

# THE Roseburg Plaindealer

Published Mondays and Thursdays.

PLAINDEALER PUBLISHING CO.

H. H. BROOKES, Editor.  
MARY K. BROOKES, Proprietor

Entered at the Post Office in Roseburg, Ore., as second class mail matter.

Subscription \$2.00 per year.  
Advertising Rates on Application.

The Editor of the PLAINDEALER has no intention of making a false statement reflecting upon the life or character of any person, officially or otherwise, and any statement published in these columns will be cheerfully corrected if erroneous and brought to our attention by the aggrieved party or parties. Our intention is that every article published of a personal or political official nature shall be news matter of general interest and for the welfare of the state at large.

APRIL 28, 1904.

## THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President—Theodore Roosevelt, Presidential Electors—J. N. Hart, of Polk; James A. Fee, of Union Hill; Grant B. Dimick, of Clackamas; A. C. Hough, of Josephine.

### State Republican Nominces.

Supreme Judge—Frank A. Moore, of Columbia County.

Dairy and Food Commissioner—J. W. Bailey, of Multnomah.

First Congressional District—Hon. Binger Hermann.

Second Judicial District—Douglas, Lane, Coos, Curry, Benton, and Lincoln Counties, E. O. Potter, Judge; Geo. M. Brown, District Attorney.

Joint Senatorship—Sixth District: Douglas, Josephine and Lane Counties, R. A. Booth.

Joint Representative—Jackson and Douglas Counties, W. I. Vawter.

### Douglas County Nominces.

State Senator—A. C. Marsters.

Representatives—R. K. Montgomery, of Glendale; J. S. Gray, of Gardiner.

Sheriff—H. T. McClallen, of Roseburg.

Clerk—C. E. Hasard, Drain.

Treasurer—G. W. Dimmick, Roseburg.

Assessor—G. W. Staley, Yoncalla.

School Supt.—F. B. Hamlin, Roseburg.

Commissioner—J. C. Young, Oakland.

Surveyor—Chas. E. Roberts, Roseburg.

Coroner—Dr. J. C. Twitchell, Roseburg.

To the STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PLAINDEALER PUBLISHING COMPANY: Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of the PLAINDEALER Publishing Company on the 23rd day of May at the hour of 10 a. m., at the PLAINDEALER building, in Roseburg, Douglas county, Oregon, for the purpose of electing directors of said Publishing Company.

MARY K. BROOKES,  
D. R. SHAMROCK,  
F. B. HAMLIN,  
Incorporators.

Dated at Roseburg, Ore., this 21st day of April, 1904, which is the date of first publication hereof.

### The Men to Blame.

A youth of 18 years killed by the sheriff of Benton county in the performance of his duty is dead in Corvallis and two prominent men of that town, shot by this boy, are wounded, perhaps fatally. The tragedy occurred about midnight Saturday, and because the boy was intoxicated, and had a gun. This was a violation of two laws, says the Portland Journal, one against selling liquor to minors, the other against carrying deadly weapons. The story of the tragedy includes the statement that young Keady was inclined to be ugly when drinking. So it appears that he was in the habit of drinking to the point of ugliness, and that this was known. Corvallis is a small place, and the officers must have known this fact, and where he obtained the liquor. It follows that there are other liquor parties besides the boy, who has paid the full penalty. These were the galoon men who habitually or frequently—or at all, for that matter—sold this minor liquor, and the officers who, knowing that this was done, did not bring complaint against these vendors of intoxicants to boys, and punish them and put a stop to the practice.

Yes, whiskey is the cause of many, perhaps most, such tragedies, but this is a case that ought to prompt sincere, thorough efforts in every city in the state to suppress this form of violation of the law. It is common, no doubt, in all our cities. It ought to be stopped. Every saloon man selling liquor to a minor should be prosecuted; his license should be revoked. The man, or men, who sold this boy liquor, are morally, if not legally, accessories before the fact to the midnight crime.

