

The Gold Hill News

VOL. 15

GOLD HILL, JACKSON COUNTY, OREGON, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1912

NO. 10

Roosevelt Calls Convention :: Straw Hat Convenes Court :: Referendum Petition Denied Jurors in Assault Case Make Affidavit of Att'y Mulkey's Falsehood

Wrangle Over Hat Terminates in Court Room

From the disputed possession of a hat, a simple bargain counter straw, arose the trial for assault of R. L. Raymer before Justice J. B. Morelock at the city hall on Tuesday afternoon. D. J. Davis, the complaining witness, proffering both the mutilated head gear and his own countenance as evidence of the encounter wherein he claimed to have been assaulted. Both the defendant and his accuser were stranger to Gold Hill, but Davis has been operating as a solicitor for portrait enlargements in this territory for some weeks past. A. E. Kellogg appeared for the defense, while Prosecuting Attorney B. F. Mulkey, of Medford, and J. H. Beeman of this city conducted the prosecution. A jury of six was empaneled to try the case.

From the evidence it appeared that Raymer, a young electrical engineer temporarily out of employment, had gone to Central Point on Saturday last to work under Davis as a solicitor of picture enlargements. Several times during the following day an exchange of headgear had been made between the two, Raymer leaving his cap with Davis, while he wore the latter's straw hat in promenade upon the boulevards of Central Point. Later in the evening Davis had elected to go riding, and as a matter of convenience on his part had exchanged the straw again for Raymer's cap. In the meantime Raymer had been offered regular employment at Grants Pass, secured his suit case from the hotel and embarked upon one of the frequent Elk specials in order to reach the promised job on time. Davis, returning to the hotel, found his employee absent with the straw, was apprised of the latter's intention, and caught the same train in an effort to recover his cherished lid. The borrowed cap, however, he left at the hotel, wearing another hat of his own. The two met on the train and scuffled for the straw, Davis securing possession. Arriving at Gold Hill he declined to part with either hat and gave Raymer no option save to enter Grants Pass and seek his job void of cranial covering. Davis disembarked in triumph. Time, 9:15. Raymer pursued, Davis fled. The capture was made in the classic shade of the depot at 9:16. The hat was demolished. Horrified bystanders, alarmed at the fearsome outcry of Davis, intervened. The train departed, and Raymer faded into the night, walking to Rogue River and thence taking train to Grants Pass. Davis, however, caught the train, beat his quarry into the Pass, and was waiting with a constable upon his arrival.

Monday evening Raymer was brought to Gold Hill, charged with assault, and the following afternoon arranged in justice court. The appearance of Davis, together with the evidence of witnesses, did not substantiate the charge of intentional assault, no injuries being apparent save a few scratches which could have been received by contact with the disputed hat in the struggle for its possession. There being no evidence produced to show that the defendant had actually struck Davis, none of the witnesses being able to testify to that effect, the jury after a half hour's deliberation presented a verdict of "not guilty," and Raymer was released.

As for the straw hat—that would exhibit will never grace the promenade again.

Hanford Strives to Refute

Seattle, Wash.—Many character witnesses were called in the Hanford attachment investigation, who testified that they had never seen Judge C. H. Hanford drunk. They attributed his appearance of napping upon the bench as merely a habit. They said that the judge at all times, though closing his eyes and seeming to sleep, paid strict attention.

CHAS. F. MURPHY



Photo by American Press Association.

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, who headed the New York delegation at the Baltimore convention.

Normal Alumni of Southern Oregon File Protest

Alumni of Southern Oregon Normal School met in alumni reunion at Ashland on the 28th of June and adopted the following resolutions concerning the reopening of the normal school at Ashland, which was discontinued by legislative act in 1910:

Whereas, The Oregon State Normal School located at Ashland was discontinued by legislative action in 1910, and

Whereas, The number of trained teachers for the schools of Oregon is decreasing, the ranks when filled coming almost exclusively from other states, and

Whereas, Southern Oregon is particularly suffering from a dearth of normal trained teachers, and

Whereas, The school boards and superintendents of schools are ransacking foreign territory to meet this demand for trained teachers, and

Whereas, There is no higher educational institution nearer the Rogue river valley than 250 miles, and no normal nearer than 300 miles, and

Whereas, Such of our young men and women as seek normal school education are finding it in California and adjoining normal schools where they become enlisted and are lost to Oregon forever, and

Whereas, The people of southern Oregon gave a majority of 5,000 votes for the southern Oregon institution, and

Whereas, The one normal school now established is pitifully inadequate to perform the duty of supplying teachers for the entire state

Therefore be it Resolved, That it is the sense of the Alumni association of the Southern Oregon State Normal School now assembled, that the institution should be reopened by the people, and in the interests of the people of the state.

