Florence Maybrick Contradicts Her Mother

Released Woman Repudiates Stotements Made by the Baroness von Rogue.

length the relations existing between the Maybrick children and their mother, which from remarks made evidently are not of the test. Indeed, the Baroness is questionable if her great life's sacrifice. The aged mother's reward lies in seeing her daughter free. Beyond that, it not of the test. Indeed, the Baroness is questionable if her great work has wrought her any further reward in this world. length the relations existing between the now of age, that unless his attitude toward his mother changes, he will never get a cent of her money. The Baronherself working for the release of her But she expects to control considerable money before long. she is outspoken as to what she will do

The Baroness indicates that the Maybrick children know where their mother is, and that the boy has falled to hold any communication with her. She does

That Mrs. Maybrick is anxious for a reunion with her children of course is a

The Maybrick children are now living under a changed name, that of Fuller, in the Isle of Wight, where Michael Maybrick, the one-time concert hall singer, is now a Justice of the Peace, and where in 1900 he was Mayor of Ryde. Fortune has favored the author of "The Holy City" since his sister-in-law saw the in-

Florence Maybrick, surrounded by every comfort in the palatial mountain home of her lifelong friend, Dr. Dena-more, at Cragsmoor, N. Y., is busily en-gaged in writing details of her prison life in England, relating her experiences in Wormwood Scrubbs, Woking and Aylesbury falls, and giving her impressions and rehearsing particulars regarding the famous Maybrick case, which are now familiar to those who have followed this

woman's strange life tragedy.

Mrs. Maybrick is guarded with the closest secrecy. Wicked reporters are barred from the Denamore home, and awful photographers are kept at a respectful dis-

In several letters to the writer, how-ever, Mrs. Maybrick has emerged from her shell of mystery to some extent; ner sness of mystery to some extent; emerged, strange as it may appear, to correct false impressions of Michael May-brick, the brother of her late husband, the man who devoted his greatest ensr-gies to placing behind prison bars the young American wife charged with the potsoning of her husband.

The man whom Mrs. Maybrick might be excused for detesting, she arises phoentx-like to defend. And not only this—she locks horns with her mother in this—she locks horns with her mother in making the defense. Assertions regarding Michael Maybrick made by the Baroness won Roques from her povertystricken home in Rouen, France, are flatly denied by Mrs. Maybrick from her luxurious home in America; the convictions of the Baroness are repudated by the woman who is now free. The ideas of mother and daughter seemingly are as widely separated as the women them. widely separated as the women them-ives divided by the broad Atlantic.

A Mother's Great Sacrifice.

The world has some slight idea of the gigantic sacrifices made by the Baroness gigantic sacrifices made by the Baroness von Roques in pursuing her tremendous battle for the freedom of her daughter. But the inside tragedy of the mother's suffering, her want, her self-denial, her physical and mental torture, never will be known in full. The recital would be too awful, too ghastly in its details, too piting full in the recounting. That she devoted her life to the cause of her daughter's freedom is a matter of open history; that she ruined herself financially is more or less generally known; but that she suffered the pangs of hunger and of discomfort, that she stripped the walls of

ARONESS VON ROQUES, mother of Florence Elizabeth Maybrick, in a number of letters written to your and the relations extained between the commonest necessities of life, are the the relations extained between the

Called Her Meddlesome-

One of Mrs. Maybrick's friends, commissioned by her to see the writer re-garding certain seemingly unfriendly statements regarding Michael Maybrick, made by the Baroness, remarked guite "You see, we all know the Baroness is

rather a meddlesome old person, and

up with at the hands of her mother. She knows this as well as we know it. The old lady has recently been the cause of much trouble from time to time. Some people think she helped her daughter, and some of us are convinced that her activity had quite the reverse effect in

From these and similar remarks, it soon became evident that since the release of Mrs. Maybrick the Baronese has appeared but little in the arens. Letters from Mrs. Maybrick herself seem to indicate that the Maybrick herself neem to indicate that the Baroness has been kept in the dark even as to the terms of the release of her daughter. As an example, the Baroness, discussing the alleged interview with Mrs. Maybrick and printed in a London newspaper shortly after her release, said: "If Mrs. Maybrick has granted any interview she has done it in defiance of the terms of her release."

Denies Mother's Statements.