### Corvallis Again to the Front.

When the mob at Corvallis committed the outrage on the unholy rollers, the PLAINDEALER, stated, that that spirit of mobocracy would break out again and manifest itself in a more virulent form. The following taken from a news dispatch of yesterday's date shows that the seed which was

### THE COURT

sown in the roller cesspool has germinated and taken deep root.

CORVALLIS, Ore., April 27.—The latest development in the tragedy of Sunday is that Bert Turner is to escape any serious punishment for his share in the murderous work of young Keady. To the surprise and regret of the people here the only charge preferred against Turner at the preliminary hearing last evening was for carrying a concealed weapon. E. R. Bryson, Prosecuting Attorney, says:

"The wording of the law in regard to an accessory to a crime is such that while I am confident, as is almost every one, that Turner is morally responsible for the death of James Dunn, yet, under the circumstances as brought out by witnesses, he is not legally liable as an accessory."

"Turner admits giving Keady the revolver, but states and is corroborated by other witnesses that it was for the purpose of protecting himself in a proposed row with Vineyard. If Keady had shot Vineyard then Turner would have been legally an accessory, but as he shot Osborn and Dunn, two entirely different parties, he is released from liability."

"He admits giving cartridges to Keady after shooting Osborn, but his statement corroborated by Byron Taylor, an unimpeachable witness, is that as they walked away after the shooting of Osborn, Keady demanded that he give him all the cartridges he had, and upon being refused pointed the revolver at Turner's head saying, 'You— if you don't give them to me I will shoot the top of your head off.' The necessary evidence that Turner assisted or encouraged Keady in the shooting of either Dunn or Osborn is not forthcoming, hence, the trivial nature of the charge against him."

At the arraignment this morning before Judge Holgate, Turner was sentenced to 60 days in the County Jail and \$10 fine. From the conversations this morning between groups of determined citizens it will be well for Turner to leave for other scenes as soon as released from jail. Henry Dunn, a brother of the murdered man, says: "I want to see him turned loose and want to hear him make some break; I'll guarantee that surgeons will not be probing around for lodged bullets."

The stern declaration of this ordinary law-abiding citizen is a fair sample of the feeling of the outraged community. The evidence of mob law and of mob violence and vengeance is to be deplored in any community. It matters not whether in Texas, Arkansas or Oregon, mob law is a dangerous and damnable outrage on law, order and good government.

### THE FEDERAL STAR CHAMBER.

According to the Portland Journal, "quietly and in the presence of only a few court officials, C. Guy Wakefield appeared before the federal court April 19 and pleaded guilty to the indictment charging him with fraudulent use of the mails. He was fined \$50.

So secretly were the proceedings carried on that only a very few of the government officials have heard of the conclusion of the case. By the time of the hearing, Judge Bellinger occupied the bench, while the only others present were District Attorney Hall, the defendant, his attorney and two other court officials interested in the case.

The arraignment was held secretly at the request of Wakefield, for the reason, as he explained, that he desired to keep the affair out of the newspapers. District Attorney Hall acquiesced in the request, and with the consent of Judge Bellinger the arraignment was held at an hour when court is not usually in session.

On the court records the case has not yet been entered. The blotter shows that certain person appeared before the court April 19, pleaded guilty to a certain charge and was fined \$50. The name of the defendant and the crime to which he pleaded guilty are blank on the court records at this time. The clerk of the court will give no information concerning the name which must be inserted in the records.

District Attorney Hall is equally reticent. W. W. Banks, the assistant district attorney, declared he was not present, and, of course, knew nothing about the case.

Wakefield was indicted by the recent federal grand jury for using the mails for fraudulent purposes. The indictment was returned April 2. He was the promoter of the Order of Fraternal Homebuyers, which was established for the avowed purpose of providing means whereby its members could obtain homes by the investment of small installments of money.

The method employed by the company was investigated, and in the hearing before commissioner McKee it was declared impossible of accomplishment. At the time it was shown that Wakefield had used the mails for the purpose of securing a customer at The Dalles, and the letter which he wrote was the chief evidence against him."