Be it Resolved, That the splendid normal school property now idle continue to be held in trust by the state of Oregon until that time now fast approaching when through pressure of public necessity this school, which has been established for many years, will be reopened.

Resolved, That it is the determination of this association to place before the people of Oregon by an initiative measure in 1913 an opportunity to vote upon the question of placing the school on a firm footing as a permanent part of the educational system of the state.

Trade in Gold Hill.

Gold Hill, Ore., July 10th, 1912.
Replying to the accusation made in the Medford Sun of even date that the jurors in the justice court at Gold Hill, Oregon, found the defendant, R. L. Raymer, not guilty of assault for the reason that the complaining witness, C. J. Davis, was a Jew.

Now, we the undersigned jurors in the above case did not make any remark of this nature to the prosecuting attorney at any time, nor was his nationality or religious belief in any way mentioned or considered by any of the undersigned.

The only time that attention was called to the nationality of the complainant was by the prosecuting attorney in his closing address.

Signed,
JOHN B. HAMMERSLY, Foreman.
E. T. SIMMONS,
C. H. PRICE,
F. BURNETT,
ALFRED LEWIS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a notary public for Oregon, this 11th day of July, 1912.

WM. G. MYERS,
(SEAL) Notary Public for Oregon.

Prosecuting Attorney B. F. Mulkey, who conducted the case against R. L. Raymer, charged with assault upon the person of C. J. Davis, returned to Medford after the decision of "not guilty" had been rendered by the jury, to instigate a despicable attack upon the integrity of the jurors concerned through the medium of a personal interview which appeared in the Medford Sun of July 10th.

Mulkey represents in the interview that, following the verdict, he talked with a "couple of jurors" who informed him that "while the evidence showed guilt they thought it best to let Raymer go free because his accuser was a Jew."

How much of truth is contained in the prosecuting attorney's careless designation of "a couple of jurors" who allowed personal prejudice and racial antipathy to pervert the ends of justice, is evidence by the above affidavit, properly subscribed to by five of the six jurymen who sat upon the case. That the signature of the sixth was not obtainable is due solely to the fact that he departed for Weed, California, on the morning following the trial, and up to the present has been afforded no opportunity to defend the unscrupulous attack upon his character in common with the remaining members of the jury of six.

Prosecuting Attorney Mulkey—or rather, "persecuting," from the vicious insistence with which he browbeat and bullied the defendant and his witnesses on the stand—lost little time in performing a complete change of front upon his return to Medford. Suave, easy and genial, while awaiting the verdict at Gold Hill, he intimated in substance that a verdict of acquittal would not displease him, representative of sacred justice though he was; that the defendant was little to be blamed for his attitude toward Davis, and more of like purport. Once upon his native heath at Medford, however, the weather vane veers—Mulkey, the stern, implacable, foe of evildoers is for justice, with a cap J. Seeking out the representative of the Sun, he pronounces his interview. Justice has been prostituted to prejudice, "some of the jurors" told him so. Again he indicates that "a couple" of the culprits who determined the innocence of the accused, confided in him their disinclination to punish obvious guilt for the reason "that the accuser was a Jew."

Six men, citizens of Oregon and residents of Gold Hill, sat on that jury. Six men who passed even the particular examination of the mendacious Mulkey himself, straightforward, honorable citizens of the plain American variety. Mulkey talked to "several," conversed with a "couple," in determining that racial prejudice lost the case for the prosecution.

Five jurors of the six—with the other unfortunately too far removed to defend the slander against his name—five of the six brand the Mulkey statement as a falsehood, brand its originator with the short and ugly word, and invite the attention of his constituency to the Mulkey methods and the Mulkey mendacity.

