

PATTON ROAD CULDE OF MURDER

(Continued From Page One.)

man when Dickerson asked the question. "I was really very wife."

According to the fuller story it had been known about the camp for some time that Garrett had been and was on very friendly terms with Mrs. Dickerson, and it is believed that he had been instrumental in breaking up the Dickerson home. Only this morning, Fuller said, postcard had been received by Garrett from Pearl Dickerson, the little daughter of his employer's wife, while he had many letters from Mrs. Dickerson in his trunk.

Mrs. Dickerson made the statement, so Fuller said, that if any trouble ever came as a result of her friendship with Garrett that she would kill herself. He believed when she hears of the shooting that she will commit suicide and advised the sheriff to take steps to put her under surveillance so that she could not carry out her threat.

According to the story of Mrs. B. M. Aldrich, present prosecutor, Dickerson at his home, 512 Patton road, Dickerson came into the house after the shooting and put his revolver away under his pillow where he usually kept it. Afterward he left the house with Fuller and went to the sheriff's office. Mrs. Aldrich, however, did not know of the shooting until afterward and did not know he had returned the revolver until he had called her up from the jail and told her to give the weapon to the sheriff when called for it.

Second Shot Causes Death.
Although Dickerson fired five shots at Garrett from a distance of not more than 10 feet, only two of the bullets took effect. One entered the upper part of the left shoulder. The other struck the left shoulder, evidently after Garrett had fallen to the ground, passed through the arm and pierced the chest close to the heart, causing death.

Following the shooting Dickerson emptied the revolver, which was of .38 caliber, throwing the empty shells by the roadside and returning the weapon to its hiding place without reloading.

At the time of the shooting Dickerson of the whole shooting, saying that Garrett had been responsible for breaking up his home and that he had also told acquaintances that as soon as Mrs. Dickerson had secured her divorce he intended to kill Dickerson and marry the woman.

Mrs. Dickerson secured a divorce from Dickerson a year or more ago, alleging that he drank to excess and that he had the unpleasant habit of shooting holes through the roof with his rifle and revolver, at the same time telling her that all she had to do to be safe was to make away with him.

Separated Short Time Ago.
After securing the divorce the couple were again married, the second separation taking place a short time ago when Mrs. Dickerson took her young daughter and went to live with her parents near Deer Island. It was the belief of Dickerson that Garrett had spent all of Sunday with Mrs. Dickerson at St. Helens that led to the murder.

Dickerson seems to be held in high regard by his neighbors along the Patton road, several of them saying that he always seemed to be a quiet and peaceable man, easy to get along with and of a very accommodating disposition. The trunk containing the effects of Garrett, together with the postcards written by the daughter and the letters written by Mrs. Dickerson, were taken by the coroner and will be used at the inquest.

DICKERSON DECLARES GARRETT BROKE UP HIS HOME LIFE

"He will never break up any more homes," was the first thing Dickerson on the man he killed, while discussing the tragedy. "I was satisfied in my own mind that Garrett had been running around with my wife," he said. "He was with her at St. Helens yesterday."

No, never talked with him about his relations with my wife until this morning. He has been working for me every day. He has been in the house it was, I heard that he threatened to kill me and run away with my wife and the child. He told some other parties that he intended to do this, and when she got a divorce, and they told me about it."

"I was not going to let him get me," added Dickerson, speaking in short, jerky tones, and making vain effort to control his nervousness.

While thus hinting that he believed himself in danger of his life, Dickerson does not claim that he thought Garrett was armed with a revolver. He said that he had reason to believe that Dickerson was about to shoot him, he replied, "No, not in particular. I cannot say that."

Retioent About Shooting.
Details of the shooting the slayer refused to discuss. He said that this would all come out and the eye witnesses could tell it better than he. But of the alleged misconduct of his wife and of his suspicions connecting Garrett's name with hers, he spoke freely. He expressed no regret for the death of Garrett. It is the belief of his son that Dickerson had been drinking.

"He had threatened me, and I knew that he would get me unless I got him first," was as near as he would come to stating his line of defense. He said he had known Garrett since last fall, giving him work in his home and on the streets. He employed Garrett again during the cold weather last winter.

Dickerson, in telling of his divorce from his wife and subsequent remarriage, intimated that Garrett was responsible for his estrangement from his wife. But his charge against Garrett in this regard was not definite. He only said that "Garrett must have made improper relations with my wife before, or there would have been no separation." He would not give any preparation for dinner, such a belief, and his answer to his wife's complaint for divorce makes no mention of Garrett's conduct.

Destroyer of Family Ties.
"I understand that Garrett was the kind of man who delights to break up families," said Dickerson. "I know of one or two other cases."

