

THE CROOK COUNTY JOURNAL

An Independent Newspaper

D. P. STEFFA.

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WHEN THE SHOE PINCHES.

Whenever the people of any one community in the South, stirred to a pitch of frenzy by some atrocious crime committed by a negro, see fit to take the laws into their own hands and expiate the crime either by lynching or burning, the Northern papers jump hot-headed, ready-to-bust, pell-mell onto the argument ground and censure the South for its hasty action. The scene of the disturbance is, of course, a long ways off, and it's pretty easy to criticize and upbraid when the writer's personality or his relatives personalities are unaffected. But let a negro commit in the North one of those heinous crimes for which he is marked in the South and then see what happens.

For instance: the most cursory reader of the inimitable and immaculate Oregonian during the past four years or longer could not have failed to become inoculated with the doctrines which that worthy sheet expounded from time to time in its editorial columns whenever there was occasion to excoriate the South for a lynching or burning occurring within its borders. It was a dogma preached for a foreign territory, the most opinionated possible to imagine, but unfortunately not one, it seems, that would apply locally when a lynching followed in expiation of a revolting crime. That phase of the matter was clearly shown when a negro was hanged preemptorily near Marshfield in this state about a year ago for an assault upon a white woman. Then indeed did the Oregonian take immense back tracks in order to throw the light of justification upon the work of the lynchers. Complete vindication for the members of the mob, which brought a hasty death to the black criminal, was the final denouement of a lengthy exculpatory editorial. Sad to relate, a few days after the horrifying incident at Marshfield, another crime and subsequent lynching took place in one of the Southern states. But the Oregonian was silent. It had no examples to give to the public of communities devoid of racial hatred where the law is allowed to take its course no matter how revolting or how atrocious and inexcusable the crime. Not that time, maybe later on it would forget and preach again, but in more modified and lenient terms.

Now again the South "in all her ugly features" is brought to the front by the burning of two negro murderers. The Spokesman-Review, lashed to a fury by the seemingly "ungovernable" temper of the Georgia residents, says: "An attempt may be made to condone this outrage, but it is utterly indelensible. There are times when it is easy to understand why an infuriated mob will take matters into its own hands. No such conditions prevailed at Stateboro. It was evidently a community of low order gone mad. Happily, most men are not compelled to live in such a community."

The South, conversely, looks at the matter with a sympathy borne of existing conditions. It deprecates the fact that such drastic measures become the method by which a brute race is taught the peril of its criminal acts and the speedy justice which will surely be meted out to the doers of barbarous crimes. Yet it is at a loss to suggest a different remedy or a means by which the majesty of the law itself will be respected. It offers no excuses for the lynchers, it does not sympathize with their methods, but it realizes with indisputable force that neither the fear of the law nor the terrors of an unprejudiced press can begin to cope with weaknesses of human nature stirred to a white heat by the frightful crimes of the negro.

The North on the other hand offers censure, but no remedial measures. It is quick to condemn an act, but in a moment of forgetfulness does likewise itself. It forgets that with nearly all of the

thirteen millions of negroes in the United States, the South cares for 90 per cent of them; that she is constantly kept in a frenzy by the wrong doing of the darker race. And it forgets, too, that if conditions were reversed there would be ten lynchings in the North to one in the South. The residents on the other side of Mason and Dixon's line have schooled their tempers through long years of patient suffering. They have a burden on their shoulders that the North would not dare to lift.

A SALOON OR A "BLIND PIG"

Since the local option law was adopted at the June election, prohibitionists have apparently been rather inactive, but we have it from reliable sources that while they are not making much noise they are doing a lot of planning, and propose to call for a vote on prohibition next November in every county in the state where local option carried or where the vote was close last June.

One of the prohibition leaders of this county stated a few days ago that a vote would be petitioned for here as soon as the leaders should determine whether to call for prohibition in the entire county, or whether to confine it to certain precincts. This has not yet been settled among them, but it is certain that a vote either for part or all of the county will be demanded.

This much being determined it is not out of place to discuss some of the features and effects of prohibition. If the enactment of a prohibition law would prevent the sale and use of intoxicants there would be some excuse for its enactment. But experience has taught that prohibition does not prohibit. It simply transfers the business from the bonded and licensed dealer to the irresponsible dealer who sells intoxicants in violation of law. Which the people want they will probably have an opportunity to say at the next election. But before they express themselves it would be well for them to consider which is safest for the community, the licensed saloon or the "blind pig."

