will recover although he is still in a critical condition. He sustained a fractured skull, concussion of the brain, a broken ankle and numerous other injuries.

## Roland Helbock Dies At S. P. Hospital

Roland Helbock who spent last summer in this city, died several days ago at San Francisco according to word received here. He became ill several weeks ago and was taken to the Southern Pacific hospital for an operation which he failed to survive. The body was taken to Silverton where his mother resides and he was buried there. He spent nearly all of last summer here employed with the company and played baseball with the Christian church team of the twilight league. Mrs. F. H. Vincell of Astoria is in this city visiting with friends and relatives. Mrs. Vincell formerly made her home here and has many friends to welcome her on this visit.

## Deerslayers Are Given Fines

Alden Baker and Harvey Smith, both of Loon Lake, were fined \$75 each, in the justice court today, on a charge of having deer meat in their possession. Costs were also assessed in each case. A warrant was also served on L. B. Judy, who is charged with serving deer meat to men employed in his road construction camp. He is to appear in the justice court tomorrow. The investigations in the Loon Lake district were made by F. M. Brown, chief deputy game warden and deputies Ed. Walker and E. Hawker.

## KATO COMMANDED TO FORM CABINET

(By United Press.)  
TOKYO, June 9.—Admiral Tomosaburo Kato, minister of the navy in the Takahashi cabinet which has just resigned, today was virtually commanded by Regent Hirohito to accept the task of forming a new cabinet. Kato expressed unwillingness when summoned to the palace but it was generally expected that he would form a cabinet.

## KING AND PRINCESS MARRIED TODAY

(By United Press.)  
BELGRADE, June 9.—With all the picturesque pomp of Serbian tradition, King Alexander the second, Jugo Slav ruler, married Princess Marie, of Roumania, in the Belgrade cathedral today.

## PUBLIC MARKET TO OPEN JUNE 17

Farm Bureau Exchange Announces New Selling Plan for Farm Produce.

## ALL PRODUCTS WANTED

Farmers Are Asked to Notify the Exchange So That Market Can Be Advertised in Advance of Saturday, the Date of the Sale.

A public market, selling butter, eggs, dressed chicken, meats, fruit, vegetables and other farm products, will open on Saturday, June 17, under the auspices of the Farm Bureau Exchange. The market will be located at the Exchange building in North Roseburg, where a number of booths are being fitted up to exhibit the produce the farmers will have for display. Roseburg had a public market a number of years ago and it was quite successful for a considerable period, but because there was no organization to take care of the numerous details which were constantly arising, the market finally was abandoned. For several months the farm bureau has been working on a public market plan, and are now ready to put the project to a test. C. E. Banning, the Farm Bureau Exchange manager, states that everything is in readiness for the opening of the market a week from Saturday. He is sending out notices to farmers, through the press, asking them to rent a booth, where they may dispose of their products. In the event farmers are not able to be present themselves, the exchange will take care of the sales. Mr. Banning says. He asks that farmers notify the exchange in advance of what they will have for sale so that the exchange may advertise ahead of the day announced. Mr. Banning says the local market will be patterned after the one in Eugene which has been very successful. A new building was recently constructed there by the businessmen of the city, and is now being used for public market purposes.

## PRIMARY ELECTION SYSTEM IS FAYED BY REPUBLICANS AT COMMITTEE MEETING

Present Election System Is Breaking Down Party Lines, Creating Great Expense to Taxpayers and Resulting in Poorer Office Holders Central Committeemen Agree.

