

ROSEBURG PLAINDEALER.

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CONVICTS
IN REVOLT.

WARDEN AND OTHER OFFICERS ARE PRISONERS

OUTLAWS ARMED WITH RIFLES AND PISTOLS ESCAPE FROM FOLSOM

Fourteen desperate prisoners confined in Folsom Penitentiary, made a break at the breakfast hour Monday morning. They seized Warden Wilkinson, his grandson Harry Wilkinson, Captain of the Guard R. J. Murphy, and several other officers and guards, and, using them as a shield against the fire of the galling guns, proceeded to the armory post, overcame a guard who sought to stay them, armed themselves with rifles and pistols, and escaped across the prison ranch into Eldorado County.

A desperate fight took place in the captain's office, where the prisoners made their break. The convicts were armed with knives and razors, and with these they assaulted Warden Wilkinson and his officers. The warden's clothing was slashed into shreds with a razor, but the blade did not touch the flesh.

C. J. Cochran, turnkey of the prison, entered the office during the assault and seized a chair, with which he made for the assailants of the officers. He rained blows upon them right and left, but he was felled with a thrust in the back. It is thought he may die.

William L. Cotter, a guard, was cut in the abdomen so that his entrails protruded. It is thought he also may die.

W. C. Chalmers was severely cut in the head by the razors in the hands of the convicts. The floor of the captain's office was covered with blood.

Folsom, July 28.—Word was received at the prison this morning that the five guards and Rancher J. Foster and his two hired men who were with the fleeing convicts at sundown last night were on the way back here. They had escaped during the night, and are expected here soon after noon. Early in the morning Guard John Kienzendorf and Ambulance Driver T. C. Brown reached the prison. They had escaped from the convicts during the excitement of the battle yesterday afternoon near the hotel at Pilot Hill. Kienzendorf made the following statement:

"I was forced to march with the murderous prisoners along with the warden and other officers of the prison to the armory and stand as a shield to the prisoners from any fire that might be directed toward them by the other guards, while that place was broken open and the convicts armed themselves. All the guards were threatened with instant death if any of us disregarded their orders. We were marched along at a lively pace up through the prison farm and along the road toward Mormon Island bridge, about three miles away.

"On the road to the bridge the warden, Captain Murphy and Harry Wilkinson, the warden's grandson, were allowed by the convicts to go back to the prison. Just as we crossed the bridge several shots were fired at us. I jumped into a ditch to escape any bullets that might come my way. When the shooting commenced there was great confusion among the convicts. On looking back in the direction of the shots I could see Guard Tom Ryan with his rifle taking deliberate aim and at that moment there was a flash of smoke from his gun and I saw Convict E. M. Gordon drop the rifle he held and fall to his knees. He staggered by and crawled into the brush at the right of the road.

"At that moment Convict Roberts pressed the muzzle of the rifle he carried against my head and ordered me to walk between him and the direction from which Guard Ryan was firing."

Arraignment of Labor Unions.

D. M. Ferry, of Indianapolis, president of the National Association of Manufac-

turers on Monday in New York delivered a very strong address in which he said: "Strikes were violent attempts to override natural law and that the only thing they succeeded in doing was to dislocate industry, reduce production and lower the rates of real wages. They are marked by outrages on personal liberty, by murderous assaults, defiance of organized authority, by blackmail and by displays of the basest passions of men. The leaders of organized labor proudly claim that they were but eight murders committed in the anthracite district on account of Mitchell's strike, only four of which the leaders say can be justly laid at the door of organized labor—only four. Thus the claim is made that organized labor does not sympathize with crime and violence. But I would like to ask these deluded men if any one of these murders has been avenged by the law. Suppose that the Catholic Church, or the Masons or Oddfellows should commit four murders to advance the alleged purposes of their organization. What a wave of protest would go up if even one murder were committed by such an organization. Yet the agitators take pride in the fact that they won the anthracite strike and only four men were ambushed and murdered in cold blood. Look at the case of Agitator Parks, of New York City. This man has been indicated and thrown into prison on the charge of bribetaking and extortion, but organized labor triumphantly re-elects him to office.

No wonder that the public's stomach is rebelling against the tyranny of organizations which seemingly prefer to be governed by blackmailers, thieves and grafters. Compromise must be resisted to the last, and the only adequate means of doing this, in my mind, is to be found in a widespread and thorough organization of the employing interests."

The Hop Crop Outlook.

