# ROBBER BY CHOICE

Murderous Hold-Up Was Not in Need.

HAS HEARTBROKEN MOTHER

Young Culprit Came West in Search of Adventure, and Was Devoted to Dime Novels-Held on Serious Charges.

HISTORY OF OTTIE DRUMMOND. Bern at Prower, Colo., 19 years ago; ved or farm with his mother, unti he ran away to satisfy his adventure some spirit. Drifted West and roamed about through Idaho with cowboys until about two months ago, when he came

and Madison, where he was regarded as a good boy, until his capture after a pistol duel Wednesday night, or the Madison-street bridge.

Victims and Booty. J. M. Lownsdale, held up and robbed Monday night of watch and chain. W. T. Smadley, held up Saturday night, and robbed of \$5. Ah Sing, beld up Tuesday morning

Reyzer, Wednesdity, but was captured. Total booty from four victims was \$5 and a watch and chain.

but nothing taken.

broken. You were the life of me." Buch was the ending of a tear-stained letter, written to the young bandit, Ottle Drummond, by his mother. It tmarked Prowers, Colo., and was



taken from the boy by the police after he had been captured late Wednesday night on the Madison-street bridge. In an attempt to hold up and rob L. D. Keyser, the youthful criminal met a nan more than a match for him and

the wanderer to return.

She implored her son to tell her the truth regarding his statements in a letter to her. He evidently told her he was married. In her reply she asked him to inform her how much it would cost for him and his wife to return to her. It is not believed here that he is married, as he seems too young, having never been shaved yet. When closely questioned concerning this matter, he refused to make a statement.

| 114. One mile—Royal Red won, Estoy Listo second, The Volt third. Time. 1:49.

| Basket-Ball Teams to Meet. |
| An exciting time is billed for tonight on the T. M. C. A. "gym" floor, when

## Police Suspected Another.

Like many another series of hold-ups. the finals was a profound surprise. The police had believed a certain ex-convict guilty of all the highway robberles now admittedly perpetrated by Drum-mend, and had laid plans to capture him.

Drummend had a very slipshed meth-Drummend had a very slipshod meth-od of operating. He seldom secured enough to warrant the effort. The total money taken was \$5, from W. T. Smad-ley Saturday night. At that time the bandit was not thorough in his work

much concern at home as to whether or not Drummond is married.

"Are you married or are you joking?" wrote his mother, and later ahe said in the letter, "Of course, if you are really married and not coming home, why I will not stay here alone. I shall remove to Lamar. Write and tell me what it would cost for you and your wife to come here. I am well except that my heart is broken. You were the life of me. Goodnight to mother's good boy."

The above substantiates the assumption that Drummond has shattered the hopes of an indulgent mother. Aside from his gentility, he is of the braggadocic sort and at times casts sneering giances at his captors.

cie sort and at times casts sneering giances at his captors.

It is not thought that he started holding people up for plunder or because he was in need, but because he wished to become famous as "Ottle, the Boy Terror of the West." While he will not admit it, the police think that much of his time has been given to dime-novel trash. He will undoubtedly have a number of years in which he will find ample time to reconsider. Two charges will be placed against him, it is said, highway robbery and attempt to commit murder.

### FINAL CUE CONTEST.

Billierd Enthusiasts Interested in Multnomah Club Contest Tonight.

S. L. Banks, winner of the sec of billiard finals played at the M. A. A. C. Wednesday night, will meet C. W. Zelier, winner of the first set, tonight. The match was to have occurred last night. Unusual interest is manifest among the clubmen over this last match, and it expected that a great crowd of cue thusiasts will be present to witness the

12 o'clock. To date there are but 13 en-tries. The date of the first game of the pool tournament has not been set.

NEW JOCKEY CLUB'S PLANS. Corrigan Says Dates Will Be Allotted

in February. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 26.—Edward Corrigan, president of the American Jockey Club, the new turf organization formed at a meeting of racetrack owners in Hot Springs last night, is in Memphis.

Speaking of the new organization, Mr. Corrigan said:

'The next meeting will be held in Hot Springs, February 4. The representatives of each track will meet annually for the purpose of allotting racing dates. There will be a committee of three prominent turfmen to act as a board of appeals. efore whom all protests as to dates can be referred, and its decision will be final. Corrigan said dates were allotted the new track at New Orleans, which will be known as the New Orleans Jockey Club. Racing will begin there in Feb

Honors Divided at Ascot.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 26 .- Favorites and outsiders divided honors equally and outsiders divided nonors equally at Ascot today, each taking three races of a very ordinary card. Flea, Arabo and Sweet Kitty Bellairs were fancied by the form players and were successful, while Riceful at 12 to 1, Bessle Welfley at 15 to 1 and Edinborough at 5 to 1 furnished the surat 5 to 1 furnished the sur-Weather clear, track fast.