Playing the Oregon primary election law as an expensive and evil procedure, the Douglas county republican central committee, in an enthusiastic meeting yesterday afternoon, went on record, unanimously, as favoring a return to the convention system, with certain modifications. Facts were developed showing that the primary law is largely responsible for the great increase in taxes, that it has failed to achieve the purposes for which it was created, and that the majority of the people take practically no interest in such elections and that the law is responsible for a general breakdown in party lines. It was the general sentiment expressed that the primary election law is a farce. The cost is approximately \$1 for every vote cast and more than \$150 for every candidate nominated. Not only that, but it allows any person, no matter what his qualifications may be, to become an aspirant for office. It breaks down the parties because it prevents any party policy from being put before the people and allows each candidate to run on his individual platform with no party program possible. It was from these angles that the primary law was chiefly attacked. Platform Needed. In the old days, the parties adopted a platform. This platform embodied the principles for which the party stood. When candidates went before the people they submitted themselves upon the platform which the party approved. After going into office they had the party behind them to back them up in carrying out the program adopted and in the event of their failure to abide by the platform, they were responsible to the party. Under the present system every candidate comes out on his own platform. He has no backing except his ability by advertising and display to gain a following. Upon getting into power they can abide by their promises or not, just as they see fit, and they are responsible to no one. Instead of the candidate adopting the party platform, the party is required to stand behind a number of candidates, each standing for different principles, which may or may not be carried out. For several years, it was shown, candidates have been making great pledges for tax reduction and then upon getting into power adding burden after burden to the already crushing load borne by the taxpayers. For this condition the primary law is held responsible. Disrupting Parties. The primary law is also a very disruptive factor inside the two major parties, it was shown. At the primary election several republican candidates come out for the same office. They stir up numerous factions causing feuds which carry through to the general election, causing many voters to bolt the party ticket because of animosity for a certain candidate who aroused their ire at the primary election. The law also prevents the selection of the best men for office, it was stated. A man to make two campaigns must be possessed of strong financial support. A candidate must first make a campaign at the primary election, and then at the general election is put to another expense. This deters many men who would be best qualified for the various offices from making the race. Either some strong purpose, or egotism are the purposes compelling most candidates to seek office. Under the old system, however, men who had little money but who were well qualified could be put into office and better office holders developed. It was admitted that there were many evils surrounding the old convention system, but even these, it was said, are no worse than those surrounding the primary system. Primary Is Upheld. The primary law was not without its champions. All admitted that it contains many evils, but it was held that the people are not ready to give up the right to vote on the nominees and make their own selection of candidates. These persons favored modifications but not the doing away with the primary law altogether. "I was one of the advocates of the primary law," Judge George W. Riddle, told the committee, "but I will have to admit that in many ways I have been disappointed in the way it has worked out. I am not ready, however, to give it up entirely. I believe we should retain what is best but the system should be modified in some manner. The primary was brought about by corrupt practices in the convention system, but I am