The Baroness explained that the British Home Office had Issued Mrs. Maybrick's ticket of leave on the understanding that she would not grant any interview, write any book, or in any other way thrust her-rell before the public. In a letter to the writer Mrs. Maytrick says these state-ments are hade without the least author-

for assume, and wrote, full knowledge, as coming from my mother, of the text of my ticket of leave. My answer to this is the conditions of my ticket of leave are known to myself and the Home Office authorities only, and have not been communicated either by them or myself to any one else, it being a private and per-sonal matter. And I may add that my mother is no better informed from myself

But it is taking up cudgels in behalf of Michael Maybrick as against the state-ments of her mother that seems most peculiar. Whether there is any different between mother and daughter cannot definitely be stated, but the flat contradiction of the statements of the Baroness, together with the fact that he Baroness did not accompany her daughter to America, may be indicative of some slightly strained relations.

The Baroness has been interviewed by your London correspondent many times during the years of her daughter's incarceration, and while she has insisted that her remarks be not published until after the release of Mrs. Maybrick, fearing



which Mrs. Maybrick says: "Mr. Michael Maybrick holds no documents written by my husband which require further investigation, or which were not submitted to the court at the time. . ."

And again, in reply to the Baronesa' statement that Michael Maybrick prevented her from seeing the children, Mrs. May brick writes:

"The decision that my children should neither visit me nor receive visits from my mother, was a necessity under the conditions of their custody, and received my consent."

These flat contradictions of the statements of her mother, while decided, are by no means all of the denials made by the released woman.

the Baroness and Mrs. Maybrick dis-agree. The Baroness tells of the friend-ship that existed between Mrs. Maybrick and Michael, of his kindly attentions to her, and of their later disagreement, and the coolness that followed and that was followed by the bitterness of feeling dis-played by Michael Maybrick against his American sister-in-law. She relates how, on board a yacht, Mrs. Maybrick was the first nerson to hear the strains of "The first person to hear the strains of "The Holy City," which was sung to her by the componer, and she recites a number of in-stances of the seeming friendship of Michael Maybrick for the young Ameri-

Mystery in the Relationship.

Mrs. Maybrick writes in reply: dichael Maybrick and Mr. Edwin Maybrick met me only once before my marriage, and were guests at my home, not oftener than once a year. Our relations were friendly until their minds were in-fluenced against me by false imputations

That there is still some mystery in connection with the relations existing between the various members of the Maybrick family seems certain. Mrs.

Maybrick family seems certain. Mrs. Maybrick of course is desirous of being restored to her children, and it is difficult to see how this can be prevented, as they are of age, and cannot be bound by any agreement entered into by the mother.

Abcording to the Baroness, Mrs. Maybrick was surrounded by a perfect network of enemies. James Maybrick, she says, was a debauche. She adds that when he married the attractive young American girl, Michael Maybrick was a frequent visitor at the brick was a frequent visitor at the Maybrick home. This, again, Mrs. Maybrick denies. James Maybrick was 44 years old. He led a dissipated life. The brothers were very close to each other, and Michael presumably knew the life that James was leading. When May-brick married the handsome Miss Chandler, Michael was anything but inimical to his sister-in-law. He was Then his conduct changed.

Regarding Mrs. Briggs.

Another element of hatred in the

One Fortnight of China Pheasants

which Mrs. Maybrick says: "Mr. Michael Maybrick holds no documents written by my husband which require further investigation, or which were not submitted to the court at the time. . ."

And again, in reply to the Baroness' statement that Michael Maybrick prevented ber from seeing the children, Mrs. Maybrick writes:

"The decision that my children should neither visit me nor receive visits from my mother, was a necessity under the

Stormy Scenes Ensued.

Mrs. Maybrick was allowed of enough money to run her large household, and pay actual expenses. hold, and pay actual expenses. Stormy scenes ensued. The servants did not Heard Maybrick's Song.

There appear to be many points in connection with the famous case about which the Baroness and Mrs. Maybrick disagree. The Baroness tells of the friendship that existed between Mrs. Maybrick and Michael, of his kindly attentions to her, and of their later disagreement, and the coolness that followed and that was followed by the bitterness of feeling disagreed by Michael Maybrick and Maybrick was poisoning her husband.

out of that piece of gossip grew the charge against Mrs. Maybrick for murder. The charge was brought against her while she lay in a comatose condition, for some hours after her husband's death. She was given no opportunity to explain herself. Police officers were brought into the house, and she was practically convicted before the post-mortem had revealed a title of evidence. She was not allowed to see her own mother, to consult counsel or to be defended in any way. Police officers were placed about her bed and she was carried practically from her house to prison in a manner at once outrageous and unusual. outrageous and unusual.

