

THE Roseburg Plaindealer

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SEPTEMBER 28, 1903.

ROTTEN PORTLAND.

If we may believe the reports coming from Portland and published in the three papers of that city, the place is as corrupt and as morally rotten as hell itself could desire it to be. The mayor who was elected on a moral wave sentiment ticket and platform has thrown down the party electing him, and to all appearances is standing in with gamblers, thugs, vagrants and prostitutes and their ilk. The police force is nothing more or less than a "blood sucking vampire" feasting on the blood of criminals, and to such an extent has the executive branches of law descended that the entire moral element in the city backed up by the churches and ministerial associations have served notice that pamphlets will be issued all over the United States, cautioning people against going to Portland either for pleasure or for trade. The religious press of the United States combined, is threatened to be used to boycott the Lewis and Clarke Exposition and we are led to believe that Portland as portrayed by the church element is the worst cesspool of immoral filth to be found in the world. We are sorry to see such a pessimistic spirit displayed, because underneath the moral turpitude there is the ever propulsive movement for a higher life. The mere fact that the Christian element and the ministers are making such a heroic fight for purity and the higher principles of American citizenship prove that the city is not quite as bad as painted. At the same time we admire the courage of the men making the fight for civic righteousness and purity; and the battle may just as well be waged to a finish, this year as any other. The fight has to be made in many cities and towns on the Pacific Coast and the quicker municipal reforms are inaugurated by the combined force of Christianity against corruption, the better will be the chances for conquest.

Timber Land Grants.

For the past ten days the Oregon press has been discussing Congressman Hermann's theory, that the little "tufers" employed by the government in the geological, mineral, or surveying corps gave out the information of intended surveys for entry or the location of new reserves. In this way the corporations and timber moguls succeeded in getting the advantage over the citizen every time. We do not credit the theory and must confess that it looks to us as though the information has every time been given out by men in the general land office or in the Secretary of the Interior's office. These are the offices where withdrawals of land and the plans for making new forest reserves are discussed. It is the land office and the Secretary of the Interior's office where grafters foist their specious schemes, and to say that, after every plan has been determined upon and heads of departments order out their understrappers and the understrappers have arrived and are doing their work on the ground, that some farmers wife or other wheedlers from the young men, the government secrets by giving them a supposé of yellow legged chicken or any other delicacy is far fetched. But it may be so. It is not the first time that Sampson has been known to play with Delilah's tresses. But how much more reasonable is it to suppose that when the timber sharks and grafters have gotten in their work through the head office at Washington to obtain the information direct, than through a farmer or rancher who had treated the employees of the government in an hospitable manner.

The whole business of the general land office, and the Secretary of the Interior's office in the opinion of the people of Oregon, reeks with corruption so far as the stealing of the people's land is concerned. It is the big timber monopolies and combines that forces schemes to be worked in Washington, and no man in the Pacific Coast is fool enough to believe that the information regarding plans for withdrawal of land, or the opening of land is not given out directly by the heads of departments.

THE TERRIBLE TURK.

The Christian nations, or rather professed Christian nations of Europe are

directly responsible for the terrible scenes of carnage and massacre that are taking place in Macedonia and on the borders of Bulgaria.

During the past six months at least 100,000 persons have been killed by the murderous Turks and still the acts of carnage and outrage continue. The Czar of Russia is backing up Turkey to such an extent that the various governments of Europe are afraid to interfere and we have the fine spectacle of a so-called Christian nation backing up the Mohammedan government of Turkey in keeping Macedonia, a professed Christian people in a condition of abject slavery. The Mohammedan nations of the world are a unit in defense of the Mohammedan religion and civilization. The so-called Christian nations are split up into fractions and will see one of their number practically exterminated rather than to the relief of the victim, because they are afraid that a little advantage might be secured by one over the other in the question of possession of land or ports. The Turk in Europe is an interloper and invader and he is there by surferance because the European powers could not agree to the division of Turkey in Europe. Then there is another factor that the European nations do not like to contend against. It is a well known fact that for the past twenty-five years a powerful Mohammedan secret society has been organized in every country of the Mohammedan faith. The Sultan of Turkey as the successor of the Prophet is the head of the order whose object is to extend their religion by making it again to be a religion of conquest. It is claimed that the order numbers 50,000,000 men, every one of whom religiously and fanatically believe that to be killed in the defense of the faith is to gain immediate entrance into the glories of Paradise, and to have a bery of beautiful women to be their wives through all eternity. This is the true Mohammedan faith, and it is claimed that the divided European Nations do not want to get into trouble with such fanatical forces.