Steeplechase, short course — Flex won, Grafter second, Decimo third, ed with, Seven furlongs—Riceful won, Will-iam F. second, Leda third. Time, 1:28. Mile and an eighth—Arabo won, Wa-tercure second. Halph Toung third. Time, 1:52%

Seven furlongs-Bessie Welfley won, Metiakatia second. Bandillo third. Pive and a half furlongs Sweet

Go Down All in a Row.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—Three favorites went down in a row today. Weather clear, track sloppy. Sum-

An exciting time is billed for tonight on the Y. M. C. A. "gym" floor, when the association's first team will play the "Agrics" from Corvallis in a game of basketball. This promises to be one of the best games of the season, since both teams are comprised of fast and strong

The Tigers, the Y. M. C. A. crack sec ond team, will also play a game with the Oregon City boys on the focal floor. This, too, should be an intercetting

Build Car-Line.

WILL OPEN NEW DISTRICT

New Road Would Have the Effect of Reducing Transportation Time to Washougal and Camas Two Hours.

The long-talked-of project, the con-struction of a railroad line from Portland to the base of Mount Hood, has at last assumed definite shape. A company has

assumed definite shape. A company has been formed to carry forward this enterprise, and the persons interested say that active work will be commenced soon.

The corporation which proposes to build the line is the Portland, Sandy & Mount Hood Railway Company. The promoters, Seneca Smith, A. L. Stone, Napoleon Davis, A. W. Lambert, George L. Story and Guy G. Willis, filed articles of incorporation in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The capital stock is \$10,000 and the right is reserved to increase the amount of the capital stock from time to time, as

of the capital stock from time to time, as the corporation shall deem expedient. The company proposes to engage in the construction and operation of a railroad for carrying freight and passengers, the cars to be propelled by electricity, gaso-line or some other power. The road is to extend from Portland by the most feasi-ble route to some point on the Columbia River, at or near the mouth of the Sandy River. Another line is to extend from a point on the main line and run by the most feasible route to or near the summit of the Cascade range of mountains at or near the base of the snowpeak called Mount Hood.

Ferry Across Columbia.

The company is authorized to take neasures to condemn rights of way, and secure station and depot grounds; to ac-suire cars and machinery and receive ubsidies; also to operate a ferry across the Columbia River at or near the mouth of the Sandy River, and to build boats and wharves. The value of the stock is \$199 per share. Seneca Smith, one of the incorporators.

Seneca smith, one of the incorporators, states that the company will be organised immediately and surveyors placed in the field. It is the purpose to build the road to the mouth of the Sandy River and take up the Mount Hood scheme later on. The ferry to be operated across the Co-lumbia River, near the mouth of the Sandy River, will connect with Washou-gal, and also make Camas accessible. It will open up a prune-raising and fruit section, while Camas, having water power, is a desirable manufacturing power, is a desirative manufacturing point. Washougal and Camas are now reached from Portland by river steamers. The new railroad line with bring both places within two hours closer transport-ation time with Portland. At the depot at the mouth of the Sandy River, upper Columbia River steamers can be connected with. Electric power will probably be used for the railroad.

ASKS BALM FOR BURN.

Dentist Sues Street-Car Company for \$17,500 Damages.

Dr. L. M. Davis, a dentist, thinks a severe burn on his knee by an electric trolley wire has caused him to suffer dam-Five and a half furlongs—Sweet
Kitty Bellairs won, Kitty Roark second, Manera third. Time, 1:08.
Six furlongs—Edinborough won, Dod
Anderson second, St. Winifred third.
Time, 1:14%.

The case was tried before Judge Sears
yesterday and was taken under advise-

The accident occurred several months ago at the intersection of Third and Wash. ington streets. The wire had broken from its fastenings and was dangling. Dr. Da-vis was crossing the street when the wire Three furiongs—I'm Joe won, Sy-shon Girl second, Roman Gold third. the shock painfully at the moment but man more than a match for him and suffered arrest.

More of Drummond's career was learned yesterday from his own lips and other sources. Regarding his past he would say but little. The letter from his mother, however, revealed the location of his home. It was a plea for the wanderer to return.