A Mother's Untiring Work.

narrated in various conversations and letters by the Baroness von Roques. letters by the Baroness von Roques. Since the moment when she was convinced of her daughter's innocence, the Baroness has left no stone unturned towards vindication. A few years after the Maybrick trial the Baroness left England and began that wonderful crussed through the press which has kept alive the spark of life in the Maybrick case. The Baroness found, however, that her roals were favored. The Baroness found, however, that her mails were tampered with, and it was impossible for her to accomplish anything under the system of surveillance to which she was subjected. It was for this reason she moved away from England and went to France, where she was at least away from the species of persecution.

For many years she conducted monthly newspaper and published all the new facts bearing on the Maybrick case. She never allowed a statement to appear in the press without an answer from her. She wrote regularly to hundreds of cor-respondents, and her monthly newspa-per was sent to every important member of both the English and American gov-

Indeed, the Baroness has been thought

Cost of Good Roads West of Cascades

With an Old Road for a Basis, \$1000 a Mile Will Pay for a First-Class Highway.

object lesson road and advice is given as to the kind of road best adapted to the existing local conditions, the first question which is invariably asked is. What will such a road cost?" My reply to this question, so far, has always been, "We are not yet in a position satisfactorily to exemplify costs.". In ods and call attention to the principles which determine costs. Economics must, in every locality, to a greater or less extent, be worked out by the intelligence" and ingenuity of local offi-

ington, so far as our present knowledge of roadbuilding goes, the best im-proved highways will be made with stone coverings. The stone will be either mechanically crushed or it will be taken from gravel pits in which the be tagen from gravel pits in which the material has been prepared by nature from what was originally solid rock. Gravel is to all intents and purposes partially prepared stone. In making crude estimates of the

cost of stone-covered roads it is a convenient rule to keep in mind that there will be required approximately 2006 cubic yards of broken stone for each mile of roadway 15 feet wide. There will be some variation from this gen-eral amount in most cases, but it is a convenient figure to use for a rough For improved roads there will gen-

erally be selected highways already in use and partially constructed. If there can be determined in advance the cost per yard of placing the broken stone upon the roadbed, it is nearly always safe the founded, it is hearly shown to figure that the entire additional cost per mile of completed road will not exceed \$1000, and may come far within that figure. It is to the problem of minimizing cost of placing this broken stone upon the road that the chief study struct a platform, say 15 feet wide by 20

ust always be given.
The cost of building our experimental road at Bellingham was far in excess of what it should be in future when

partment of Agriculture.

When building is discussed anywhere with a view of constructing an evidentity been left where found by evidentity by evidentity been left where foun

corresponding variation in wear of the road surface; Second—that its rounded surfaces tend to produce instability in the constructed

road, and more care and labor is re-

road, and more care and labor is required in such construction; and,
Third—that very considerable less quantity can be satisfactorily crushed in a given time, and consequently the crushing cost is increased. Such boulders are also much harder on the dies of a crusher and cause much more uneven and rapid wear, and in that way also tend to increase crusher costs, because the newer and more nearly perfect the die the more rapid and the more satisfactory is always the crushing and the products from the crushing.

For the accumulated piles of these boulders at the Bellingham pit, through the courtesy of the Street Rallway Company and the Bellingham Bay & Brit-ish Columbia Rallroad Company, we were enabled to make the following arrangement, which, under the circumstances, I still believe to have been most practical for the purposes of our demonstration. The B. B. & B. C. R. R. Co. furnished us the flatcars. The street railway placed these, as we required them, on a spur running into the gravel pit, and hauled them when loaded onto the sidetrack beside our crusher. A gang of men with wheelbarrows loaded the boulders into

end of the platform a steel apron rotating on a swivel can be lowered over the side of a distributing wagon used to haul material. At the center of such platform of what it should be in future when the guestion of macadamiring roads and streets in that vicinity shail be and states. At the center of such platform and tested in the vicinity shail be taken up by the authorities as a destinte policy. When we began that object lesson there had been practically or experience to guide the people there as to what could be accomplished with local material.

Two Kinds of Rock.

