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CROWDS IGNORE SHOWERS TO SEE TEDDY

THOUSANDS GREET HIM AT EVERY TURN IN MISSOURI AND KANSAS.

ADDRESS IS TO THE POINT

Colonel Greeted By Thousands Who Brave Rain Storm to Catch Words From the "Progressive Leader" as He Swings Around the Southern States—Address Urges Fairness to Corporations—Poor Often Unfair.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 1.—Colonel Roosevelt was greeted as the national progressive leader by 30,000 persons here today. He arrived at noon and notwithstanding a heavy rain, was greeted enthusiastically. Other thousands met the Colonel at Kansas City, Kansas, where the train was detained an hour, while he addressed the people. After the speech at the depot the Colonel went Huron Park where other thousands stood in a drizzling rain listening.

Governor Hadley, Mayor Brown of this city, with a battalion of the Kansas National Guard, met the Colonel here to escort him to the Baltimore hotel. The parade was abandoned on account of the rain.

Three hundred attended a banquet at the hotel, in his honor.

In his address he said the corporations were entitled to fairness. He affirmed that the poor man is often as dishonest as the corporation themselves. He said:

There are certain matters which should never be treated as party matters; and foremost among these is the great and vital virtue of honesty. Honesty should be treated as a prime necessity to our success as a nation. The minute that a question of honesty as against dishonesty is involved, when we must all act together as Americans, without the slightest regard to party affiliations. Honesty is not a party matter; and the first man to attack a scoundrel of any party should be the honest men of that party. I always proceeded upon the theory that there would be no need of my opponents raising the cry of "Turn the rascals out," because I would turn them out myself as soon as, by vigilant and intelligent industry, I could discover them. The present Senator Bristow, for instance, was in the Post Office Department when information reached me that there was extensive rascality being practiced in the department. This information came to me through the then First Assistant Postmaster General, Mr. Wynne—an admirable man whose honesty I know to be beyond reproach. The active work of the investigation was done by another Post Office official in whose honesty, courage and energy I had absolute confidence—the present Senator Bristow. When he got through I knew that all the rascals whose rascality could be detected were out of the office and that all of them had committed acts which we could proceed against as criminal were indicted or imprisoned. As we dealt with the crooked public official, so we dealt with the crooked private citizen; with the rich swindler in New York or Chicago as with the horse thief or homicide in Indian Territory. We never attacked a man because he was a man of one political faith or another because he did or did not possess wealth; and we never shielded him because he was poor or rich, because he belonged to any particular church or to any particular party. But I also wish you especially to remember that we never hesitated to shield him and stand up for him once we were convinced he was improperly attacked. There is no greater foe of honesty than the man who, for any

reason, in any capacity, attacks, or seeks to attack, an honest man for a crime which he has not committed. Falsely accusing an honest man of dishonesty is an act which stands on the same level of infamy with that of the dishonest man himself; and it is no higher duty to attack the dishonest man than it is to exonerate the honest man falsely accused; and I should be ashamed to hesitate the fraction of a second longer in one case than in the other.

Remember that honesty can be unilateral. Good citizens should cordially distrust the man who can never see dishonesty excepting in men of the class he dislikes. The reckless agitator who invariably singles out men of wealth as furnishing the only examples of dishonesty; and the equally, but not more unscrupulous—reactionary who can see dishonesty only in a blackmailing politician or a crooked labor leader; both stand on the same plane of obnoxiousness. You will never get honesty from politicians until you exact honesty from business men; on the other hand, you brand yourselves as fools or as hypocrites if you say that the corporation owner, or the employer, is always the dishonest man, and the poor man never, that it is only the wealthy man who corrupts the politician and never the politician who blackmails the corporation.

Any man in his senses knows that there are plenty of corporations in this country who prosper by bribing legislatures just as they prosper by swindling the public; and any man in his senses ought to know, in addition, that there are plenty of corrupt men of small means who, in legislative or other bodies, try to blackmail corporations—and try to blackmail other people as well. If they doubt this, let them look at the revelations of corruption in my own State—New York—or in yours, my hearers—here in Missouri; let them look at what has occurred in California and what has occurred in Illinois. In Illinois, for instance, one of the rascalities developed by the recent investigation was the existence of a combination of legislators who blackmailed fishermen along a certain river, forcing them to pay to prevent legislation which would have interfered with their business.

