

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

Medford Daily Tribune

THE WEATHER

Fair tonight and Wednesday; probably light frost tonight; north to east winds.

THIRD YEAR.

MEDFORD, OR., TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1908.

NO. 22

HOW ROADS ARE BUILT IN THIS COUNTY

Many Miles of Elevated System—Either Side is Dumped into Center—No Repair on Roads—Bridge in Danger.

A careful study of the roads of Jackson county will convince the most skeptical that the system of construction is fundamentally wrong and the necessary repair work is almost wholly lacking. Road building, as practiced by the present county court, consists in dumping a pile of rock in the center of the roadway, scooping out the earth on either side and piling it in the center. When the embankment, which resembles a railroad grade and has been facetiously named "Dunn's elevated," reaches a height of from four to six feet above the surrounding country, loose rock and gravel is dumped on top and the road is complete. It is left to travel to wear a smooth surface, with the help of the weather. Nothing is done to keep it in condition thereafter. Miles of such road traverse Jackson county. The "elevated" is too narrow to admit of two teams passing. It has no uniform surface and no established grade. It is uneven, full of chockholes, ruts, and logholes. The crushed rock surface, the hardest possible on a horse's hoofs, and equally hard on automobile tires, is left for these same hoofs and tires to grind to powder and pulverize to smoothness. As a result, there are miles of road practically impassable except when the rains have made the adjoining land impassable. When there is any chance of getting off the "elevated," everybody does so.

There is no necessity for making the embankment so high. A roadbed half as high and twice as wide would be far more profitable. If a uniform grade was established, a smooth surface put on and a small amount of work done in a while to keep the road in order, it would revolutionize the roadways of this county.

A "Dunnized" Roadway. There is one piece of roadbed of which Judge Dunn is proud, and of which he has boasted. This is the road constructed last season in the Big Sticky section. This road, like all the others, is an elevated. But farmers, rather than travel in crushed rock, had the risk of turning turtle on the sticky mud adjoining. One can travel a mile without reaching a place where two teams can pass. If a loaded wagon is ahead of your buggy or auto, you must pole along behind it, for you can not pass it or turn out of the elevated without toppling over.

This roadbed is new, yet there are ruts and chockholes already making their appearance, even before a smooth surface has been worn. There are hog backs and hollows where there ought to be a level grade. And those who live along it say that the structure is faulty, and as the roadbed settles, it will spread. It is one of the hardest roadbeds on horse and auto and even wagon that the county possesses.

Jacksonville Turnpike. Take a 20 mile drive from Medford, start for Jacksonville over the most traveled road in the county. When you strike the "elevated" you strike as rough a highway as any section can show. Here we have an old road "Dunnized." In stretches, several hundred yards in length, two feet of loose gravel and crushed rock has been dumped in the center of the narrow bed, waiting for travel to pound it into shape, six feet higher than the fields adjoining. It is almost impossible, and no effort is made to even rake the large chockholes out of the way. The result of the "improvement" makes a far rougher road than existed before. The unimproved road is smoother, but full of troubles. So rough is the highway that many Jacksonville people prefer to take the roundabout way of driving over an ungraded road to the south, traveling nearly twice as far to reach Medford.

GALIGIAN GOVERNOR IS ASSASSINATED BY RUTHENIAN STUDENTS

Entire Province in a State of Excitement—Austrian Parliament Discusses Affair as Necessary to Stop Polish Oppression—Poles Participate.

VIENNA, April 13.—The whole of Galizia was in a state of excitement over the assassination at Lemberg Sunday of Count Andrus Potocki, governor of that province, by a Ruthenian student whom the count was giving an audience to as a delegation of the students. The "Young Ruthenians" in Austrian parliament declare such crimes a national necessity to put a stop to Polish oppression. Last night thousands of Poles participated in the anti-Ruthenian demonstrations. They gathered in mobs and broke windows of the Ruthenian clubs in the city.