Just as soon as Russia feels strong enough to withstand the attack of England, Germany and Italy, who would defend the bloody Turk in that event, the Czar will mass his armies and, driving the allied forces before him, will subjugate Turkey and will establish a government at Constantinople. There is one thing and one thing only that will drive the Turks out of Europe in the near future, and that is, the citizens of the various European Nations are awakening to the horrible butchery of the professed Christians by the Turks and may demand that united action be taken against Turkish massacres.

It is said that the Knight Templars of the world are getting interested and that a general crusade against Turkey, like the crusades of old, will result. But it is safe to say that, outside of sending a substitute to the war, that nine out of ten of the Knight Templars would be like Artemus Ward, who was willing to sacrifice all of his wife's relations to end the cruel war, but that he was so patriotic that he wanted to preserve his skin for home use. The sentiment, however, being scattered all over the United States by the Knight Templars may be the means of the United States taking a hand in the strife. Outside of the Sulu Islands there are no Mohammedans for Uncle Sam to come in conflict with in American territory and this may give a free hand to this country to take the lead and to a great extent free Europe of the murderous Turks.

A Priestly Financier.

Father Callahan, pastor of the Cathedral Parish, Denver, Colo., and in charge of the finances of the parish and for the building of a new Cathedral, is short in his accounts to the amount of something like \$20,000. The entire amount of the Cathedral fund, \$52,000, has been invested in mining stocks by Father Callahan, according to the news, and at least half of the total sum has been lost through depreciation of the stocks. There is no suspicion that Father Callahan has profited personally by the affair. It is believed he began the speculation to increase the Cathedral fund and, seeing that he was losing, has gradually invested the entire money in order to make good.

France in Morocco.

According to the National Zeitung, an international agreement is likely to be reached, whereby France will support the Sultan of Morocco in suppressing the troubles within his dominions and will assume a protectorate over the country; Italy will give up any claims she may have in Morocco in return for a free hand in Tripoli. Great Britain's possession of Egypt will be recognized; Germany will receive satisfaction in the shape of the open door in these territories, while Spain will be compensated for exclusion from or further expansion in Morocco by France. The Sultan has issued a decree, recently foreshadowed, ordering all foreigners, except the Consuls, to leave Fez and proceed to Tangier, "because he is engaged in a campaign."

SENATOR BOOTH.

ROBBING HOMESEEEKERS BY FILING LIEU SCRIP.

WHO IS THIS MAN BOOTH THAT THE REPUBLICANS SHOULD WORSHIP HIM.

A wave of indignation is sweeping over the State of Oregon regarding the action of the Booth-Kelley Lumber Company having a man in position and second in line at the opening of a land office at the Dalles, to file on over 10,000 acres of government land with scrip. There were scores of persons in line, but the Booth-Kelley man was there with all the papers ready made out and the scrip in hand to wrest from those honest homeseekers and land locators their just rights as citizens of the United States. There were men and women, it is said, in line, who had lived on the land for years and staked their all in trying to obtain a home. They could only take up the land in 100-acre tracts, but once inside the land office the agent of the Booth-Kelley Lumber Company was enabled to file on their homesteads at wholesale and when he had handed in his papers there was not a foot of good land for the hard-working and honest homeseekers to file on, for all had been taken up. Is it any wonder that the people of Oregon believe that they are cursed by reason of timber grafting companies? Is it any wonder that men, when their homes are stolen from them by virtue of lieu scrip, say, that Oregon is controlled by timber land combines? Is it any wonder that the republican party

pany man first, last and all the time, and his whole action is in perfect line with the departed Jay Gould, who said: "The public be d—"

What is J. H. Booth kept in the land office for? Ask people who have lost their homes. Ask people who have been made to vacate their cabins on land that has been located on by virtue of scrip and see what they will say.