Attorney for City Shasta Limited in Finds Flaw in Petition Wreck at Rogue River

A referendum petition, signed by twenty-one legal residents of Gold Hill, was presented to Recorder Wm. Wetherell on Wednesday, asking that a special election be called for July 30th to ratify or reject the appointment by the council of R. C. Kelsey, mayor. Mr. Kelsey took office at the previous meeting of the council on July 1st, when he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of L. C. Applegate, whose resignation was accepted at that time.

Under the provisions of the city ordinance the recorder is required to transmit the referendum petition to the city attorney, who, if satisfied with the form and signatures, will prepare the necessary ballots and give due notice of the special election which will either accept or reject the action of the council.

Although the board of councilmen have nominally no control over matter of referendum petition, the request for such special election was laid before them at the Wednesday evening meeting, and it provoked much heated discussion from Councilmen Landis and Palmer, who averred that the same was in the nature of a recall, and moved to reject the petition.

References to the ordinance, however, showed that it was not ostensibly a petition for recall, but a referendum, and as such not subject to the approval of the board.

When the petition was presented to City Attorney R. G. Smith, at Grants Pass, and examined by him; he informed the recorder that notwithstanding the apparent nature of the same it embodied, in effect, the principle of the recall, and as such, could not be balloted upon in its present form.

The Shasta Limited, southbound, was wrecked at 4:35 o'clock Monday morning near Rogue River, about eight miles south of Grants Pass. Three cars, the baggage, mail and one diner, left the track. No one was injured.

The wreck was due to a soft piece of trackage. On account of so many special Elk trains traveling north the track has sunk and slow orders had been put out. The Shasta Limited, northbound, was the last train heading the slow signals. The train which was derailed was running about 15 miles an hour when it left the track. The mail car turned over on its side, bruising the three clerks on board. The sleepers remained upright.

Passengers were awakened by the jolting but were uninjured.

Grants Pass, Ore.—E. R. Lyman of 310 Worcester building, Portland, chemist with the United States food and drug inspection bureau, was at the scene when the Shasta met the accident, and made the following statement:

"The Shasta Limited left the track seven miles south of Grants Pass at 5 a. m. The baggage, mail, and diner turned over. No one was injured. Both engines and all the sleepers kept the track. For 300 feet the track was made kindling wood.

Examination of the roadbed on both sides of the wreck shows criminal carelessness. The track is on a 10 foot fill and is ballasted with decomposed granite, very loose and neglected. The ties are rotten and split. There are many loose spikes. I personally picked out with my fingers a dozen within a quarter of a mile of the break. The train crew of the last train over reported at Grants Pass the alarming condition of the track, which almost derailed the northbound limited.

I strongly urge a rigid investigation by the railroad commission."

JUDGE WESCOTT



Judge John W. Wescott, who made the principal speech placing Woodrow Wilson in nomination at Baltimore.

Trade kept at home means a steady boom in local progress.

Supervisor Henry Talks of County Schools

Through the kindness of the local editors, I am permitted to address in this general way the patrons and friends of the schools of Jackson county.

First of all, I wish to congratulate the school public with whom I have worked during the past year on the comparatively high standard existing in the schools at the beginning of this school year, but most gratifying has been the spirit of progressiveness manifested—most gratifying because by the spirit of progressiveness found in the people of a school district is measured the results in school improvement. For this I claim no credit, you had it when I came among you.

I found the schools well organized and equipped as compared with the average schools I have found in other parts of this state. This was very encouraging from the first, but it was only the earnest of what I found as the work progressed, for my largest expectations have been more than met by the co-operation I have received in my efforts to help in the improvement of the schools in this supervisory district.

I am becoming more and more a believer in my early convictions that "everybody is interested in education and its improvement," hence, in the school. Where one individual seems to another to be uninterested in the schools it is usually due to a difference in point of interest, rather than indifference on the part of either. With this point of view, I may be especially optimistic as to the interest I have found, but I think what has been done by the schools during the past year fully justifies the belief.

The following is a summary of some of the things that have been done in the schools of the northern part of the county, supervisory district number two, during the past year.