about ready to admit that one is as bad as the other. The primary law has its defects. The party should control and enforce the platforms, but I believe that the people want to choose the candidates. "The corrupt practices of the convention system became a disease," George Bacon said, "and the primary was adopted as a remedy, and now the remedy is worse than the disease. The people are not ready to give up the right to vote direct on any candidate for nomination. The primary law has in many cases worked against the best interests of the state and should be modified. At the present time the people go to the polls and vote blindly. Candidates come out on high-sounding platforms which mean nothing. Right now the income tax measure is an important one in this state, but there is not a half-dozen people in the county who voted for state representatives who know how these candidates stand on this measure. In former years the party would adopt a platform and the candidates would be required to abide by the party stand, now however, they can vote against the principles of those who elected them to office. In former years the party was fearless, but now there are no parties, no party policies, no party platforms. "It's not a question of party, nor of candidate, nor of platforms," said Riley Hammersley of Happy Valley, "it's a question of getting rid of that \$1 per head. This last election cost the taxpayers of Douglas county \$1 for every vote cast. This must be stopped. If the primary is to be continued this expense must be eliminated. It can be stopped by a return to the convention system and I for one am in favor of doing away with this great cost which is being placed upon the taxpayers. County Clerk I. B. Riddle had discussed with a number of the committeemen a plan to do away with the primary and he was called upon to present this plan. He opened his remarks with a statement of the expense account for the recent election. There were 3,845 votes cast, he stated, and the total cost was \$3,738. Of this amount \$1,830 was paid out for election boards, \$800 for printing of notices, ballots, stationery, etc., \$366 for deputy sheriffs, \$400 rent, \$150 for returning ballot boxes, \$35 for the official canvass, \$50 for extra clerk hire, \$82 for envelopes and \$25 for miscellaneous expenses. This does not include the supplies furnished by the secretary of state, for which the taxpayers are also required to pay. The registration for the last election cost \$702, Mr. Riddle said, but only 3,845 people were interested enough to get out and vote. New Plan Proposed. Mr. Riddle proposed that at the general election each precinct be called upon to elect committeemen upon a basis of population within that precinct. These committeemen would be elected to serve until the next general election. These men would be elected at the general election, when everyone is out, and in that way the party would be well represented. In order to cure the proxy evil which was the reason for doing away with the old convention system, he proposed that proxies could be held only by committeemen from the same precinct. For instance, if there were two committeemen from a precinct and one could not attend the convention, the proxy of the absent member could not go outside the precinct, but could be voted by the committeeman from that same precinct. Mr. Riddle stated that at present many democrats register as republicans in order to vote for republican nominees at the primary election, invading the party for the purpose of weakening it. He stated that at the last election a great number of people appeared at the polls and asked to be allowed to change their registration in order to vote for certain friends of favored candidates. People Against Primary. "If the primary law is so almighty fired sacred as some people try to make out, why don't more of them come out and vote?" asked R. A. Hercher, president of the Douglas County Farm Bureau. "Only fifty percent of the people vote at the primary election and I don't think that they care very much about it. I'll go further and say that I'm not strong for the initiative and referendum. I believe that these laws are responsible for our high taxes. The primary is a failure for it permits too many people to run for office. Any system would beat what

(Continued on page six.)

## Officials In Far East Cities Are Helpless to Cope With White Slavers

whose morals have long since been swamped in a morass of brutality. Eventually the girl sinks to vice as a protection against cruelty, gradually comes to look on it as a business. The official said that the league was fighting the evils of all the powers at its command. "But our hands are tied in the East, where the police work hand in glove with the white slavers," he explained. "It's true that we are fighting the eastern problem as hard, and harder than the West but what can we do when we find that the very men who bring us information against the agents are themselves agents, and their information merely a colossal bluff? "Only the other day, we had a case where an Egyptian notified us that there was traffic going on in Suez which, in his opinion, was detrimental to visiting Europeans. It was not safe, he said, for travelers to leave their women folks alone in certain portions of that town for five minutes. It afterwards transpired that the quarter of the town specified was the hunting ground of a rival of his, who was commercially a danger to his own business. "Yet this man, the official explained had a name among the society of Suez for being a giver to charity. "In the West, the official explained, the battle was being fought on firmer ground. The chief obstacles were, in America, especially, the difficulty of warning the young girls without appearing "fussy." "There are so many faddists about," he explained, "that many girls refuse to believe the stories broadcasted by our agents for their protection—indeed there are some cases where girls have gone out to be picked up by a 'White Slaver' just without being emmeshed in the slavers' net." END CHAPTER II

Editors Note: The question frequently asked "what has the white slave commission of the League of Nations found out about this traffic and what is being done toward its suppression?" To answer this, the United Press detailed Davis L. Blumfield of its London bureau to investigate and uncover existing conditions and what measures are being taken to meet its age-old menace. Naturally the men who are investigating and fighting this evil will decline to permit the use of their real names, as this would limit or destroy their future usefulness. However, the facts given and the interviews quoted can be accepted as authentic.

By DAVID BLUMENFELD (United Press Staff Correspondent).

CHAPTER II

LONDON, June 9 (United Press)—Thousands of white girls are being taken away into "bondage every day," a high official of the White Slave Commission declared to me. "What they have to go through is nothing short of horrible," he added. "I have the United Press department so revolted, so soul-shattering that I mention them in my report would be impossible. Further down, I have known of girls being beaten into submission, pulled by the hair around rooms, and, bruised, battered by men