HENEY SPOKE AGAIN AT PORTLAND MONDAY

PORTLAND, March 14.—Francis J. Heney delivered an address last night in Centenary church on the East Side, talking for his subject, "A Crisis in Oregon's Moral Life." Mr. Heney was more specific in his charges against Senator Patton and told things about the senator and his official life that have not been brought to the attention of the public. Mr. Heney consented to make the address in response to invitation from Rev. Clarence Travis Wilson, pastor of Centenary church, which has a seating capacity of about 2000.

Bear Creek Bridge Unsafe.

Passing through Central Point, over as rough a strip of road as any section you show, the Bear Creek bridge is considered. On each approach is a small weather-colored unpainted board with a legend scratched upon it, to the following effect: "Warning: This bridge is unsafe for travel." The sign is a small one and could not be noticed by the ordinary traveler. Attorneys assert that it is not sufficient warning to save the county from damage suits in case of disaster.

Looking at the bridge, the reason for the warning is apparent. The two large piers that support the bridge at the outer ends are out of plumb. The floods of a year ago undermined the piers at their foundation, and they lean a foot or so from the perpendicular. The result is that the bridge is unsafe and has been for over a year. If a fresh had occurred this winter it would have carried out the structure. A comparatively small amount of money would save the bridge, yet the money is not spent, and nothing has been done in over a year to save the taxpayers from building a new structure after the first flood at a large expenditure. Any loaded team may send the structure crashing, and the taxpayers will be called on for heavy damages.

Cobblestone Highway.

Proceeding east toward Eagle Point, some long stretches of rough-surfaced "elevated" are encountered. Just before the "desert" is reached is a stretch paved with loose cobblestones the size of a man's head. The stones are scattered all along the surface. A little work would render it possible to go faster than a walk—but the work is not done. Every bridge encountered is built up over beyond the grade of the elevated and steep pitches mark the approaches.

Leaving the main road and swinging across the desert, the only smooth highway so far seen is encountered. This county court has done no work on it. Then the prize Big Sticky turnpike, six feet wide on top and six feet high, with crushed rock for a surface, embodying all the latest ideas of Judge Dunn, is reached, and passing orchards heavily laden with bloom, whose scent perfumes the air, the return to Medford over a road full of chockholes and bumps, and yet preferable to the "Dunnized" roads.

Go to Phoenix and look at the work done by the county court to fix up the roads. In fact, go anywhere and draw your own conclusion.

In the Back Districts.

In the back country districts the feeling is intense. Though taxes are paid regularly for roads, the money is not spent in these districts. No work at all has been done for years in many sections. Farmers, at their own expense, have in many cases made the road possible only by their own work. The roadwork is done by the day by the county and the farmer has a good deal, so that more money is spent than if the work was contracted. It is reported that the county water has given his numerous positive orders not to overlook the roads in these back districts in preparation for the next year's work.

DELINQUENT LANDS SOLD PRIVATELY

Property Held By County Through Tax Sales Not Disposed of Publicly—Court Answered Regarding Transfers.

County Judge Dunn has invoked the county newspapers again in answer to the Tribune's comment on the condition of the tax sale records of this county. He first calls attention to the statement that the sales made by Sheriff Jackson, and informs the public that the sales made when George W. Dunn appears as a purchaser were made by Sheriff Rader. The correction is accepted as in the name of the sheriff who made the sales, but Judge Dunn's explanation does not improve the situation for him. His statement that the name of Geo. W. Dunn was recorded as a purchaser by the sheriff's clerk, and was a mere memorandum shows that someone was grossly negligent. The county judge was empowered by law to bid in property for the county and it was his duty, and his claim, to see that the sale was properly made to the county.

If the sales referred to was a mere memorandum, where can any other record be found? Will Judge Dunn deny that this record, made by Lewis Ulrich, is the only record of such sales that can be found in the sheriff's office? Will Judge Dunn say, with his signature, that any certificates were ever made to the county by Sheriff Rader for the lands sold? If an certificate were made by Sheriff Rader, was not Judge Dunn negligent in not requiring the same to be made? Judge Dunn attempts to nullify the Tribune by stating that nearly one-third of the tax was paid, requiring property held by counties under this title to be sold, the law has been obeyed in Jackson county. Will he explain this week's sales? If this property had been sold last summer, it could be legally assessed this year, but as the law assesses property on the basis of ownership of the same on March 1st, it cannot be legally assessed for this year.