She implored her son to tell her the truth regarding his statements in a letter to her. He evidently told her he was married. In her reply she asked him to inform has been asked.

The contact with his knee. He felt the shock paintuily at the moment, but did not suffer much inconvenience from did not suffer much inconvenience from his home second. Alta G. third. Time, 1:04.

Six furlongs—Prestanc won, Black—thorn second. Pachus third. Time, 1:18%.

Mile and 50 yards—War Times won, Barney Dreyfus second, Mr. Farnum third. Time, 1:18%.

Mile and 50 yards—War Times won, Barney Dreyfus second, Mr. Farnum third. Time, 1:19%.

Futurity course—Platt won, Eirodung waived the right of a jury thal. It is admitted that Dr. Davis was in jured, but contends that the moment, but the shock paintuily at the shock paintuily at the moment, but the shock paintuily at the moment, but the shock paintuily at the shock paintuily a

injured, but contends that the injury is not of a serious nature and that the effects will not be permanent. The court is to assess whatever damages in its judgment Dr. Davis may be entitled to. C. W. Mil-ler and M. L. Pipes argued the case for the defendant, and Sufus Mallory for the railway company.

SUES FOR \$20,000 DAMAGES.

Charles Ochs Says Collapse of Building Permanently Disabled Him.

Charles Ochs, who was injured by a building collapsing and falling in upon him on June 9, 1904, yesterday filed suit in the State Circuit Court against the

TO REACH MT. HOOD He avers he has not been paid and that there is 1081 company to him.

Joseph E. Cronan has filed an attachment sult against the Western Mill & Supply Company, in the State Circuit Court, to recover 2016 on a note.

J. N. Pearvy, attorney, is sick at his home, 460 Seventh street. It is expected that he will be able to be out within a few days.

GOSPEL OF SOCIALISM.

It is Set Forth in Full in This Communication.

munication.

HEPPNER, Jan. 28.—(To the Editor.)—On the editorial page of your paper dated Jan. 12 appears quite a lengthy article written in response to a few questions asked by C. W. Saumers upon medalism; and you also made a general attack upon its principles.

Knewing the influence that a paper has upon a community with the circulation of the Oregonian and beleaving that you do not thoroughly understand the principles of socialism I take the liberty to write you a few remarks upon your criticism. You are right by saying that socialism would mean a change in the entire structure of society; and well that it might. Why? Because society has throught the present industrial system grown into two distinct classes, vic. The poor, laboring, or producing class, and the rich, tille, or non-producing class. And as both are fast approaching the extremes they are therefore both in an unbealthy state and threaten the extraction of the race. What is wanted it a more uniformity in mann social relations. The sim is not to bring down the upper or nonproducing class from the upper or nonproducing itses from the upper or nonproducing itses from the upper or nonproducing itses from the upper on a level with those on the other end, who are degrading themselves in many ways in thy mad effort to rise; ch no. That would break the teter board in two. No wade one want to raise the lower end of the board giving to all equal access to the natural resources of the earth; by instituting a system of cooperation in attaining the means of livelihood for that of competition

do want to raise the lower end of the board giving to all equal access to the natural resources of the early, by instituting a system of cooperation in attaining the means of livelihood for that of competition where energy will be exerted in behalf of the wellfare of the people and not for mere selfah gain. No, we will not attempt to pull down the upper class from their perch. We will simply relieve the discouraged producing class of their, excelling burden, and the upper class will come down with its own weight.

Tou may that 'it is the nature of property to be unequal.' If such be the case then the means of obtaining an excessive amount of property must also be natural; and it is principally obtained through the following channels. Profit interest and tent or in other words receiving something without returning an equivolent. The thinking people of this world are ratusing to be any longer hoodwinked by such expressions an the above embence. According to your statement, then it is Gods will that a few should own all the means which makes life possible: and exploit the many who are dependent upon them. It was quite easy to make the black chaintel slave believe that it was Gods will that he labor all the days of his life for his meater, until he was told different; then he began to reason. And it was not until recently that the producing class of the world begun to realize its situation and begun to reason. You seem to think that under socialism a man would be under complete shalavement to the state, lied to the state election I can count scores of men who applied think that under socialism a man would be under complete sensavement to the stata. How absurd. Why, at the last state election I can count scores of men who applied for a government job and failed on account of there not being enough jobs to go around. Why, they aimost ran over themselves in their mad rush to enslave themselves to the state. Why didn't they be content with a job from an individual where as you say "they would have some choice," and not rush headiong into complete slavery. Why, they say some even bought their jobs. I hardly believe that I am much different from most men, but I do believe that I would sooner have the whole people as my paymaster than one individual; hecause I would be looked upon as a man and not a machine; because my labor would be looked upon as elevating and not degrading because. I would come nearer getting the full product of my toil. What we want is a government job for ail. Don't forget that under socialism that the people is the government and if they felt themselves enslaved that they could quickly cut their chairs.

slaved that they could quickly cut their chains.