The above report of Judge Bellinger's case is either true or false. If it is true the court has taken on exceedingly large bowels of compassion for a man who pleaded guilty to working a grafting scheme and used the mails to deceive his victims. Or perhaps the fellow who pleaded guilty of crime was a high-toned grafter and not of the common kind and therefore was supposed to be entitled to have the mantle thrown over him to hide his offense from the eyes of his neighbors. Whatever may have been intended the democratic party is up against a snag when the leading State democratic newspaper accuses a democratic federal court of screening criminals in the manner as stated by the Portland Journal.

### Register Register

Every citizen who has not registered should do so, and especially should he register if he is a republican. If he desires to vote at the June or November election he must do so before May 15. So far not over three-fourths of the legal voters of Douglas county have registered.

### CAMBERLAIN FAVORED IT.

In its desperate efforts to pacify taxpayers who are outspoken in their protests against the amount they have had to pay over the sheriff's counter during the last two years, the Times exclaims, "Why don't you know that the Lewis and Clark Fair appropriation is responsible for it all!"

When it was urging the passage of this appropriation bill two years ago, the Times solemnly assured the farmers of this county that "on a \$500,000 appropriation, of which \$250,000 would be collected in 1904, and an equal sum in 1905, the average that each farmer would have to pay would be \$2.43 for the two years, or \$1.21 1/2 each year."

Admitting the correctness of these figures, it is evident that the legislature did not lay a very heavy burden upon the farmers of Benton county when it passed the Lewis and Clark Fair appropriation bill.

Nor, according to the resolutions passed by the Democratic State Convention at Portland last Tuesday, have the people of this state any reason to complain at the amount of taxes imposed upon them by the legislature of 1903. The Democratic convention commended Governor Chamberlain for his policy of economy. It recognized the fact that the governor has the power to veto all bills that do not meet with his approval. We do not call to mind that the Democratic executive opposed any appropriation bill that became a law. If he failed to place his veto upon the Lewis and Clark Fair bill, Governor Chamberlain must share with the legislature the responsibility for that burden of \$1,21 1/2, which is giving the Times so much concern.—Corvallis Gazette.

The Times and Gazette have overlooked the Portage Railroad graft of \$165,000 and the Celilo Canal graft of \$100,000, each of which have been advocated by Governor Chamberlain and his henchmen, thus foisting a direct steal of \$765,000 upon the taxpayers of Oregon.

The West Virginia Republican state convention has instructed its delegates at large for Roosevelt for President and Elkins for vice president. All the district conventions had previously acted likewise.

The enormous output of gold coinage at the Philadelphia mint continues at a rate which surpasses all previous records. Since February 6, up to April 16, there has been coined \$60,180,390 in \$20 gold pieces. The coinage during the week beginning Monday, April 11, and ending on Saturday, April 16, inclusive, aggregated \$11,302,600 in gold. On the last day of this record-breaking week, the coinage was \$2,500,000, also a record breaker. The weight of the gold to produce this one week's coinage was more than 42 tons. This vast coinage of gold in so short a time, it was

### The Russians have unloaded at Port Arthur.

several submarine boats which were shipped in sections, and it is expected that the sub-marines will put an end to the torpedo war.

On Tuesday, Russian reports stated that the Vladivostok fleet had sunk four Japanese transports, and 4000 troops were drowned, but the report has not been confirmed.

For the past week all the war news has come through or from Russian sources, and must be taken with due allowance.

A special light railway has been constructed from Wai Mupu to the station at Pekin in order to avoid the necessity of allowing coolies to handle the portrait of; the empress dowager which has been painted for the St. Louis Exposition. The painting will be shipped in a special car. The money expended in connection with the painting and shipment of the portrait amounts to a fabulous sum. That the portraits of their semisacred rulers should be painted in contrary to Chinese traditions, and the innovation caused a sensation in the Chinese courts. The painting of the portrait was suggested and the consent of the empress was obtained by Mrs. Conger, wife of the United States minister to China.

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### Anlauf Items.