As stated in my last paper, we used two kinds of rock. Within the city limits and reached by the local street rail: way was a large graved bank from which, in past years, there had been had continued on the grazity. The than been the custom to throw out to not side and leave on the ground, piles of boulders, which wore regarded as too large to be put into a graveled road. These boulders ran from the size of one's flat to sizes so large that we made no une of them. It was a pile of wery decidedly heterogeneous rock. The grazit was medically and the proposed from the boulders, which was end one-half inche a company could fall through the polarity to a possing of gravel. When this gravel bask from which, in past years, there had been londed into the carts at the pits. It had been the custom to throw out to not side and leave on the ground, piles of boulders, which were regarded of one's flat to gives so large that we made no une of them. It was a pile of very defeddly heterogeneous rock. The grazitic warrettee rather that there were velcantle rocks of many. The position med converlent for freeding into these were velcantle rocks of many. The boulders ran from the size of one's flat to gives so large that we made no une of them. It was a pile of the boulders. From the crusher the grazitic warrettee rather predominated, but there were velcantle rocks of many. The crusher could be placed into the carts at the pits. It had been the custom to throw out to not side and leave on the ground piles of boulders, which were regarded of the proposed that we was a street of the proposed to the proposed to the proposed to t

By James W. Abbott, special agent, Rocky varieties, and all, of course, of varyMountain and Pacific Coast division, office
of Public Road Inquiries, United States DeSome of the rock, especially the granhauled directly onto the road.

ments through unmeasured time proved their stability of structure. That such material will make good stone-covered roads is certain.

The objections to it are: First—that the building a short piece of road, as we do in co-operation with other interests, we can only demonstrate methods and call attention to the principles Second—that its rounded surfaces tend inches thick, which will thus stiffen the grizzly and maintain the uniform distances between the bars. By taking it on the road and covered the single lay-advantage of natural inequalities of ground, such platform could be set in such position as to obviste the neces-sity for constructing any long plank

uable contribution to the cause of road

betterment in the Northwest.

At our convention in Portland, two years ago, when the Oregon State Good Roads Association was formed, with Judge Scott for its president, the subject of object lesson roads and co-operation in road

tentative way to study the problem of get-ting the most for the least outlay of funds from the public treasury. He first used a simple screen of local manufac-ture, made with iron rods and designed to separate the fine material from the rest of the rock. The property-owners along the route, and those whom it served, con-tributed most of the hauling. Getting the crushed rock from the quarry when most convenient, they hauled it out and placed convenient, they hauled it out and placed advantage of natural inequalities of ground, such platform could be set in such position as to obvicte the necessification by which the wheel crusher the such position as to obvicte the necessification by which the wheel crusher the such position as to obvicte the necessification by which the wheel crusher the such position as the obvicted that the such position as the obvicted that the such position as the obvicted that the such position as the such as the

Oregon's Short Season When Everyone Can Get a Taste of the Gamebird.

they are common, finding their haunts chiefly in the ancient temple grounds. The foreign residents hesitate to buy them dead, as the native hunters pot them with a charge of iron scrape, which are unexpectedly hard on teeth when the

bird is brought to table. Judge Denny saw no reason why they should not thrive in the moist climate of Oregon, where brush covers the hillsides,

Cregon, where brush covers the hillsides, and wild berries and seeds abound. So he sent over, I think, 14 pairs, which included with the ring-necked China pheasant, so common today, both gold, silver and bronze varieties. Probably more of the birds were shipped, but 14 pairs survived the voyage and were turned out, some in Marion and some in Linn County, to take their chances.

They were protected by law, and even so had to work to survive and perpetuate their kind, in spite of the envious eyes of the farmers, small boys, and some, I fear, of larger growth.

What helped them was their fecundity. It is hard to extirpate a bird that has two, and sometimes three, broods a year, especially when the gentleman of the family (he certainly looks like one) takes charge of the first brood of haif-grown youngsters while the lady is preparing to hatch out a second family ten or twelve strong.

The China pheasant, though is a good those turned out in Marion and Linn failer, whatever else may be his weak-counties, and from those beginnings ness. He leads the little brood about the ring-necked pheasants have cov-

THE invasion of Oregon by the Chinese pheasant is an instance of rapid conquest and dispossession upon the Judge's mind. He immediately began to study how, with the little means available in his court, he could bestore things for Marton. Of the previous inhabitant that is hard to equal.