"May 22 I kissed my wife and hugged her, gave her what money I had with me and made preparations for dinner," he continued. "She did not come home, and I went to the police station to report her disappearance. I could hardly believe that she had left with her, and I have not seen either of them since. But I have heard about her going around with Garrett. She has been

at Deer Island, and yesterday went from there to St. Helens, where she met Garrett. Went there to have a good time, I suppose."
"If that is so, I could not stand it," and Dickerson became silent until he was aroused by other questions.

To his friends Dickerson made statements to the same import. His whole talk is of the relations which he says existed between his wife and Garrett. He does not seem to realize the seriousness of his situation, although he said he recognized the fact that he cannot meet his wife. He said he could give bail in almost any amount if it would be accepted.

Surrenders to Jail.
Dickerson gave himself up to jailer E. H. Houghton at the county jail about 6 o'clock this morning, having driven directly from the scene of the tragedy. He was taken to the jail in a police patrol wagon which had been summoned to start the chase for the supposed fugitive.

"I am a man a little while ago," said Dickerson to the jailer, "and I want to give myself up. I did not want the police to arrest me, so I came down here."
Dickerson was temporarily placed in the county jail. He seemed cool, and the nervousness which he himself confessed was chiefly betrayed in his effort to laugh. He sent for John E. Logan, and the latter later announced that he will conduct the defense in the trial of the case. Houghton said the opening of the prison in the divorce proceedings, but will take no part in the trial of the homicide charge.

MRS. DICKERSON SAYS HUSBAND DRINKS AND IS ABUSIVE

Sensational charges against Dickerson are made by his wife, Martha E. Dickerson, in her latest complaint for divorce, which was filed in the circuit court on May 25, three days after their last separation. She attributes all their domestic trouble to strong drink, and says that Dickerson violated his solemn promise that he would not drink again if she would remarry him.

February 13 they were married the second time by Justice of the Peace Bell. The same day Mrs. Dickerson signed a paper, which she says was presented to her to be a pledge that he would not drink no more, she would take him back. It proved to be a statement that "in the event of a future separation, Dickerson should have the custody of their two-year-old girl, Pearl Dickerson, and also a promise by Mrs. Dickerson that she would never again allow her relatives to interfere with their family affairs."

Mrs. Dickerson alleged in her divorce complaint that as soon as she and her husband arrived at their home at 512 Patton road, after they had been remarried, he said to her, "You have signed a paper giving me absolute control of our child. She is mine and mine alone forever. Now I have you here. I want you. I can send you over the road at my pleasure. You can go."

The next day, Mrs. Dickerson alleged, her husband had been drinking and had called her vile names. She says that after he had sobered he had repeated some of his vile accusations to their little girl, and Pearl told him, "If you want to bring me up right, papa, you would not talk that way."

Mrs. Dickerson alleged that when she read an account of the Rosclair tragedy, in which the murderer cut up the body of his wife with a butcher's cleaver, he told her, "That's the way all women ought to be served, and that's the way I'll serve you."

Her complaint further alleges that on April 17, while much the worse for liquor, he shot a hole in the roof of their home with a rifle and told her he would bore a hole in her some day in the same way. Three days later, she charged, he again discharged the rifle and threatened her life. May 21, just before she left him, she says he shut himself in his room, threatening murder and suicide, and fired his revolver in his drunken rage.

These charges have never been heard in court, as the divorce case is pending. An order, for payment of \$25 expense money, was made against Dickerson, but he refused to pay. He was ordered to pay the money last Saturday. In his complaint for divorce, Dickerson denied his wife's charges, and said their domestic harmony had been disturbed by interference of his wife's friends, and that she was affectionate and loving by nature, but yields to bad counsel, that she has taught their little girl to lie to him, that he permitted the girl to go to the theatre in company with grown men of low character. He asserted that he never left him without cause on May 22.

Mrs. Dickerson formerly was Miss Martha E. Patterson of North Yonkers. They were first married in McMinnville in March, 1899. Mrs. Dickerson secured a divorce in July, 1907. After that time she had several suitors, but, and finally succeeded last February. Mrs. Dickerson's brother lives at St. Helens and she has been staying there recently.

SAW GARRETT HUG MRS. DICKERSON IN PATTON ROAD BARN

A former employee of Dickerson, who refuses to give his name until the case comes to trial, when he says he will be on hand to testify, says that about four weeks ago he saw Mrs. Dickerson and Garrett hugging each other in the barn at the camp on Patton road.

"I told them that if they kept up that sort of thing Dickerson would find it out and he would shoot both of them," I told Mrs. Dickerson to go on home and behave herself. She cried, and I told them that I would not tell Dickerson about it or anybody else. I have faithfully kept my promise up to this time. Now Garrett is dead, and I am telling you for the first time what I saw."