One is under bond to conduct an orderly house, to not sell to habitual drunkards or minors, and by reason of competition is forced to deal in reasonably pure goods. The other being a violator of the law is under no restraint; and because of the risk he takes must dispense inferior materials. These are questions the voter should consider carefully before he votes for prohibition.—The Dalles Mountaineer.

NOW SHOVE!

With its organization of a Citizen's Business League, Prineville has taken a decisive and progressive step. It is lifting itself out of the rut and awakening from a lethargy that has long overshadowed the city and its immediate surroundings. Now that the Business League is a go all that remains to be done is a thorough application of a good strong dose of hustle and energy. Such a commercial organization as was born last Tuesday evening has been a necessity for years past. The Journal has pounded away along these lines until it became exhausted from the effort to convince the business men of this city that a league of this kind was essential to the growth of the town and its tributary districts. But the matter now has assumed tangible form to the credit of the city and the business men behind the league.

Efforts now directed in the right direction will have material effect. Crook county is stepping into a broad and expansive field, and it is imperative that every effort should be made in directing the incoming population and business interests towards the right centers. Through the agency of the irrigation companies, Crook county has probably been more widely advertised than any other county in the Pacific coast states, and inquiries relative to its resources, business interests and general conditions are constantly being received. These inquiries now will

receive the proper attention and will be answered with a dirth of information and data pertinent to the county and its development.

The League is an organization with progressive instincts. Its Motto is condensed into the simple word "Shove," and the association backed by the best business men of the community will not fall far in the rear when the forward movement begins. Everyone, no matter how slightly interested, will be willing to adopt the motto, and it is one which will be easy to preach and listened to readily by those who in a short time are to make Oregon and Crook county their home.

Still the Japs continue to do what they set out to do. The world wonders at the success of this remarkable people. It may be that Russia has some trumps yet to play, but it is hard to see where they are coming from.

Kuropatkin is still "holding the enemy," but to an outsider it looks very much as though he would give almost anything to be able to let go.

Additional Locals

The young people of the Baptist church of this city will give a social Friday evening, Sep. 9.

J. W. Howard and sons left Monday for Bend on their way to the cattle ranches at Silver Lake.

Henry Windom and family and J. L. Windom and family were in from Haystack Tuesday.

L. E. Allingham made a visit to his ranch at Sisters last week, returning home Monday.

J. H. Wigle and wife returned Monday from a short outing in the Cascade mountains.

Dr. Rosenberg was called to Bend Monday to attend Charles Stanborough who was taken ill there in the forenoon.

Mrs. L. N. Ligett and daughter, Ethel, returned last evening from a visit with relatives in Eugene.

Prince Glaze returned yesterday evening from Eugene and Valley points where he has been visiting for several weeks.

John Newsom left Tuesday for Powell Buttes, where he goes to put up a hay binder for the Deschutes Irrigation & Power Co.

James Gram left the first of the week for the Bear Creek country where he has been holding services in progress.

Mrs. M. E. Vanderpool returned last week from Silver Lake where she has been visiting with Mrs. W. M. Duncan.

Thron Thronson returned Tuesday evening from Dayton, Wash., where he has been attending the annual meeting of the Mayflower stockholders.

Bruce Gray, Rennie Booth and W. A. Booth returned home Tuesday evening from a three week's outing on the head waters of the Deschutes river.

Mrs. Wm. Wigle and Miss Gelia Nelson returned the first of the week from Yaquina Bay where they have been spending the past two months.

Wells Bell and wife, Miss Pearl Vanderpool and Miss Maud Dobbs returned Tuesday from their two weeks outing at Davis lake. The bear story, with all of its horrowing details, is confirmed.

Sam Lytle and wife, of Pauline, were in the city Saturday enroute to Willow creek to attend the funeral of Mrs. Lytle's mother, the late Mrs. W. H. Quinn, which was held there Saturday at 3 p. m.

Mrs. M. E. Elliott returned Tuesday with her daughter, Agnes, from Cross Keys where she has been visiting with her parents Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Bolter, for the past three months.

The public schools will open in this city, Monday, Sep. 12. It is not expected that the new High school building will be completed at that time, but the students will in all probability occupy the rooms in the building soon afterwards.

Mrs. Sable Slayton returned Tuesday evening from Roachdale, Ind., where she has been spending the past summer visiting with relatives. Mrs. Slayton will open a millinery store in this city in a short time.