Now we are aware that the combine cursing Oregon have come to the conclusion that they have things fixed. With Senator Fulton pledged to Representative Bidle; with Hermann Lukenarm because the Booth-Kelley Lumber Company would not shut down their mills for a single hour in order to give the men a chance to vote, and with Senator Booth with a throat affection so that he could not open his mouth during the late congressional contest; with Senator Mitchell alone of all the Oregon delegation to back up the combine the Booth-Kelley Lumber Company have resolved to be solid with Secretary Hitchcock's special inspectors and they are worked to a finish and are solid for the combine.

It is high time that the republicans of Southwest Oregon, yes the republicans of the entire state, wroke and put on the war paint to war to the finish against political traitors to party principles and relegate to the shades of oblivion the so-called leaders who are trailing the colors in the dust and making the party to be a stench in the nostrils of decent men.

To nominate or to elect men with the political record that Booth has is to court defeat at the polls. The republican party needs patriots, not spoliators, and to ease up a little the terrible strain the republican party is under and to prove that Washington has not the shadow of sympathy with the specious schemes of plunder being worked in Oregon, the receiver of the Roseburg office should be removed, for while there may be no collusion, yet the republican party at the polls can never explain it away.

YELLOW JOURNALISM.

JACKSON OF PORTLAND HAS A NIGHT-MARE.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS HAS COMMENCED THE CAMPAIGN BY MUD-SLINCING

The Portland Journal and all the little "tufers" of the democratic persuasion on Saturday contained articles on Attorney-General Crawford.

The Journal had hysterics and with flaming headlines printed in vermillion made the announcement as follows: "Charge of Perjury to be filed with the State Bar Association against Attorney-General Crawford." "He may be disbarred." "If the charges are proved this action is considered probable." "Sworn evidence is in." Judge William R. Willis, a pioneer lawyer of Roseburg, Crawford's former partner, is Attorney-General's accuser.

The article published is as follows: "A. M. Crawford, the attorney-general of the state of Oregon, will be formally charged before the State Bar Association with the crime of perjury, and that body will be asked to take steps to have him disbarred."

"William R. Willis, one of the oldest legal practitioners in the state, prefers the charges, which are to be filed immediately with the grievance committee of the bar associations. It is alleged that Mr. Crawford, in a case in which he was the defendant, perjured himself while testifying in his own behalf. The charges to be filed with the bar association are supported by the affidavit of Judge Willis, and by a mass of documentary evidence, including an official transcript of the testimony which embodies the alleged perjured statements.

If the charges are sustained, they are expected to result in the disbarment of the attorney-general. "Shortly after Mr. Crawford was nominated for attorney-general in 1902, rumors became current that he had been guilty of giving perjured testimony, but the story did not receive general credence, being regarded merely as a campaign attack. But the accusation has now assumed positive form and is made with so much circumstance and with such an array of evidence that it can scarcely be ignored. Judge Willis says that he is prepared to appear at any time before the grievance committee of the bar association to support his charges.

"The grievance committee of the bar association is composed of Judge H. H. Northrup, chairman; A. C. Emmons, secretary; A. King Wilson and Warren Thomas. Under the constitution it is their duty to investigate all charges reflecting upon the integrity or professional conduct of attorneys practicing in this state. If they find the charges are sustained by satisfactory evidence, and if the offense charged is sufficiently grave, disbarment proceedings follow.

Was a Partner of Willis.

"For more than 50 years Judge Willis has been a resident of Roseburg, Or., and during a large part of that time he has been actively engaged in the practice of law. Some years ago A. M. Crawford went to Roseburg and was admitted to Judge Willis' office. When he came he was a stranger, without clients or business acquaintance, and he acted for a time as the assistant of the elder attorney. Finally, as Crawford acquired some business of his own, they frequently conducted cases together sharing in the fees. These amicable relations continued for several years, but finally ended in a disagreement over the fees in a case which they had conducted jointly, and Judge Willis finally sued Crawford, asserting that he had received a large sum in fees which he had failed to divide or account for. It was in this litigation that Crawford gave the testimony which Willis now says was perjured.