You say "man is capable of civilization because he can produce wealth." Then one would infer from that, that if one could not produce wealth he could not be chilited. Then woe be unto civilization; for those who administer our industrial affairs are a nonproducing class. They accumulate wealth by extracting wealth from those who are dependent upon them, but as a general thing do not produce any themselves. But what you probably mean, is that one cannot be civilized unless, he has that one cannot be civilized unless, he has the opportunity to rise above his fellow men-which he cannot do unless he prodits by another's labor; and create wealth upon wealth or capital if you please. I deny that the opportunities to create capital has a tendency to civilize any one; but on the other hand is degrading. Because it has a tendency to place the dollar above the man. Because it has a tendency to make one took upon men women and children as pieces of machinery, whereby they obtain profits. Their soul discards God for mammons' sake. machinery, whereby they obtain profits. Their soul discards God for mammons' sake. Under socialism by having an opperunity to labor whenever you pleased, and receiving the full product thereof, you would have wealth in abundance; but only wealth have wealth in abundance; but only wealth of one's own production. Extreme richer as well as extreme poverty is an unhealthy state of society. In a country where you find millionaires you will always find paupers. Its as Ruskin says that "One manu' fortune is another mans' misfortune." You may not believe this but it's true. If I were rich it would be because some other men are poor. Because if all were rich there would be no one dependent on me, consequently I could not exploit their labor; and if I cease not eat my riches I would have to labor or starve. Therefore I cannot wish myself a millionaire without wishing at the same time that some other men were poor; for if I should bring the Golden Rule into play and wish for all others the same as I, it can be plainly seen that I would not be benefitted any. So you see that the Golden Rule will continue to be rejected and trampled upon as long as this competition system lasts or until we can induce all men to "carn their bread by the sweat of their face." Or in other words until we establish a system of cooperation in attaining the means of livelihood.

The There is the Y. N. C. A. orack new horsessment of the course of the

road. The road of civilization and hu-manity; where there will be no stumbling blocks to greatly retard civilizations' on-ward march. He sees that God and nature has been sidetracked; that so long as one mans interest is contrary to anothers', malace, jealousy, hatred and sven murder will continue, and the brotherhood of man can never be realized. He sees in the co-operative commonwealth a new life; a paradise; a heaven on earth; And be has

30 Years

30 Years

30 Years

This is Mere Badinage.

GRANT'S PASS, Or., Jan. 28.-(To the goulan and always interested in its edi-torials and though a socialist and classed as an ignorant foreigner with spelling atroctons. I wish for once to break into

your columns.
"Men and the Man" is my excuse. Your "Men and the Man" is my excuse. Your argument is that in the socialist state there would be no superior men, for the "state" would not reward them with exceptional wealth. Then you tell the story of the young man who made, a million on a sliver mine by suggesting improved methods. "Here was a superior man" because of dollars, and your argument leads to the inference that we cannot have superior men without rewarding them with a superior number of dollars. Let us see. In a recent number of the Century Magazine is an article on the purification of city water reservoirs whereby typhoid fever germs are destroyed, thus preventing such epidemics as affileted Cornell University. And the man who discovered this is employed by the "United States" in the Department of Agriculture, and he got no "million." merely a professor's malary. Will you say he was not a superior man? His only reward is the occasiousness of having lifted humanity one step towards light.

To come nearer home: Here is Luther

other reason than that the average socialist is a fanatic Fanaticism will go far; it settled the bleak New England coast, took the head of Charles I "by due process of law" made Britain pay the price in South Africs, and last, but not least, was the foundation atons of the great Republican party.

MARCUS W. ROBBINS.

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quality.

More Socialistic Argument.

ciety for a great change to the betterment of conditions for humanity at large? When you say that it would mean "the virtual abolition of private property, complete destruction of initiative on the part of the individual man," we must conclude that you contirely misunderstand the real intent and meaning of socialism. We will admit that a person would not be allowed to hold a thousand times more private property than he could by any possibility need, while thousands of other persons were suffering for the want of that property.