The secretary of the Hop Growers Association has issued a circular from which we republish the following:

"The combination of brewers and dealers has succeeded in getting possession of the hop market and manipulating it to their own interest. They have succeeded only because of the credulity of the growers. The dealers have stuffed the papers with lies and false representations in order to stampede the growers. A few days ago every dealer in town told the growers 'the brewers do not need any more hops; they are well supplied.' Today, July 24, every man has an order, and is doing his best to cause the grower to sell his holdings. If all growers would hold their hops, there is no question about the result. There has not been a year since 1882 when growers could control the market so well as this year. Never before were stocks so low as they are at this time. Brewers must have these hops to mix with the new crop, in order to make beer of a certain quality. Regarding the crop, there are four chances out of five for shortage. Oregon, 70,000; California, 43,000; Washington, 32,000; New York State, 40,000; total, 185,000 bales.

"The United States will need for consumption 200,000 bales for the year 1904. England has a doubtful crop of 400,000 hundredweight, and requires for home use 800,000 hundredweight. Germany's crop estimated at 25 per cent less than last year, and there is not a crop in the world that is not in great danger from lice, which is sure to reduce this estimate. I respectfully submit this letter to the hopgrowers, and sincerely hope they will use it for their own profit.

"JAS. WINSTANLEY,
"Secretary"

The New School Building.

Next Monday is the day set for the meeting of the citizens of District No. 4, to vote bonds for the erection of a new high school building to be built on the crest of the hill just south of town. It is earnestly requested that every property owner of the district, whether he has children or not to be educated, will be present and offer his opinion whether it is pro or con. Then nobody can say that the building was built without the wishes of the majority of the taxpayers being taken into consideration. Or on the other hand should they fail to vote the bonds, nobody can say that they did not have a chance to do all they could toward the project.

Therefore citizens, let everybody turn out and vote in favor of the new building and do all they are able toward the awakening of a higher civilization in the West.

A GOVERNMENT SHELL GAME

HITCHCOCK THE FRIEND OF LAND CRABBERS.

A CORPORATION RAZZOOPER IS RUNNING THE ROSEBURG LAND OFFICE.

Following his policy of robbing the people of their rights to enter public lands, and turning the lands over to corporations, Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock has sent to Roseburg one Chas. A. M. Schlierholtz as special agent (?) It does not appear for whom this gentleman is acting as "agent." Certainly he is not the agent of the citizen, for the Hon. Secretary does not recognize such a factor as citizenship. He can't be the agent of the government for the government offers the land for sale through the local land office as its authorized agent. The only party then for whom this special agent can act is the great corporations, represented by Secretary Hitchcock of the Interior Department. "Schlierholtz", the name itself is enough to make a timid man shudder, or strike terror to the heart of a woman endeavoring to make proof on a piece of land for the use of herself and children. It sounds of anarchy, bombs, infernal machines and corporation land script, while the initials "A. M." look like he was going to hoodlum to us "in the forenoon." The present policy of tying up the proofs of people who have made legal entry of the land—by a system holding the claimants here many days on expenses, by subjecting them to a great loss of time and by taxing them with extortionate sums of money for stenographer's fees and by statements made by the special agent himself—appear to be one of the "rawest grafts" even Secretary Hitchcock has conceived. It ranks with the proposed Rogue River Forest Reserve. It appears from the manner of the special agent, together with his statements and the known policy of the secretary that the people are to be either cajoled or intimidated out of their timber claims.

Why is a claimant, in the absence of a contest, compelled to pay a large sum of money for a lot of nonsensical testimony without warrant of law? The law provides stated questions on printed blanks for the purposes of final proof. Why then does Mr. Hitchcock send a man who has neither diplomacy, experience or the commonest kind of business ability, to encumber the record and impoverish the citizen, with a heap of silly trash wholly irrelevant and foreign to the issue. One means adopted by this special agent is as novel as it is silly. When a person appears before the local office for the purpose of making his proof, the agent immediately begins a course of slander on the county and state of Oregon in general.

He exploits his supreme ignorance by statements that; "The country is good for nothing"—"There is nothing but a little punky timber on the claim"—"You was pilked, and you was never seen dose land"—"Vat cruiser have swindled you yet." I was made me a swear dat you have never seen

dose land, and dot not five thousand feet's dare on vas already," and so on with a lot of foolish gibberish that could not convince a jungle ape that he didn't know his business. In one case he has made it win. By imposing the importance of his position on an old lady he has caused her to abandon her entry and forfeit both the money paid for location and for publication. It is a shame to our manhood to have such proceedings carried on under the guise of the laws of a republic. This old lady's life has been spent in teaching school and in Missionary work for the betterment of mankind, and she could ill afford to lose the money bluffed out of her by this second rate hold-up-man from the interior department. If we are permitted to see this agents report on that old lady's case it will probably read—"This entry cancelled for fraud," when in truth and in fact the entry was abandoned voluntarily through a course of threats on the part of the agent that amounted to intimidation. Secretary Hitchcock will swell up with an "I told you so" pomp and point to the frauds in Oregon timber entries, while his corporation will slide in and script the land.