Now, scoundrels who do these kinds of things are, of course, the very men who, on the one hand, will blackmail a corporation, if they get a chance and, on the other hand, will cheerfully, if the chance occurs, sell themselves to that corporation against the interests of the public. Their corruption is no more due to the action of the corporations than the corruption of the corporations is due to their action; and evil, and not good, is done by the honest but misguided man who would persuade you that either fact is true. Our duty is to war with equal sternness against the corrupt man of great wealth and the small man who makes a trade of corruption; our fight against both the swindling corporation and the blackmailing or bribe-taking politician.

We cannot afford to limit a campaign against corruption to those who happen to have a certain social status.

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POLITICS CAUSE OF SUICIDE

PROMINENT WISCONSIN ATTORNEY ENDS LIFE.

Accusations Asserting he Used State Envelopes, Given As Cause.

LaCrosse, Wis., Sept. 1.—Frank Tucker, progressive republican candidate for attorney-general, suicided last night by jumping from a bridge into the river at Oshkosh. Political enemies accused him of using \$12 worth of state envelopes, in sending out his campaign pamphlets. He was so worried that he became deranged, and was guarded by his friends. While crossing the bridge he broke away from a friend and drowned himself. His body has not been rescued.

POST EDITOR IS OLD YORK STATE HANDED THE UGLY WORD GREETED MANY NEW LAWS

ROOSEVELT CALLS HIM A LIAR OF THE WORST SORT FOR RECENT EDITORIAL

LIAR AND THIEF ALIKE

Outlook Comes Out Today with Story From Roosevelt Denying that He is Catering to Corporations and Making Them Pay Campaign Expenses—Assertions are Absolutely False, is Charge from Teddy.

New York, Sept. 1.—In a reply to an editorial in the New York Evening Post, recently attacking him and charging him with playing in with the corporations, and making them pay money into his campaign funds, Colonel Roosevelt today, in the Outlook, declared the Post's assertions are absolutely false, and that editors who wrote the article, "practiced every form of mendacity."

He said, "In the struggle for honest politics there is no more place for a liar than for a thief. In the movement designed to end the thief's domination, little good can be derived from a liar's assistance."

The Post editorial defended the old guard of the New York republicans.

"In an article in which the New York Post defends those who are at present in control of the republican party in New York, and whom it has affected to oppose in the past, the Post, through whatever editor, was personally responsible for writing the article, practiced every form of mendacity. As far as I am concerned, every man who has visited the White House, did so openly. Harriman, as well as the others, I took no money from Harriman, either secretly or openly, to buy votes, or for any other purpose. Whoever wrote the article knew that this charge is the foulest and blackest lie."

Post Replies Today.

The Post made a hot reply this afternoon to Roosevelt's Outlook editorial. It stated it regarded it honor to be called a liar by the Colonel. It said it supported the measure to force corporations out of politics. "At the very time aontkqkqk gifts to politicians odious," at the very time Roosevelt's agents were collecting hundreds of thousands of dollars from them to help elect him. It reiterated the charge that Harriman came to the White House at the Colonel's invitation and that the railroad man contributed \$5,000.

HAMID'S WIVES ARE PRISONERS

Secretly Transferred to Prison and Abdul Hamid Himself is Missing.

Constantinople, Sept. 1.—The disappearance of Former Sultan Abdul Hamid and the transfer of his twelve wives from the villa to the prison at Salonika today, is causing much uneasiness among Young Turks, who fear if harm befalls the deposed Sultan the people will revolt.

The reason for the transfer to the prison is believed to have been the constant plotting to rescue them, which keeps the country in a turmoil.

HEINZE FINALLY MARRIED.

Mrs. French Sues Him for Securities Alleged to Have Been Taken.