Four hundred eighty nine supplementary readers and seventeen water jars or coolers were installed; three wells were made and three others vitally improved; six out buildings were built or vitally improved; four sets, (nine each) of maps were secured; one hundred and sixty-seven linear feet of blackboard were added; the pupils of eight schools secured Palmer writing text books; important repairs were made on eight school houses, and the Meadows district erected a fine modern building;

(Continued on inside page)

Convention Called by Partizans of Dictator

New York.—A call to the people of the United States who are in sympathy with the national "progressive" movement to send delegates to a national convention to open August 5 in Chicago, was given out by United States Senator Dixon, of Montana, Theodore Roosevelt's campaign manager. The call is signed by members of the committee chosen at a meeting held in Chicago and also bears signatures of Roosevelt followers in 40 states.

The call lays down no rules as to the methods of choosing delegates, since each state will be expected to secure its delegates by its own paraphernalia. The representation will be cut down just one-half of the previous conventions, which was deemed advisable since this convention is to be notably a deliberative body, and will be composed of a class of men altogether different from those who usually attend conventions.

Forty States Represented.

The following names are appended to the call: Alabama, Oscar W. Hundley; Arizona, Dwight B. Heard; California, Hiram W. Johnson, Chester H. Rowell, Charles S. Wheeler; Colorado, Ben B. Lindsey; Connecticut, Joseph W. Aspol, F. S. Luther; Florida, J. H. Gregory, Jr., H. L. Anderson; Georgia, Julian Harris; Indiana, Edwin S. Lee, Horace C. Stillwell; Illinois, Medill McCormick, Chauncey Depew, Laverne W. Noyes; Iowa, John L. Stevens; Kansas, Henry J. Allen; Kentucky, Leslie Combs; Louisiana, John M. Parker, Pearl Wright; Maryland, Charles J. Bonaparte, E. C. Carrington, Jr.; Massachusetts, C. S. Bird, Matthew Hale; Michigan, Theodore M. Joslyn; Minnesota, Milton D. Purdy; Missouri, W. R. Nelson; Montana, Joseph M. Dixon; Nebraska, Arthur G. Ray; New Hampshire, W. J. Beattie; New Jersey, Everett Colby, George L. Record, J. Franklin Fort; New Mexico, George Curry, Miguel A. Otero; New York, W. A. Prendergast, Oscar S. Straus, Woods Hutchinson, Timothy L. Woodruff, Chauncey J. Hamlin, Henry L. Stoddard; North Dakota, A. Y. Moore; Oregon, Henry W. Coe, L. H. McMahon; Ohio, James R. Garfield; Oklahoma, George L. Priestly; Pennsylvania, E. A. Van Vleetenberg, William Flynn, Gifford Pinchot, William Draper Lewis; Rhode Island, Henry J. Doughty; South Dakota, R. T. Vessey; Tennessee, George L. Taylor; Texas, Cecil A. Lyon; Utah, C. E. Loose; Vermont, Charles H. Thompson, E. W. Gibson; Virginia, Thomas Lee Moore; Washington, Miles Poindexter; West Virginia, W. M. O. Dawson; Wisconsin, H. E. Cochems; Wyoming, Joseph Carry.

Three Are Democrats.

Included in the list of signatures are three democrats—Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of Denver; Julian Harris, of Atlanta, son of the late Joel Chandler Harris, and John M. Parker, of New Orleans.

Among the well-known newspaper owners and editors are W. R. Nelson, owner of the Kansas City Star; Chester H. Rowell, owner of the Fresno Republican; Henry J. Allen, of the Wichita Beacon; L. W. McMahon, an attorney of Salem, Or., E. A. Van Vleetenberg, of the Philadelphia North American; Henry L. Stoddard, editor of the New York Mail.

The Market

Portland.

Wheat—Track prices: Club 86c; bluestem, 92c; red Russian, 86c. Oats—No. 1 White, \$37 per ton. Hay—Timothy, \$17; alfalfa, \$12. Butter—Creamery, 28c. Eggs—Ranch, 26c. Hops—1911 crop, 27c; contracts, 20c.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 19c; Willamette valley, 23c.

Seattle.

Wheat—Bluestem, 92c; Club, 87c; red Russian, 87c. Oats—\$37 per ton. Butter—Creamery, 28c. Eggs—26c. Hay—Timothy, \$17 per ton.