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C. W. ELKINS

The Ladies' Home Journal Patterns

We have secured the sole agency for The Ladies' Home Journal Patterns.

This is the pattern shown by The Ladies Home Journal and is being sold exclusively by the largest store in the East, and is superior to any pattern published.

August Styles will arrive in a few days and we will be pleased to have you visit our pattern counter.

August Style Books sent to your address on application.

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Dealers in Blacksmith Coal, Flour, Barbed Wire, Nails, Cement, Lime, Coal Oil, Plaster, Sulphur, Wool and Grain, Sacks and Twine, Grain and Feed. Agents for Wasco Warehouse Milling Co.'s "White River" and "Dalles Patent" Flour. Highest price paid for Hides and Pelts.

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Stock Yards with all the latest and best facilities for Handling Stock.

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Collections will receive prompt attention

A Mountain of Gold.

could not bring as much happiness to Mrs. Lucia Wilke, of Caroline, Wis., as did one 25c box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, when it completely cured a running sore on her leg, which had tormented her 22 long years. Greatest anti-septic healer of Piles, Wounds and Sores. 25c at D. P. Adamson and Templeton & Son Drug store.

GOVERNMENT GRAZING

The Policy to be Pursued.

FOUND TO WORK

All Right—Summary of Instructions Sent to Forest Supervisors.

The following is sent out for publication by the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture:

Now that the Government grazing policy is in successful operation on the National forest reserves, the question has arisen whether the same or some similar policy might not be applied to the open public range.

The policy of the Forest Service is not to hold the reserves out of use, but to secure their fullest and most permanent use. To this end, grazing under proper restrictions is permitted. Happily, these restrictions have thus far met with general approval.

From the first, the importance of fitting the regulations to local conditions has been recognized. Rules occasioning needless hardship to stockmen have been modified, and emergencies demanding instant action have been promptly met.

When a new reserve has been proclaimed all stock grazing upon it is allowed to remain during the first year; if, afterward, this number is found to be too great for the resources of the range, it is gradually reduced. Stockmen are aided in effecting a satisfactory distribution of their stock upon the range and in securing from it the most profitable and permanent use. Small stock owners living in the vicinity of the reserves are given such preference in the allotment of grazing privileges as will protect their interests. First occupants of the range and farmers are also preferred. The rights of large owners based upon the range custom of the past are recognized, and reductions in the number of their stock are required only when necessary to protect the range of the grazing rights of bona fide settlers.

Necessary range divisions between owners of different kinds of stock are made, and controversy between sheepmen and cattlemen is promptly ended. Where necessary, the construction of drift or division fences is also allowed, provided the area fenced is not greater than the needs of the stock owner.

Outside the forest reserves, however, is an area of public land, estimated at 400,000,000 acres, which has no present value except for grazing purposes. On this land grazing is wholly unrestrained by law. Commercial interests, great and small, have competed for its use, and the result has been abuse of the range. Millions of acres have been recklessly overgrazed and practically ruined. In his last annual message, the President says: "It is probable that the present grazing value of the open public range is scarcely more than half what it was, or what it might easily be again under careful regulation." Some stockmen have, to the exclusion of others, possessed themselves of the strategic positions—that is, the lands controlling the streams, springs, and other watering places, and by this means have secured temporary control of the adjoining grazing lands. Charges of fraudulent entry have led to litigation. Great areas have been illegally fenced. Again, stock owners, notably sheep and cattle men, have defended their conflicting claims by force of arms, causing serious loss of property and even of life. Obviously such conditions

should be corrected by law. The remedy would seem to be to apply to the open public range the regulations already governing the forest reserves. This conclusion is strengthened not only by the success attending the forest-reserve policy, but also by the effect of fencing the public grazing lands. Though illegal, this fencing has in most cases greatly improved the condition of the area inclosed. Care, however, must be taken to avoid the application of sweeping and ironclad regulations to an area so vast and to conditions so different. The investigations of the Public Lands Commission show that immediate application of any inflexible rule to all grazing lands alike, regardless of local conditions or grazing values, would be disastrous, and that improvement must be sought through the gradual introduction into each locality of such form of control as is specifically suited to it.