The birthday party of Miss Lonny Wood, April 18, 1904, was just grand. There were twenty-five young people in attendance, and the taffy, supper and programme were well prepared and nicely disposed of. Miss Lura Hefly received the piece of cake with the ring, which was to indicate good luck. A fine entertainment.

Robert Anlauf had had luck with his woodmill, breaking his line and some of the cogs in one of the gears, and was put out of business. Too bad.

The young man who paid ten dollars fine says that money ought to be kept in circulation in some way.

The baseball team at Anlauf have their supplies with them to commence business and are ready to give or accept a challenge, and will be hard to catch.

The Perkins & Mires sawmill on Buck creek has again commenced business and will soon be hauling lumber.

The goods belonging to the wood camp which were stolen at Anlauf, amounting to forty or forty-five dollars, have not yet been found.

Mr. Hill, the Anlauf merchant, is doing a good business. Success to our good merchant.

Mr. R. H. Neyman met with an accident, while plowing, and fractured a rib, but we hope he will soon recover.

Mr. Joe Ritchey has just received a new road plow and will soon be seen repairing the roads.

Married, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Wood, April 20, 1904, at 5 o'clock p. m., E. B. Handaker, of Corvallis, officiating. There were seventy-one guests present, sixty-nine remaining for supper. A dozen chickens and other things in proportion were one too much for the crowd. The following gifts were received: A quilt, two woven wire bed springs and a table cloth, Mrs. S. Handaker and family; water set, Mr. and Mrs. S. Wood; glass salt cellar, Samuel Handaker; towel, Miss Lura Hefly; decorated cake plate, Mrs. Griggs; glass cream pitcher, Mrs. M. Perini; glass celery dish, Mrs. Galdibini; hanging basket, Mrs. Davis; glass vase, Mrs. H. J. Ritchey; glass dish, Miss Cora Wood; decorated sugar bowl and cream pitcher, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Smith, of Natick, Ore.; glass fruit dish and two towels, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Wood; bouquet of artificial flowers, Mr. Bernardo Perini; framed marriage certificate, T. S. Handaker. There were many well wishes to the newly married couple. May their path be strewn with flowers and many be their happy hours. After the wedding the girls wanted to see who would be next, so the bride threw a bouquet, the one catching the flowers to be the next lucky one, and Miss Lue Allen caught them. Mr. and Mrs. Handaker have moved to their mountain ranch to reside permanently. X

### To Report on Good Roads.

Senator Jotham P. Aldis, who secured the passage to the concurrent resolution for a State commission to report good road legislation, said that the commission would make a tour of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut this summer and would have its report ready for the opening of the legislature.

The resolution calls for a commission of five, and it is understood that Senators Aldis, Dowling and Armstrong will be three of the five. Mr. Aldis said: "The State is making liberal appropriations for good roads to towns making money appropriations for highways. There is no state supervision of expenditures on these roads, and the State at present has to take it for granted that the work is done intelligently and scientifically. Doubtless, in the majority of cases it is. There is a widespread desire on the part of those interested in good roads to get all the information possible about the methods employed in New Jersey and Connecticut concerning the building of State highways, and the commission authorized by resolution on Friday will make a tour of those States in order to collect data. The commission will not cost the State a dollar, and in no sense will the trip be a pleasure junket at the expense of the taxpayers. Probably the commission will consider and report next winter on the best plan for a comprehensive system of State highways, and it will also report on the advisability or inadvisability of finally adopting the constitutional amendment passed last year. As is well known, the State is spending \$1,500,000 a year on the betterment of roads and is contemplating an expenditure of \$60,000,000 in view of this fact, it is highly important that the fullest information should be available before we go much further in having the State aid in the building of roads."

### States Helping Build Good Roads.

In the Northeastern States, from Maine to Pennsylvania, more progress has recently been made in building good roads than in any other section of the United States. This is mainly due to the adoption of the State aid plan.