"I tell you Garrett got what he deserved. I told him at the time that, as he knew the woman was married, he could only expect to be killed. It was early in the morning, just as he was about to take his team out to work. I called on Dickerson at the county jail while ago, and told him he would be on hand at the trial, but I did not even tell him then what I had seen between his wife and Garrett."

WORLD LANGUAGES AT UNIVERSITY

(United Press Leased Wire.)
Berkeley, Cal., June 21.—Instruction in the artificially constructed international languages Esperanto, Zetland, Bleu, Ilo and Volapuk, will be offered at the summer session of the University of California, which is directed by Professor Otto Jespersens of the University of Copenhagen. Jespersens arrived here late yesterday and will meet the classes tomorrow.

PERSONALS

Arthur W. Orton, recently appointed receiver of the land office at Lakeview, will leave for his new post of duty tomorrow. The outgoing official is desirous of leaving the office and the general land office has ordered Mr. Orton to take charge there pending the arrival of his commission, which is now on its way to him at Portland. Mrs. Orton will accompany her husband to their new home.

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REPLY REPLY FOR ANOTHER REPLY

(Continued From Page One.)

torney general," he cried. "I was offered the position but refused because the salary would not enable me to live in Washington. D. C. I was employed by the attorney general to prosecute certain cases and in each I was employed for that case only, never permanently in the employ of the government."

In defense of the charges against Judge Lawlor, Henny continued: "Their only purpose for making these charges against the court is so that they might, as any man might, become angry at their bitter insults and let fall some remark that they might twist and turn until they made it appear that the court was prejudiced."
Denying that he was employed by Spreckels, Henny stated that the charges had already been disproved and that his appointment as assistant district attorney was made at the request of the William Randolph Hearst and other disinterested parties.

CALHOUN TRIAL OF NATIONAL INTEREST

San Francisco, June 21.—When it is considered that the Calhoun trial occupied the time of the court for five months and a week, that all the powers of money and ability that could be mustered was employed in it, that it followed the unearthing of a most sensational scandal in San Francisco, the case will go down in the history of American jurisprudence as one of the most important criminal actions, if not the most unique in many of its features in the records of any court.

Calhoun, in this trial, was charged with having offered a paltry bribe of \$4000 to a supervisor to obtain his vote for a prize in the presence of the nation Calhoun represented. This charge was but incidental to the more serious developments of the scandal which had torn San Francisco from one end to the other, but the other disclosures were not made in court. Throughout the long drawn out trial interest centered in the courtroom and crowds of anxious and curious people watched every move with abiding interest.

Jury Law Bungle.

Perhaps one of the important incidents of the trial is the demonstration of the impracticability of the present jury law. Judge Lawlor, in his concise and straightforward manner, criticized the law in the presence of the jury, and from one end of the country to the other courts and attorneys will repeat his criticisms with some hope of being able, as the years go by, to secure jury laws which will prevent the miscarriage of justice and the enormous waste of public money which results from trials under present conditions. "It required a great disaster in Chicago to make the law a disaster throughout the country," said an attorney, "and it may have been necessary to have the Calhoun trial in San Francisco to force upon the people the knowledge of conditions equally as dangerous in our courts."

The time required to secure a jury in the Calhoun case was three months, during which time hundreds of citizens were examined and exposed for one of a dozen valid causes. Yet, with all the care taken, 12 men were unalterably divided upon the issue of the case.

But Few Great Trials.

Among the great trials of the country, but one or two have continued over as long a period of time as did the Calhoun case. The trial of Caleb Powers, charged with the murder of Governor Gobel of Kentucky, has the record for time spent, an entire year having been consumed in the hearing of the cause. Cornelius P. Shea of Chicago was tried for conspiracy, with many sensational developments, the trial continuing 141 days.

Perhaps the trial arousing most public interest was that of the state of Ohio in its prosecution of William Haywood for the dynamiting of Governor Steunenberg. Haywood's position with the Western Federation of Miners gave an importance to the case that has seldom been equaled in American court trials. The case was heard at Boise and continued 79 days, resulting in a verdict of acquittal. Harry Thacker was tried for the murder of White, in New York, and after a trial lasting 78 days, was found to be of sound mind.

Adolph Leitch, Chicago butcher, who made his wife into sausage, occupied the attention of the courts for 47 days. The celebrated trial in New York set the country talking, was the center of interest for 30 days. Roland B. Molnueux of New York, charged with murder, was tried for 28 days. The Cochran case, lasting 55 days, Johann Hecht, charged with murder in Chicago, occupied the time of the court for 30 days. The celebrated trial in Chicago, following the Haymarket riots, continued a month. Dunbar E. Cooper, captain of honor, in Tennessee, gave the state a contest which lasted 32 days.