In his message, already referred to, the President says:

"The best use of the public grazing lands requires the careful examination and classification of these lands in order to give each settler land enough to support his family and no more. While this work is being done, and until the lands are settled, the Government should take control of the open range, under reasonable regulations suited to local needs, following the general policy already in successful operation on the forest reserves."

In pursuance of the foregoing general policy of our government, Gifford Pinchot, Forester, has issued the following instructions to forest supervisors:

1. That the Secretary of the Agriculture may use his discretion about examining and listing lands under the law.

2. Only lands chiefly valuable for agriculture and not needed for administrative purposes by the Forest officer for some other public use will be classified and listed under this bill.

3. Land covered with a merchantable growth of timber will not be declared agricultural, except upon the strongest evidence of its value for agricultural purposes, both as to production and accessibility to a market.

4. Areas known to have been occupied by actual settlers prior to January 1, 1906, will be examined first, and when such areas are found chiefly valuable for agriculture they will be listed, in order that the occupants may make entry under the Act. The mere fact that a man has settled upon land will, however, not influence the decisions with respect to its agricultural character.

5. Any one who was a bona fide settler on land within a forest reserve before January 1, 1906, but who has already exercised or lost his homestead privilege, may, if otherwise qualified, make homestead entry under the provision of the proposed law, but must pay \$2.50 per acre for any lands entered.

6. The first preference right to enter lands classified and listed under the Act will be given to persons who settled upon such lands prior to January 1, 1906. The second preference right to enter any particular listed tract will be given to persons who apply to have the classification made, but this latter class should not apply to have the classification of a tract occupied by a settler before that date; otherwise, they might lose their preference rights.

7. Supervisors are often absent from their headquarters, and so cannot be reached at all times with equal certainty by all applicants. To avoid any undue advantage of one applicant over another due to this cause, all applications under this Act must be forwarded by mail to the Forester, Washington, D. C. by the applicants.

8. All applications received in Washington in the same mail for the examination of the same tract will be treated as simultaneous, and simultaneous applicants will be notified. A similar notice will

be given to the later of two applicants for the examination of the same tract.

9. No examination of more than one quarter-section will be ordered upon the application of the same person, but if an application is withdrawn or rejected a second application will be received for other land.

10. All applications must give the name of the forest reserve and describe the land, examination of which is requested by legal subdivisions, section, township and range, if surveyed, and if not surveyed, by reference to natural objects, streams, or improvements with sufficient accuracy to identify the land.

11. Forest officers must not make applications for the examination and listing of lands under this Act.

12. Instructions governing allowance of entries to be made under the Act after the listing will be issued by the Interior Department.

(Signed) GIFFORD PINCHOT,
Forester.

A CARNAVAL OF BLOOD

The Slayer of the Holy Roller is Shot by His Sister.

George Mitchell, the slayer of "Joshua" Creffield, leader of the Holy Roller sect at Corvallis, was shot in Seattle, July 12, by his youngest sister, Ester Mitchell, at 4:30 o'clock and died instantly.

Since his acquittal of the charge of murder on Wednesday evening Mitchell has been in Seattle, and with his father and brothers has made every effort to induce his sister, Miss Ester, to accompany their father to his Illinois home, but without avail, as the girl would have absolutely nothing to do with her nearest relatives, and especially did she shun her brother, he who had killed her betrayer to save her from further disgrace.

On Thursday afternoon George Mitchell, the slayer of Creffield, accompanied by his brothers, Fred and Perry, went to the Northern Pacific depot with a view to taking the train for Portland, having decided to return to work in his old position in a factory in that city. Ester Mitchell, unseen, had taken up a position just inside the folding doors of the depot, and when a railroad official announced the train for Portland to be ready, and Mitchell brothers were in the act of passing through the doors of the waiting room to the train, Ester stepped out of her place of concealment and, stepping up behind her brother George and within three feet of him she drew a revolver and shot him in the back of the head. The bullet penetrated the brain and George Mitchell sank to the floor of the waiting room a dead man. He died instantly and without a struggle.