You say "it would set the state over every man as his misster." Well, how different is it now? Who among the common people can say that he is above the state? The man today who imagines he owns his home, let him try to live a few years without paying his taxos and see what the state would do to him. There is no reason why a person could not own a home under socialism just as much as he does now, and there is no reason why he could not make an exchange of his home with others, and take a home somewhere view when both parties were suited, the same as they do now. But this privilege would be taken away from the man, the privilege to own, through vested right, a hundred or a thousand homes and a corresponding number of people have to be dependent upon his whims whether they would

the privilege to own, through vested right, a hundred or a thousand homes and a corresponding number of people have to be dependent upon his whims whether they would have homes or not; and the conditions he may choose to impose if they are housed at all. If he should cease all effort simply because those privileges were taken away from him his absence from the business world would be no great loss to humanity. His standard as a man would be low and selfish.

This proposition cannot be set aside: The poor, if allowed a free access to the face of the earth could like, in their own way, without the rich, but the rich could not he rich without the poor; therefore, the rich are more dependent upon the poor to maintain their positions in wealth than the poor are for any advantages the rich may bestow upon them. The poor are ready and willing to work so as to produce the wherewith to supply their necessities; and who will claim that they would not work for the same purpose under socialism? It is most the effective labor of the rich which makes them rich, but their faculty of getting the produces of the people's labor into their possession.

Tou make one statement which looks to

Tou make one statement which looks to me as being absurd when you say. 'The socialistic state would soon absorb the bulk of individual property, and there would be no way of renewing it.' When we see the facts before us that 19 out of every 20 persons who work today do not consider making money as their first object, but they do it as a means of supplying the ne-

do the same thing under socialism I fall to see. The one whose main object to labor is simply to make money and accumulate wealth, which, when simmered down to its wealth, which, when simmered down to its
true essence, means to get into his possession that which he has never rendered any
equivalent for, and never expects to, might
be somewhar disconnerted at the teachings
of socialism; which draws the lines of possession down to the equivalent rendered.
And he might feel that his great abilities
had been hampered; but the others might
feel that one had been taken out of the,
way so their abilities might have a chance.
You say "But the socialist doesn't think
it out." The socialist is the one who does
think it out. Our Revolutionary fathers
thought the matter out when they saw
danger ahead to their liberties, and auted
upon that thought; the abolitionists thought
the matter of slavery out, only to receive
the condemnation of the world as being MARSHFIELD, Or., Jan. 28.—(To the Edition.)—In The Oregonian of January 11 in your reply to C. W. Saunders you paint some direful and horrid looking pictures, which really need have no existence save in your own imagination.

When you say, but in its results it would mean a change in the entire etracture of society, we admit that. And we ask, is there not rouin in our present form of society for a great change to the betterment of conditions for humanity at large? When you say that it would mean "the virtual abolition of private property, complete destruction of initiative on the part of the individual man," we must conclude that you entirely misunderstand the real intent and meaning of socialism. We will admit that a person would not be allowed to hold a thousand times more private property than he could by any possibility need, while produces in abusidance for all, but through the cunning and avarice of a few thousand persons the great mass are made to suffer for the merest necessities of life. The past portends to them what the future is liable to bring forth. To them socialism presents a solution that will avert that which is liable to culminate in a repetition of past disasters. They see these questions coming up prominently before the people. Are there not wrongs shich need to be righted are we as a nation making any effort to correct the great inequality which is so rapidly separating the people into two different clames, with directly opposite interests? Are they not, on the one side, receiving more than properly belongs to them, while the other side has to receive correspondingly less than should belong to them? They are all humanity alike, and born heir to earth's privileges; and the earth is ready to groduce in abundance for all.

The abelitionists, prior to the rebellion, proclaimed to the inset and sleeping people that there was danger ahead, and cried "neware." but the mutitude heeded them not. Facts are facts, though ever so much ignored! And this fact is forcing itself upon multitudes of persons that opportunity is slowly slipping away from the people to do anything else than to offer their labor to an already overcrowded labor market, where only the most efficient are wanted, and where there is left a large volume of people whose very tree are jeopardized at times of financial depression. These people, if not soon considered, and some provisions made for them, will talk it upon themselves to do the considering in their own way;

Woodmen Give Entertainment.

Woodmen of the World from
the city gathered last evening in the hall
of Albina Camp, in Hill's building, on
Russell street. A fraternal address was
delivered by J. P. Kavenaugh, and a mudelivered by J. P. Kavenaugh, and a mutime of the series that are
the of the series that are sical entertainment was given. I meeting was in line of the series that a being held in the city in the movement