Details of the Charges.

The facts in detail, as set forth in the charges filed with the bar association, are as follows: In February, 1894, Judge Willis and Mr. Crawford were employed by an old sea captain, J. T. C. Nash, to conduct certain litigations over a mining claim in which he held an interest. It was agreed between the two attorneys that they should divide equally all compensation received from Nash for their services, the amount of such compensation being left to subsequent arrangement. During the three years that succeeded the attorneys conducted a number of cases for Nash which culminated successfully, so that in February, 1897, Nash sold his mining interests for \$30,000. Of this amount \$500 was paid in cash, \$5,500 was paid April 5,

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1897, and the balance was paid in monthly installments of \$2,000 each. "Capt. Nash paid certain sums to his legal advisers, and Judge Willis believes that the total amount of these payments was \$12,000, which was divided equally between the attorneys. But some time afterward he learned that Capt. Nash had paid to Crawford, the sum of \$8,500, as final payment for the services rendered in the litigation conducted by the two lawyers in his behalf. This knowledge came to Judge Willis through the chance discovery of a contract between Nash and Crawford, whereby the former agreed to pay Crawford one-third of all the money received from the sale of the mining claims, with the stipulation that out of this third Crawford should pay Judge Willis for his services.

"Crawford had kept this contract among his papers, but having decided to sever his association with Judge Willis, he was preparing to move to another office and he inadvertently left the document where it came under the eye of his former partner. Judge Willis took the contract, and realizing for the first time that he had not received his full share of the fees paid by Nash he brought suit in equity against Crawford for an accounting, but without disclosing to the latter that the telltale contract had come into his possession.

When the case came on for trial Crawford was called as a witness and he testified that he had never had any written agreement with Nash as to attorney's fees. Apparently, however, the line of questioning betrayed to the witness that Judge Willis had learned of the payment of \$8,500 by Nash, and Crawford testified in explanation that this was paid to him as compensation for transacting business for Capt. Nash in the future.

Crawford's Testimony.

"Crawford testified absolutely that this was the only contract, written or verbal, between himself and Nash, respecting this \$8,500. He further stated that it was made after the time when, as represented by Crawford to Judge Willis, Nash had settled with the two attorneys for their services in his mining litigation. The settlement with Judge Willis took place in the latter part of March, 1897. He then received a certified check for \$600, which he accepted on the supposition that it was one-half of the entire amount paid by Nash for the services of the two attorneys. Inasmuch as Crawford testified that his agreement with Nash whereby he received the \$8,500 was made subsequent to the settlement of attorneys' fees, while the document discovered by Judge Willis is dated February 27, 1897, or nearly a month before that settlement, it is charged that the testimony given by Crawford was false and must have been known by him to be false.

Direct Charge of Perjury.

"It is further charged that nearly a month prior to the settlement with Judge Willis, Crawford entered into the agreement with Nash whereby he was to receive one-third of the sum realized from the mining claim; that Crawford purposely kept all knowledge of this contract from his partner so as to appropriate the lion's share of the fee; and that when sued for an accounting, he testified falsely in order to escape being compelled to

turn over to Judge Willis one-half of the money received from Nash. These are in substance the facts as related by Judge Willis in the charges preferred before the state bar association, and they are supported by his affidavit. His efforts to recover from Crawford his share of the fee received from Nash were unsuccessful, but that has no bearing upon the question whether or not Crawford testified falsely. Judge Willis believes that the evidence substantiating his accusation is conclusive. The stenographer's report of Crawford's testimony, taken by the official reporter, is a part of this evidence."