Rev. Jack Adams, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Moro, was in the city the first of the week visiting. He and his wife have been spending the past week visiting with Henry Windom and family at Culver.

At the meeting of the Session of the First Presbyterian church, held yesterday afternoon, the Rev. Z. W. Commerford, pastor of the church, announced that he did not expect to remain in Prineville and was making arrangements to enter another field.

The revival meetings being conducted by Rev. C. P. Bailly will continue the remainder of this week. Rev. Bailly preaching his closing sermon Sunday night. He will leave for Mitchell Monday, preaching at Mill creek that evening.

The Idaho Democrats voted down the anti-polygamy plank, after a long and heated debate.

H. E. Neuman, one of the pioneer stockmen of Crook county who was in the cattle business on Newsom creek until a few years ago, was in the city Sunday shaking hands with some of his old friends and acquaintances. Mr. Neuman is now engaged in the cattle business at Ontario.

F. M. Loveland, of Culver, was in the city the first of the week, having brought his son Guy up for medical treatment. Mr. Loveland says he recently drilled a well for Fred Fischer at Madras, securing 27 feet of water at a depth of 90 feet. Mr. Fischer has platted the site where the water was found for a town site.

Charles Warner, an employe at the Pilot Butte company's saw mill at Bend, broke his leg above the ankle while at work last Monday afternoon. He was attempting to raise a heavy log onto a skid when the timber slipped and rolled to the side on which he was standing, striking his leg as it slipped off to the ground.

Rev. J. E. Snyder, who is to be here next month, has just closed a very successful meeting at Florence. From there he goes to Marshfield for a two week's meeting, thence to Prineville. Mr. Snyder is one of the best evangelists in the state and a hearty welcome awaits him here. The meetings will be conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian church.

Rev. H. C. Clark returned the first of the week from the Agency Plains country and Sisters district where he has been holding services the past week. He will hold services next Sunday both morning and evening at the M. E. church when the work of the year will be closed. He and Mrs. Clark will leave next Monday for The Dalles where conference convenes on the 31st.

The fact that there are large numbers of Chinese in the northern Japanese army, who are claimed to be subjects of Japan, hauling from Formosa, a Japanese province, may account for the horde of soldiers Japan is hurling against Russia. Like the coons in the song, all Chinks look alike and it would be impossible for any one to determine whether a particular one hailed from Formosa or Peking.—Ex.

A serious conflagration was narrowly averted Monday afternoon by the promptness with which Mrs. A. Thomson turned in an alarm when she discovered a blaze at the corner of Wurzweiler & Thomson's warehouse which sets at the rear of O'Neil Brothers saloon. The fire companies were quickly on the ground and succeeded in extinguishing the blaze before it had gained any headway. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is suggested that some two legged piece of humanity knowing that the engines at the power house were being repaired and that the water supply at the time was inadequate to cope with a serious blaze took advantage of the opportunity to start a wholesale burning. The fact that directly over the place where the blaze started were some 30 cans of coal oil, bears out the theory that the incendiary knew what he was doing.

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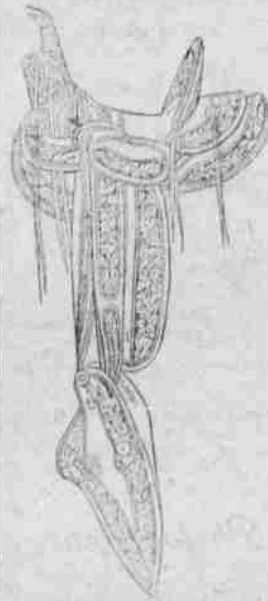
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" " "	4.50	for	3.25
" " "	3.75	for	2.00
" " "	2.35	for	1.50
Ladies Shoes	6.00	for	4.00
" " "	5.00	for	3.75
" " "	4.00	for	3.10
" " "	2.75	for	2.00
Childrens Shoes	2.50	for	1.80
" " "	2.00	for	1.45
" " "	1.75	for	1.25
Gentlemen Hats	3.00	for	2.75
" " "	2.50	for	2.25
" " "	1.50	for	1.00
Gent's Underwear suits	2.50	for	1.50
" " "	2.25	for	1.75
" " "	1.50	for	1.10
Ladies Underwear Suits	2.75	for	2.00
" " "	2.00	for	1.45
" " "	1.75	for	1.25

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