It is about 20 or 24 years ago that the little of Oregon. With a crusher installed at a quarry of igneous rock near Balem, he began in a tentative way to study the problem of get-ting the most for the least outlay or grand market. There they are common, finding their haunts

again, but being brought in a sailing ship to can Eastern port and then across the continent to Oregon, the venture failed and all these birds died.

The serious effort of the Multnomah Rod and Gun Ciub, nearly 39 years ago, deserves to be described. This club was then in its glory in Fortland, and many men still prominent here were members. They arranged for a large consignment of birds, several hundred in number, and in due time they arrived in Portland. Four varieties were represented, the now common ring-necked, the allver pheasant, the bronze, and the copper. The names suggest their differences. The birds were delivered here, weak after their long voyage, and half their numbers gone, at the beginning of Winter. The risk or turning them loose then was too great to run, so a large store was rented turning them loose then was too great to run, so a large store was rented by the club on North First street, and fitted up with fir boughs and greens, and an attendant paid to care for them. In the early Spring, thanks chiefly to the good offices of Frank T. Dodge, a member of the Club, and then superintendent of the water service of the O. R. & N. Co., a home was found for the strangers on Protection.

order and the money was not forthcoming. Time passed, with repeated demands, but no pay. At last the man's
patience was exhausted. He notified
the club that the pheasants were eat-

ing all the markets.

But our Legislators have been premature and have not reckoned with the money greed of the two classes of the birds' enemies—the farmer boys and the pothunters from the towns-latter the worst.

The law should be modified at

coming session of the Legislature. bidding the sale of the birds absolute-ly till further notice. This season has been a lamentable example. Birds the size of quall have been shot down by the hundred, before the season menced, and when it did then the

menced, and when it did then the cold-storage houses and markets all over the country have been filled up.

Talking this over, a well-known member of the Rod-and Gun Club sug-gested that strong influence should be brought to bear to have the old male birds spared—drat, because they are tough; second, because without them next year's families, being composed of young birds, will not be up to the ways found for the strangers on Protection Island, near the Straits of Fuca, Puget Sound. There was an area of about 500 acres of rough land covered with brush and thickets, far enough from put bim up! That is just more selfwith brush and thickets, far enough from shore to give security from coons, minks and hawks. The one inhabitant of the island was engaged by the club, at a pay of \$25 a month, to keep off poachers and hunters till the club should send for the birds after the following neating season, and return the increased numbers to Oregon.

All went well—the pheasants multiplied and replenished the land. And the guardian was faithful to his charge, But as the months rolled by he asked for his pay. Unfortunately by this time the club's finances had got into disorder and the monay was not forthy the club's finances had got into disorder and the monay was not forthy the club's finances had got into disorder and the monay was not forthy the club's finances had got into disorder and the monay was not forthy the club's finances had got into disorder and the monay was not forthy the club's finances had got into disorder and the monay was not forthy the club's finances had got into disorder and the monay was not forthy the club's finances had got into disorder and the monay was not forthy the club's finances had got into disorder and the monay was not forthy the club's finances had got into disorder and the monay was not forthy the club's finances had got into disorder and the monay was not forthy the club's finances had got into disorder and the monay was not forthy the club's finances had got into disorder and the club at the monay was not forthy the club's finances had got into disorder the club at the monay was not forthy the club's finances had got into disorder the club at the monay was not forthy the club's finances had got into disorder the club at the monay was not forthy the club at the club at the monay was not forthy the club at the c

the chap that the pheasants were eating him out of house and home. He told then that his garden was ruined, that the birds were eating out all his turnips and positively digging up his potatoes—and that he should protect himself by having his visitors killed off.
Alas, he went scientifically to work, and got even by selling shooting privileges to the officers of the United States revenue cutter and to sportsmen from Port Townsend—and Victoria. Great tales were in the air about the splendid bags made. It did not take long to clean up the island, and not a bird was left to be returned to Oregon. Still one or two survived, and in the end the island likelf changed hands and is now, as we are told, the hunting ground of a well-to-do sportsman of Victoria or Valmouver, B. C.

30 much for the pheasant venture in the ant nest on the ground in from the woods and poured out with the dirt of the ant nest on the ground in from the toops. Hard-boiled egg hands and is now, as we are told, the hunting ground of a well-to-do sports. Man of Victoria or Vannouver, B. C.

So much for the pheasant venture of the Multnomah Rod & Gun Club. Fortunately the Oregon law protected those turned out in Marion and Linn Counties, and from those beginnings the ring-necked pheasants have cov-