Mr. Hitchcock has pursued one straight course in regard to Oregon timber lands to-wit: Prevent all individual entries and turn the land over to corporations.

We have not forgotten the Mt. Rainer Forest Reserve—We are watching the Rogue River Forest Reserve and we denounce that policy as a disgrace to our country that will rob the fathers, the widow and the citizen for the purpose of enriching an already bloated corporation.

Mr. Schlierholtz you are invited to reply to this article and if you deny its charges we stand ready to prove them.

W. W. CARDWELL.

CASE REVERSED.

Supreme Court Decides in Favor of Mrs. Grubbe.

The following decision was handed down in the Supreme Court at Salem, Monday.

J. B. Waite, executor, respondent, vs. J. H. Grubbe, et al., appellants; appealed from Douglas county, Hon. J. W. Hamilton judge. Reversed. Opinion by associate Justice Wolverton. The opinion is: "This action was to recover \$7,885 in gold coin, alleged to be the property of the estate of Fendal Sutherland, deceased. The defendant Kate Grubbe claims that she was given the money by her father.

At the trial, all the evidence having been submitted, the circuit court, upon motion of the plaintiff, directed the jury to return a verdict in his behalf for the entire sum, and judgment having been rendered accordingly, the defendants appeal.

Judge Wolverton in his opinion refers to the main point in the testimony to show that shortly before his death Mr. Sutherland took his daughter into the garden and showed her where the money was buried and that 10 months after his death Mrs. Sutherland, her husband and son, found money in all the places shown. * * *

Judge Wolverton holds that, "By imparting to the daughter the information as to the location of the deposits by specifically pointing them out to her, he, in effect, gave her the key to his safety vault, employing the very apt figure of speech of one of the counsel for appellants, whereby she was enabled to unlock it and take the deposits therefrom." * * *

Therefore his decision is that the case is "Reversed, and remanded such other proceedings as may seem proper not inconsistent with this opinion."

Five Missouri ex-legislators were convicted of bribery and went to the penitentiary at Jefferson City on Monday for terms ranging from four to six years.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

WHO IS TO BE BLAMED FOR THE TROUBLE?

A STRANGER IN ROSEBURG WHO NEEDS CHRISTIAN HELP AND CARE.

At the Central Hotel last evening a young lady giving her name as Cecil Porter was found in an unconscious condition lying on her back on the floor in one of the bedrooms with a revolver concealed in the folds of her dress. About a week ago the young lady appeared before Mrs. Krakenberg, the landlady of the hotel, and telling her a hard luck story Mrs. Krakenberg took her in and told her she would keep her until she could find her employment. A good place was found for her but then she absolutely refused to work. She was then told that she must work or leave the house. She went up to her room and soon after was found lying in the power of the deadly potion as above stated. The supposition is that after first taking the poison and fearing that it would not work, she went into the bedroom of one of the men near by and extracted a revolver therefrom. Then as the poison began to work she fell to the floor. Drs. LuGas and Fisher were at once sent for who with Mrs. Krakenberg worked with her most of the night and at an early hour this morning she began to recover. Since she has been in town she has absolutely refused to give her name and she repeatedly told Mrs. Krakenberg that no one in Oregon ever knew it or ever would know it. But this morning after she had slightly recovered she divulged the secret to one of the waitresses at the hotel, and said her name was Cecil Porter. She gives her home as Marshfield. She says that no matter what it happens she will make an end of herself. At nine o'clock this morning she was taken to the county poor farm where she will be kept under guard.

School Lands at \$2.50 and \$5.00.

At the regular meeting of the State Land Board yesterday, in pursuance of a decision rendered by the Attorney-General recently, holding the act passed by the last Legislature invalid and not binding upon the Board as to the price at which school land should be sold because school land was omitted from the title, the Board made an order fixing the price of school land at \$2.50 per acre as contemplated by the Legislature, and raising the price of all school lands located within proposed temporary withdrawals for reservation purposes, to \$5 per acre. The price of indemnity lands was fixed at \$5 per acre, as contemplated by law. This decision and order emanated from an application from one who wanted to purchase a tract of school land in a section of land situated in the reserve, and maintaining that, under the new law the Board was compelled to sell the land at \$2.50 per acre. The matter was submitted to the Attorney-General with the result that he rendered a decision holding the act invalid as to school land and that the matter rested solely with the Board to fix any price upon it not less than \$1.25 per acre.

The Board also decided not to accept final payments on certificates of sale of any state land unless the certificate accompanied the remittance. This is done to prevent the purchasers from sending in final payments and not securing a deed, thereby escaping taxation.

At St. Petersburg the Noove Vremya has printed a cartoon representing Uncle Sam driving an automobile over two negroes, his right hand wielding a whip and his left supporting the Stars and Strips, with the mottoes, "Freedom" and "Slavery."