Judge Dunn fails to explain to his letter the charge that the lands held by the county through tax sales has been disposed of by private sale in stead of public sale, as the law provides.

GOVERNMENT TO PROBE NATIONAL BANANA TRUST

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Application has been made to have the fruit trust placed on the government's blacklist. Senator Johnston of Alabama wants this corporation investigated by the department of commerce and labor, in the belief that its investigation will form the basis of governmental procedure which will break up this monopoly. According to the senator, the fruit trust practically controls the entire importation of tropical fruits into the United States, fixes prices and destroys competition. If his contentions are correct and can be legally established, this trust, heretofore rarely mentioned, will have to be placed among the "bad trusts" which are condemned by the president.

Senator Johnston recently laid before the senate a mass of evidence in regard to the operations of the fruit trust, more commonly known as the United Fruit company, a New Jersey corporation capitalized at \$20,000,000. This company absolutely controls 90 per cent of the tropical fruit trade of the United States.

TAMMANY WANTS TO GET BRYAN'S SCALE

DENVER, Colo., April 14.—Tammany hall heavy 500 strong, are making all sorts of preparations to attend the democratic national convention in Denver, where report has it they will go out after the scalp of William J. Bryan, for it is thought that Chief Marko of the Tammany tribe is opposing the Nebraskan and will throw all the strength of the powerful New York political organization in an effort to prevent him from capturing the presidential nomination. At present, Senator Thomas Smith of Tennessee, had announced the best bargain available for the tickets and there are expected here with money to burn, special attention has been arranged for those after the nomination. They will visit W. Davidson park and the...

BLACKS AGAIN CHAMPIONED BY FORAKER

Senator Delivers Speech in Which He Says the Soldiers Good Character Should Proclaim Their Innocence.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—A careful analysis of the testimony taken at the investigation of the shooting up of Brownsville, Tex., August 13-14, 1906, and the argument in favor of the readjustment of the colored soldiers of the Twenty-fifth regiment, was made in a speech delivered here today by Senator Foraker. The senator prefaced his remarks by saying the purpose of investigation was not to embarrass the president or anybody else, nor had they been prosecuted to make capital of any kind for anybody or against anybody. He stated that the negroes gave their evidence with such straightforward frankness and such manifest truthfulness that nothing remains to be introduced to show their complete vindication, except only the discovery of the real culprits, which time will surely make, unless the old adage, "murder will out," has ceased to be a truth.

He declared the soldiers' good character should greatly strengthen the presumption of innocence and said that the Illinois ex-Brownsville had abundant proof of all kinds of communication with rebel soldiers, which the soldiers are entitled to on the day following the offence. He said, if every man's capital speech is made as many negroes as today. They were attracted to the announcement of Foraker's speech in defense of negro soldiers who were discharged by the president on account of the Brownsville riot. The negroes crowded the senate galleries and long before the senate opened every seat was taken and the corridors crowded almost enough people to fill the galleries.

NEW THEORY ANNOUNCED FOR ORIGIN OF HEAT

CHICAGO, April 14.—Dr. Andrew J. Park of Chicago, a graduate of the University of Victoria college, Toronto, and of Harvard university, believes, as was announced yesterday, that he has discovered the true origin of heat and he intends to lay his discovery before the Association for the Advancement of Science in London next June. The old theory that heat is a form of motion is declared to be fallacious by Dr. Park. He asserts that heat is impalpable ether, accumulated in excess. This impalpable matter, according to Dr. Park, is completely neutral, and is never manifested as heat in its elementary condition. But when it accumulates in excess and its equilibrium is disturbed it becomes heat. He says that when the equilibrium of impalpable ether is disturbed, there must be motion, but in this application motion is simply the ascent and not the principal. It is not the battery, but the electrical power.