New York, Sept. 1.—A. Heinze and his bride left New York for Butte, Montana, in his private car. They were married yesterday and one of the wedding presents received by Heinze was the service of a summons and complaint in the suit of Mrs. Lillian French, to recover \$25,000 securities alleged she had loaned him.

SWEEPING LIABILITY ACTS BECOME EFFECTIVE IN NEW YORK TODAY.

ORAL BETTING UNLAWFUL

Reform Legislation in New York Becomes Effective This Morning—Race Track Officials Held Responsible for Oral Betting on Grounds—Labor Law a Sweeping One—Prohibition and Bank Laws Change.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Several statutes of great importance, passed at the last session of the New York state legislature, went into effect today. Among the new laws are the employers' liability and compulsory compensation statute, one of the most sweeping labor acts ever passed by any legislature; the Agnew-Perkins anti-gambling law, designed to put an end to all race track betting, oral or otherwise; and to make officials of race tracks responsible for violations of its provisions; a law regulating the conduct of private banks, aimed primarily for the protection of immigrants who are often made the victims of wild cat bankers, and a bill placing all the telephone and telegraph companies operating in the state under the jurisdiction of the public service commission, and increasing the powers of the commission over all gas and electric companies.

Under the new labor law, an employer must compensate his workman for injury, no matter who is at fault. The act was passed by the legislature in compliance with the recommendations of the Wainwright commission which spent months investigating cases of accident suffered by those engaged in dangerous employment, and instances of refusal by employers to grant any financial relief.

Heretofore, a workman who experienced a disabling accidental bodily injury while in the employ of any person or corporation, could get no damages until he proved before the court and jury that the hurt was due to the negligence or fault of the employer and without contributory negligence upon the part of the employee.

Practically all that was required of an employer to escape the penalty for accidents was that he provided a "reasonably safe place," and gave "due consideration" of the kind of work to be done. He was supposed to "exercise reasonable care, to give no dangerous work to youths of ignorance, and inexperience, and to notify his employes of 'hidden dangers.'" Under the new law, the employer is liable for all accident, save only when caused "in whole or in part, by the serious and wilful misconduct of the workman."

New laws regulating the probation of youthful criminals and other offenders also went into effect today. Under the new probation act, children may be kept on probation up to their eighteenth birthday. Adults convicted of an offense less serious than a felony may be kept on probation for two years, and adults convicted of a felony for not exceeding five years. Inferior courts may now require probationers to pay fines or make restitutions and reparations to persons they have injured.

An amendment also provides that disorderly persons placed on probation for not supporting their wives or children may be required to pay, through the probation officer, weekly installments for the support of their families.

The new private banking law will force all "fake" banks and bankers, especially those which prey upon the immigrants and uninitiated foreigners in New York City, out of existence.

Ban on Oral Betting.

New York, Sept. 1.—At least until the statute is tested in the courts, betting on the races will hereafter be effectively squelched in New York state. The Agnew-Perkins anti-oral bookmaking on race tracks apply to such offenses when practiced "with or without" writing, tickets or other material evidences of wagers. The new law also repeals that section of the old anti-gambling bill which exempted trustees or directors of race tracks from liability for permitting gambling at their tracks.

It is not likely that the racing interests will submit to the law without a legal battle. It is said that the owners of the various tracks intend to make a test case of the new law, and have the courts decide just where they stand. They claim that the statute is very ambiguous. According to the wording, the racing magnates are to be held responsible for any kind of a wager, oral or otherwise, that is made on grounds where they are officials. If this can be made to stick by the courts, it is entirely likely that all the race tracks in the metropolitan district will soon be cut up into lots and offered to the home-seeking public at \$10 down and \$3 a month for life.

SORRY FOR HER CRIME.

Fitch Girl Hopes She Will Be Able to Survive Injuries.

New York, Sept. 1.—"When you are loved, it is beautiful to live, I realize that I have made a terrible mistake," Thus Vera Fitch, who attempted to end her life Tuesday at the Astor Hotel, expressed her opinion of her action, during a visit from her mother. The girl said her death would cause grief among her relatives, and now wants to live. The surgeons say the chances to survive are slim.