The Call on Calhoun Verdict

San Francisco, June 21.—The Call, owned by John D. Spreckels, is the only morning paper in San Francisco which printed an editorial today on the outcome of the Calhoun trial. Under the caption, "Result of Calhoun's Long Trial Something Less Than 'Not Proven.'"

The Call says: "The simple moral of the Calhoun trial and its outcome is that the wicked rich man has a better chance of getting into the kingdom of heaven than an outraged public by getting him into jail. The fabric of the law gives way under the weight of millions. The penal code was not made to stand against the pressure of the plutocrat, especially when his crime is committed upon the public."

Six Months' Battle.
"Out of the battle that has waged for nearly six months between the people of the state of California on one side, and Patrick Calhoun, captain of industry, on the other, the defendant takes nothing better in the legal sense than the inconclusive dismissal of a hung jury. He can be tried again on the same charge; he ought to be, and probably will be tried again on some of the many charges still standing against him. In the moral sense, he takes nothing out of the trial there would be equivalent to 'not proven.'"

"The jury's failure to agree makes the result of the long trial even less satisfactory to Calhoun and to that small but potent element in the community for which the trial was invented. Inevitably the popular mind turns to the fact that Calhoun is a man of no fixed opinion and that in the last two years it has been signalled from the camp of the graft defense that when the head of the United Railways came to trial there would be a rout and confusion among his 'enemies,' these 'enemies' being all who had anything to do with prosecuting him, and who held the prosecution. There was to be, according to Calhoun's heralds, a complete and convincing explanation of the trolley scandal such as would lead to a triumphant acquittal and an unquestionable vindication, not only before the law, but in the eyes of a plundered people."

No Case at All.
"Nothing like that has happened. The defendant's case was no case at all, as far as testimony went. He relied wholly on technical flaws."
"In a characteristic fulmination, Calhoun expresses his disappointment over the result of the trial and then flatly charges that the 'assistant district attorney' was bribed, of course meaning Henny. The public well knows how much credence and weight to give such

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CONFIRMATION AT DOMINICAN CHURCH

AURORA, S. D., YOUTH DIES AT COLFAX

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Colfax, Wash., June 21.—Paul Bane, 21 years of age, died at Colfax a short time ago from his home in Aurora, S. D., on an extended visit to his uncle, John Bane, who last night at the De Heus home, after a four days illness with pneumonia. Mr. Bane's father, James Bane, left Aurora last week on route to Colfax by way of Mexico and California, and at the time of his departure did not even know that his son was in Colfax. He has not yet been located, and as he is in feeble health it is feared that the body will be held until the arrival of the father, who will take it to Aurora for burial.

RECEIPT FOR PIMPLES AND FACIAL BLEMISHES

At this time of the year, owing to the varying diets, it is difficult to keep the face and neck free from eruption. The simple formula below is given out and is said to be the most effective obtainable for a complexion restorer, as well as for removing black heads, pimples and blemishes. The ingredients are procurable at any well stocked drug store, and are as follows: Two ounces Rose Water; one ounce Spirits of Cologne; four ounces Sartin. Put the Sartin into a pint of hot water (not boiling), and after it is cooled strain through a fine cloth and add the Rose Water and Cologne Spirits. It is an inexpensive preparation which, if persistently used, is said by those who have tried it to produce amazing results, even for the worst complexions.

NEW NOTARIES.

(By Journal Leased Salem Wire.)
Salem, Or., June 21.—Notarial commissions have been issued to Edna L. Willis, James E. Craib, G. B. Homer, P. A. Worthington and Andrew Hansen. Portland: E. J. Mendenhall, Oretown.

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"Plainly the thought behind this utterance is that Calhoun does not want to give up his office, and a prosecutor pledged to do his whole duty. He has had enough of Henny. In effect he asks the people to keep Henny out of the district attorney's office."

Mrs. K. Clarke, 428 Columbia street, says: I have visited seven dentists, had 12 plates made by them, and they were all failures. I had a Whalebone Plate made by the Chicago Dental Parlor. This is the only plate that gave me entire satisfaction. I can eat anything. I would not part with my plate for \$1000.00.

It is now one month since I got my teeth. I put them in my mouth when I got them and have not taken them out since. Can eat anything. Am 60 years old. I have tried three sets elsewhere, spent \$40 for them, and would advise anybody to get a set of Whalebone Teeth who has trouble like I had. E. E. STOWERS, 264 E. 37th St.

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