FORMER SULLIVAN MAN PRESIDES AT BRYAN RALLY

CHICAGO, Ill., April 14.—One of the principal features of the Bryan rally here tonight will be the presence of Frank J. Quinn as presiding officer. Three years ago at Springfield, Quinn sided the southern forces against Bryan, but all differences seem to have been amicably settled and Quinn has accepted the offer to preside.

GOV. JOHNSON NOT ACTIVE IN NATIONAL FIGHT

CHICAGO, Ill., April 14.—Governor Johnson of Minnesota was a guest here today at several clubs. He desired he and friends were taking no part in the national fight of this state between friends and opponents of Roger C. Sullivan, and the national committee men, and that he was not attempting to influence in any way the personnel of the Illinois delegation to the Denver convention.

MILITIA TO SUPPRESS VIOLENCE OF STRIKERS

CHICAGO, Ill., April 14.—Every day a number of militia men are being called into service to suppress the violence of the strikers. Police headquarters from a New York dispatch taken in the war...

PRESIDENT SPEAKS IN FAVOR OF FOUR NEW BATTLESHIPS

Urges Every one to Join in Special Message to Congress—Holds China as Example of the "Peace at Any Price" Doctrine.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Compressed into what would be not more than a two-minute speech on the floor in congress, the president today urged that body to join in a special message to provide for the construction of four battleships of the largest and most approved type at once. The arguments of the president to impress his insistence on the naval program were few, but calculated to be effective. China was held as an example of the "peace at any price" doctrine, and Great Britain as having a naval policy to be emulated.

The result of the last Hague conference made it plain that nations could not for some time, if ever, agree on a plan of limitation in naval armament. Arbitration, the president holds, cannot be relied upon as an effective remedy, though it should be utilized to the full extent. He was strong in disclaiming any intention on the part of the United States ever to engage in a war of conquest. The president made it plain that this country could ill afford to renege into a place where insult would have to be borne in silence.

TIMBER ENTRYMEN AND HOMESTEADERS CONFLICT

ROSELBURG, Or., April 14.—Last week witnessed a small rush at the United States land office in Roselburg, the occasion being the opening to entry of newly surveyed public lands in Lane, Douglas, Curry and Josephine counties. Miscellaneous sections and parts of sections in five townships are being thrown open on different days. The first two were disposed of Monday and Tuesday, while a third was opened Thursday. A fourth followed Friday and the fifth this week.

The first three batches, situated in townships 15-3 east, in Lane county, and 20-12 west and 20-11 west in Douglas county, were opened for entry only to squatters. No such restriction, however, is placed upon the remaining tracts, and a lively scramble for their possession is forecast by the sale of so many homestead entries who lined up in front of the land office. These two batches are in townships 30-7 west, in Curry county, and 34-5 west, in Josephine county. Practically every claim containing 400,000 feet or more of timber has been covered by them and scrip. For the balance of the claims a determined contest is expected, with timber entrymen on one side and squatters, claiming that agricultural possibilities predominate, on the other.

HENEY SPOKE AT SALEM ON SUNDAY TO CROWD

SALEM, Or., April 14.—Before an audience of 2000 people Francis J. Heney Sunday afternoon denounced the persistent effort of Senator C. W. Patton to protect his political friends from prosecution by the government. The address, delivered in Marion square, was chiefly a good citizenship speech, and Senator Patton was mentioned only incidentally, as were Rufus Schmitz and the alderman whom Park prosecuted in St. Louis. Though Heney spoke for three hours and a half the audience remained to the end, frequently greeting his remarks with applause and occasionally breaking forth in cheers. L. H. McManis presided and introduced the speaker.

WATER CONTRACT STOPS MORTGAGE OF LANDS

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., April 14.—The state land board has appointed D. V. Kerkendall, its attorney in Klamath county, to file the necessary papers for the resignation of C. B. Withler. The Klamath county farmers who have signed their heads up to the government irrigation fund that the contract acts as a mortgage against the land when they are to borrow money on it through the state land board.