Distress in Italy.

ROME, Sept. 1.—Responding to appeals from Bariand and other parts on the Adriatic, the government is shipping food and clothing, and the chamber of deputies is preparing to vote distress grants for the peoples' relief. Meanwhile the people are rioting and there is much disorder.

All is caused by the failure of the vine and olive crops and destruction of homes by earthquakes and subsequent famine produced by lack of employment for the masses. Cholera is also epidemic.

Seattle Building Dynamited.

Seattle, Sept. 1.—The whole city was aroused at midnight by an attempted dynamiting of Lyon's office building at Third and James street, which is being constructed. Hundreds of windows in nearby office buildings were shattered and the fire department was called out. Several persons were hurled to the pavement and injured. One man, a telegraph lineman, was arrested as a suspect.

A quantity of nitro-glycerine was exploded in the elevator shaft. The building was six stories, and was badly damaged. The police declare disgruntled workmen are probably guilty.

PRIMARIES ARE EXCITING

OUTCOME FOR MANY IDAHO OFFICES IN DOUBT.

Brad and French Seem to Have Been Nominated—Others Uncertain.

Boise, Sept. 1.—Although the primaries are far from complete, it is certain that the French progressive congressional candidate, swept the state and won over Congressman Hamer. Brady was doubtless renominated for governor, by the republicans, and Hawley by the democrats.

The result of the nomination for attorney-general is in doubt, but John Morrison is slightly leading the McDougall incumbent. O. A. Allen defeated C. A. Hastings, incumbent for

THREE HEADED FOR PRISON AT SALEM

INDICTED, PLEAD GUILTY AND ARE SENTENCED ALL IN ONE AFTERNOON

ONE NOT TRUE BILL FOUND

Three of the Four Indicted by True Bill from Grand Jury Room Plead Guilty and Are Sentenced Immediately—One Not True Bill Against Smith—Fourth True Bill is Not Made Public This Afternoon.

Four true bills—one of them secret—and one not a true bill were returned this afternoon by the grand jury, which was called together Tuesday morning. In addition to the returning of indictments, three of those indicted have pleaded guilty and have been sentenced to the penitentiary by Judge Knowles.

J. Conners was indicted, among the others, for burglary, in a dwelling, where he confessed to have taken a suit of clothes. He was arraigned and pleaded guilty and was sentenced to five years in the Salem prison.

Another man to be indicted and sentenced today was Roy Thompson, accused of burglary in a dwelling house. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

William Edwards, the Union county boy, who was accused of issuing bad checks and who was caught, after a lively chase through the mountains by Constable Faulk, was indicted, pleaded guilty and sentenced to one year.

C. W. Smith was exonerated by the grand jury on a charge of rape. He was accused by a woman who lived in the Bartomess house opposite the M. & M. Company, about two months ago, but he was given entire liberty this afternoon.

The jury retired again at three o'clock, and it is rumored that indictments are going to be returned in great numbers from now on.

state treasurer. The result of the secretary of state nomination is very doubtful. It looks like the state will be for prohibition as Brady is for prohibition.

Miss Grace Sheppard won the nomination for state superintendent of schools over the incumbent, Miss Belle Chamberlain.

COFFEE IN A TRUST.

Arbuckle Brothers Said to Have Stifled Competition.

Cincinnati, Sept. 1.—An attempt to control the coffee supply of the world, is charged against the Arbuckle Brothers by a coffee merchant, a member of the Gasser company here. The Arbuckles are said to have combined with the Brazilian government, as South American brands are most demanded.

Coffee has already advanced 2 cents per pound. The Arbuckles issued orders to the brokers here to buy up all available coffee in the market. They bought extensively in New York, also.

Flower and Fruit Show.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 1.—A flower and fruit show under the direction of the Winnipeg Horticultural Society opens today in the Horse Show Amphitheatre, and affords a splendid display of the horticultural and floricultural products of Manitoba.

Bank Increases Capital.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 1.—A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Nova Scotia was held today to authorize an increase in capital from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000.