New Jersey was the first State to adopt this plan. The law enacted there in 1891 provided that the State pay one-third of the cost of improving the roads, and the counties two-thirds, part of which may be charged up to the towns in which the roads are built. The towns were at first opposed to this law, but now they are enthusiastic in its support. More than \$1,500,000 has been appropriated by the State under this law.

Nearly a thousand miles of road have been macadamized. The State aided roads must conform to the plans laid down by the State Commissioner of Highways.

In Massachusetts the State pays the entire cost of building the roads, but requires the counties to pay back one-fourth of the cost. Nearly \$500,000 is appropriated annually for this purpose. Nearly \$2,000,000 has already been invested in roads by the State. As a result, Massachusetts has hundreds of miles of fine roads as any in the world.

Connecticut has also operated under this plan since 1895. The State puts up two-thirds of the money for road building. The plan is considered a great success. More than \$1,500,000 has been appropriated and spent, about five hundred miles of fine roads have been built.

In New York the State pays one-half the cost of building the roads, the coun-

ties 35 per cent and the townships 15 per cent, and the plan is working admirably. Last year \$900,000 was appropriated by the legislature, and more than \$2,000,000 has been voted since the law was enacted. This year's appropriation is more than \$1,000,000.

Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Delaware all have State aid laws, which are working satisfactorily, though expenditures and operations are on a smaller scale than in the other States named.

Pennsylvania is the latest convert to the State aid plan. The last legislature enacted a law providing that the State should pay two-thirds of the cost, a road improvement, the counties one-sixth and the townships one-sixth. The sum of \$6,500,000 was appropriated, to be spent in six years.

Fundamental principle on which the State aid plan rests is that the public highways are for the use and benefit of the whole people, and that all should therefore, share in the cost of their improvement.

From State aid to national aid is but a single step. Both embody the same principle. It is an interesting fact that the people of these States are enthusiastically in favor of taking Uncle Sam into the general scheme of co-operation. The State Highway Commissioners of New-Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Vermont, are outspoken advocates of national aid, and the New-York Legislature has memorialized Congress to enact the Brownlow bill.

If national aid would accomplish for the whole country what State aid is doing where adopted, it certainly deserves serious consideration.

### Hermann's Bill Passes House.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The House today passed Hermann's bill establishing a life-saving station near the entrance of Tillamook Bay. The conference on the sundry civil bill killed Fulton's amendment increasing appropriation for Crater Lake Park from \$3000 to \$4000. The smaller amount only will be appropriated.

Senator Fulton and Congressman Hermann go to St. Louis tomorrow with the Congressional Committee to attend the opening of the Exposition. Mr. Fulton expects to return to Washington before going home. Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Williamson will remain several days to clear up local matters.

### New Mineral Found.

The vicinity of Butte, Mont., has recently been stirred up by the assertions of numbers of miners that they have discovered a peculiar ore, which possesses what is said to be a remarkable curative power when carried about the person. Dr. Guy D. Bryant, of that city, has been looking into the matter, and he reports some astonishing facts about the substance. He confirms the stories of the miners as to its curative properties in regard to rheumatism, stomach ailments, nervous and kindred disorders. Dr. Bryant reports that he made personal tests and investigated 20 other cases in which benefits had been derived from this new source. He does not, however, attempt to account for this phenomenon, but is now awaiting chemical reports of the substance from Paris.

The ore is said to emit a violet light on slight friction, and is found in connection with zinc blende, though all zinc blende does not contain this property. For want of a better name the mineral has been named "radiumite." Many specimens of the mineral have been sent to scientists all over the country.

### German War in Africa.

The most serious reverses yet sustained in the war against the rebellious Hereros in German Southwest Africa were reported yesterday.

Eight German officers and 56 German soldiers were killed and four officers and 18 men were wounded in a battle near Ojibana.

The details of the disaster to German arms says the little column that has been so bravely fighting its way into the very heart of the hostile country against a foe ten times its strength in victory or defeat, have been killed.

According to the dispatch two-thirds of the officers and one-third of the entire column have died since the campaign commenced, victims to the deadly swamp fever. The commander, Colonel Gieseler, recognizing the hopelessness of the fight