Scarce had the shot sounded when the young woman was seized by a stalwart policeman and disarmed. She submitted quietly, surrendered her revolver and stated that her work was done. She told her captor, and later other officers, that since George Mitchell's acquittal "Joshua" had appeared to her and to Maud Hurt Creffield, the dead "apostle's" widow, and had told them that they were commanded by God to kill George Mitchell immediately.

They had interpreted the command literally, and from that moment it had been a race between her and Mrs. Creffield as to who should have the honor of killing the slayer of the prophet "Joshua," and that she was glad that she had succeeded where the courts had failed.

Ester Mitchell after the terrible deed was taken to the county prison, where she was locked up in a steel cell. There is a question as to what will be done with her, but it is believed that the young woman is hopelessly insane, and that she will be committed to the Steilacoom insane asylum. Immediately following the ar-

rest of Ester Mitchell the police of Seattle began a search for Mrs. Maud Creffield, who according to Miss Mitchell, had taken an oath with the young murderer to kill George Mitchell. A thorough search for the widow of the Holy Roller was made for a time, when a telephone message from Mrs. Creffield notified the police as to her whereabouts and officers were sent to arrest her. She surrendered readily and was also taken to the police station, where she is held.

The brothers and the father of George Mitchell are grief stricken over this latest tragedy. All of them were here for the past two weeks doing everything possible to save George Mitchell from prison, and they had just congratulated themselves on the result of their efforts when this second tragedy in their family came like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky. Their youngest sister, the girl whose falling into the clutches of the lecherous scoundrel, Creffield, had caused their brother to shed human blood, killed that brother in revenge for the killing of the man who had ruined her and her married sister.

Ester Mitchell is a handsome, dark-eyed young woman of medium height, slender in build and of nice, womanly appearance. She has a fair education and bore an excellent reputation until she became a member of the Holy Roller band. Since that time she has been the most fanatical of the band. When the Holy Rollers were first broken up in Corvallis Ester was committed to the Boys' and Girls' Aid society in Portland, and there Creffield tried again and again to secure possession of her, as he wanted her in his wild orgies. She was an unwilling witness for the defense when her brother was on trial last week, and it was known that she hated the slayer of her leader.

The Beet Sugar Industry.

Until Eastern Oregon has better transportation facilities, and the remote corners of the state are brought into railroad communication with the outside world, there is little prospect of the expansion of the beet-sugar industry, according to the views of Government experts who have studied the field says the Oregonian. There are many sections of the state, east of the Cascades, which are well adapted to beet culture, and the experiments conducted at La Grande have demonstrated the success that will attend the efforts of farmers who take up this line of agriculture. But the sugar-beet industry to be profitable, must necessarily depend upon adequate transportation facilities, and this is lacking in the regions best suited to beet growing.

Oregon has but one beet-sugar factory, that at La Grande, but the extension of railroads gives promise that others will follow just as soon as farmers in the newly opened districts pledge themselves to raise enough beets to make the establishment of a factory profitable. Capitalists have turned their attention to the country around Bend, and already experiments have been made to determine with what success beets can be grown on the land irrigated by the Deschutes Irrigation Company.

About 8000 acres of this land have been temporarily secured for beet-raising, and if satisfactory arrangements can be made, it is believed a factory will be established at Bend in the not distant future.

Annual Teachers' Institute.

Notice is hereby given that the session of the Annual Teachers' Institute at which all teachers will be expected to attend will be held July 30, 31, August 1, 2, 3 at the High School Building Prineville Or. No teacher will be excused from attendance unless prevented by unavoidable circumstances.

C. B. DISWIDDE,
Co. School Supt.

Loggers Wanted.

The Grizzly Lake Lumber Co. wants loggers. Good wages paid. Grizzly Lake Lumber Co., Lamona, Or.