We print the entire article in justice to everybody concerned; but we desire to remind our readers that Judge Willis has already brought six civil suits against Attorney-General Crawford and each of the suits were decided against Judge Willis and in favor of Mr. Crawford. Not content with this showing Judge Willis had Mr. Crawford arrested on the charge of perjury and he was placed under \$5,000 bonds to await the action of the grand jury which body met and thoroughly investigated the charge and after hearing all the evidence to sustain such a grave charge they voted that there was nothing criminal in the transaction and refused under pressure to find a bill. The PLAINDEALER does not know the facts in the case but from appearances it looks like persecution and not prosecution.

Dirty Democratic Politics.

Efforts of the last three days to organize a union labor fight on the administration have been directly traced to Democratic sources in Washington. The Democratic campaign managers have discovered, or think they have discovered, in the Miller case, that the government printing office affords a chance for them to use union labor organizations in the country to pound President Roosevelt, both before and after his nomination. An officer of the administration said to lay that there was no feeling of anxiety over the outcome, as there was a firm belief that as soon as labor leaders generally understood that the Democrats were using them for partisan purposes they would be the first to call a halt on the proceedings.

Philippine Rebel.

A Filipino named Kabaza, president of the Nationalist party, was arrested Friday upon a similar charge as that which has been preferred against Dominator Gomez. He is accused of being concerned with the latter in fomenting the disturbances which have lately taken place in the northern Province of Luzon, where a guerrilla warfare has been carried on for some time past by lairnes against the peaceably inclined natives. He is now held to answer on charges of rebellion and insurrection against the authority of the United States.

England's Star's Fall.

It was stated at the British Foreign Office Saturday that Sir Nicholas O'Connor, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, has been instructed to inform the Porte that neither Turkey nor Bulgaria must expect support from the British Government in resisting openly or secretly the execution of the reforms proposed for Macedonia as already promulgated; that the reforms, in the opinion of the British Government, were the minimum of what was required; that the steps taken to give effect to them, even making allowance for the difficulties of the situation, were lamentably inadequate, and that far more prompt and more effective measures for this purpose were required than had hitherto been adopted by the Turkish authorities.

Moving Sidewalks.

It has been decided by the extensions committee of the New York City Rapid Transit Commission to recommend the immediate adoption of a plan to build moving platforms to be operated from the Brooklyn end of the new Williamsburg bridge to the Battery in Manhattan by way of the Rapid Transit tunnel now being dug in Lower Broadway. The outlay will be about \$8,000,000. As the commission form a majority of the Commission, their vote may be regarded as final for that year, and the only element of uncertainty in the scheme is action by the Board of Aldermen.

Window Sale.

The ladies of the Christian church will conduct a window sale, Saturday Sept. 26th at Kruse & Newland grocery store. Patronage solicited.

For Sale. One good horse cheap, H. L. Gould the blacksmith. 70-4f.

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The Bulgarian Government received a similar intimation.

The moving platform idea has long been under discussion in connection with plans for easing the great crush of travel before the New York and Brooklyn, but never before has it reached definite shape. The moving platforms could be easily operated across the bridge which is now nearing completion, but the installation in the subway at the Manhattan end of the bridge would be an innovation.

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Reduced Summer Excursion Rates.

The Denver and Rio Grande, popularly known as the "Scenic Line of the World" has announced greatly reduced round-trip rates from the Pacific Coast points for the benefit of teachers who will spend their vacation in the East, and of delegates to all the prominent Conventions—N. E. A., at Boston; A. O. U. W., at St. Paul; B. P. O. E., at Baltimore; Woodmen of America at Indianapolis; Eagle, at New York; Mystic Shrine, at Saratoga Springs; K. of P., at Louisville, and T. F. A., at Indianapolis.

Tickets at the reduced rates will be based upon one fare for the round trip, but will be sold only on certain days. These tickets will carry step-over privileges on the going trip, giving passengers an opportunity to visit Salt Lake City, Glenwood Springs, Colorado Springs and Denver, and will be good to return any time within ninety (90) days. Passengers going via the Denver and Rio Grande are given the privilege of returning via a different route. For the rate to the point you wish to go, and for dates of sale and other particulars, as well as for illustrated pamphlets, write, W. C. McBride, General Agent, 123, Third St., Portland.