LA GRANDE, April 14.—The position of J. H. Hubbard and others, praying that an election be held in Cedar county to determine whether the sale of jurisdictional lands shall be possible in the state, was granted by the state court and the election ordered held on June 1.

ADMIRAL EVANS' CONDITION ENCOURAGING

SALEEM, Cal., April 14.—Admiral Evans' condition is most encouraging. He was taken to the battle to-day after several days' confinement in his room.

BATTLESHIPS WELCOMED AT SAN DIEGO

Warship Fleet Complete Journey Around Horn and are Noisily Greeted at First American Port—Governor Visits Admiral

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 14.—The American battleship fleet returning to home waters on the Pacific coast after a cruise of nearly four months around the southern end of the western hemisphere, cast anchor off here at 12:47 o'clock today, 13 minutes ahead of scheduled time. The shores of Coronado beach were lined for a mile or more with an enthusiastic throng gathered from all over the west. The day of the fleet's arrival opened dark and threatening, but by noon the sky was sunshiny blue. The shores of Coronado beach were the vantage point to view the coming ships, and were thronged all morning. Special trains, steamers and trolley cars were taxed to the utmost to handle the crowds. Paint films of smoke rising to the clouds gave the first intimation of the approach of the fleet, and at 10:30 the flag at the ship's head of the approaching column could be made out by powerful glasses 25 miles away.

As the ships passed the Mexican boundary line, the first real American note of welcome was sounded. A party of customs officials on duty at Tinian had erected a flagpole on shore, and just at the moment the Connecticut crossed the imaginary line, conforming to the boundary monument, the stars and stripes were hoisted and the little band of patriotic girls threw lusty cheers.

The demonstration could not reach the ships of the fleet to gain a response, but this did not in any way diminish the enthusiasm of the party. Several thousand spectators and scores of girls decorated themselves with garlands of white blossoms and waved the American flag. When the ships came into full view they were met by a cheering line of delegates, four ships in each line. The four flagships, the Connecticut, Georgia, Alabama and Maine, headed the line. Approaching the first of the Coronado islands, the ships turned sharply to starboard, and for the assigned anchorage positions.

Governor Calls on Admiral.

The coming of the fleet was a beautiful sight and the passage of the vessels to anchorage accompanied by tens of hundreds of whistles, ringing bells and the constant hurrahing of thousands gathered on the beach and elsewhere to view the remarkable spectacle. Secretary had the Connecticut come to anchor, when a launch was put off from Coronado pier with an aide to Governor Gillette on board. He is joined on board the flagship to ask when it would be convenient for the admiral to receive the governor, who desired to extend the official welcome of the state to the fleet. Admiral Thomas declared he held himself subject to the governor's command. Half an hour later the governor, accompanied by his aides, were received aboard the Connecticut with military honors. Later in the afternoon the admiral returned the visit and paid his respects to the governor at the Hotel Del Coronado. Following these ceremonies, the local reception committee, headed by U. S. Grant, Jr., visited the Connecticut and were received by Admiral Thomas.

ROOSEVELT TO TRAVEL AFTER TEEM EXPIRES

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Should President Roosevelt's previous desires be realized, he will spend the first year after his retirement from office in travel outside the United States. Mr. Roosevelt's itinerary, however, has not been determined. His plan is to see some of the rugged and little frequented portions of foreign lands, as well as to travel the beaten track of the tourist. That the president will indulge in his fondness for hunting big game is believed by those to whom he has confided his intentions.

It was at the recent dinner of the Boone and Crockett club in this city that the president last told of his intentions for next year. He was told of the opportunities for hunting in Alaska, and asked to arrange for a trip there. This he said would interfere with his plan for foreign travel, and would have to be considered, if at all, at some future time.

Admiral Evans' Condition Encouraging. SALEM, Cal., April 14.—Admiral Evans' condition is most encouraging. He was taken to the battle to-day after several days' confinement in his room.