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The Editor Speaking

(Continued from page one)

tically lost their shirts in the long series of bank failures. Since President Roosevelt took office and promptly closed every bank in the country for a few days, there hasn't been a SINGLE BANK FAILURE among those that reopened that we have been able to hear of!

We all fussed and fumed at the time at the inconvenience of the national bank moratorium and hoped that somehow Roosevelt knew what he was doing. Very evidently he not only knew what he was doing, but also knew what the final result would be—the very evident cure to a most malignant bank disease. Some bankers smarted a bit when they were dictated to by the federal government but now we seem to have a much sounder banking structure in the United States which works to the bankers' advantage as well as to everyone else's.

To us, at least, President Roosevelt has demonstrated that he entered the presidential campaign with some pretty well thought out planks in his platform—planks that were intended to be something besides flypaper. It was quite humorous, argued many before election, to think of the president's reforesttaion army as of any real benefit to the average working man who really needed relief. Yet today, just a few short weeks after Roosevelt took office, we out here in Oregon—about as far from the nation's capital as we can get—can see and feel the benefits of the plan regarded before election as a vote-getting scheme.

Relief, as administered by Roosevelt, not only goes to the great corporations and the upper strata of business, but also goes directly to the needed spot—labor. There was nothing left to conjecture in relief benefits as there was a year or so ago. No "trickling down" process has to be watched by hungry unemployed. Direct, forceful and exceedingly practical action has been the one thing which has made President Roosevelt beloved to democrat and republican alike.

Of course, more and more some very partisan republicans are taking digs at Roosevelt, but for the most part they have found the field almost barren of political targets. But The Miner happens to be, by preference, democratic in reasoning and politics. In fact, BEFORE the democratic landslide it was the ONLY democratic newspaper in the county. Now one might think, offhand, they all were bourbons. But in the last election we learned that it doesn't pay to be too partisan—county democrats taught us that. Or, we should say, those who hoisted the democratic banner but who could be loyal to no party or principle taught us that it takes more than a classification of "democrat" or "republican" to justify a vote.

Another thing we have noted about Franklin Roosevelt. Whenover we have heard him address any gathering in a newsreel, or have heard him over the air, he has had something definite to say, some message to deliver. Preceding presidents have been content to merely say—or read—something, caring little whether it conveyed any worthwhile meaning to the average man.

We believe one of the greatest proofs that Roosevelt has remembered the "forgotten man" is that he always delivers his addresses in words and ideas that the most obscure "forgotten man" can comprehend and understand. No fancy English, no complicated thought structures, no befuddling array of education. Just plain common sense in ordinary words and terms.

And we certainly liked Mr. Roosevelt's declaration that gold hoarders—that class of person who held the key to a solution of economic troubles but who refused to use it—were traitors to their country, slackers. We believe his interpretation gave the country a new outlook on many things and did much to change the attitude of "big business." In fact, Roosevelt has been so successful thus far and has come forth with so many sensible ideas that even such spoiled children as Henry Ford have jumped onto the bandwagon. "We won't play no more," Ford and his ilk had warned voters if their chosen candidate was not reelected. But now they're just falling all over themselves to get in the game.

"Our Flag Was Still There"

LETTERS
To the Editor

Will Buy Editor That Larger Hat

Dear Miner:

Here is something to help you get that new hat!

I want my subscription renewed because:

1. I enjoy reading The Miner.
2. You have been fearless.
3. Although I don't think you have been 100 per cent right I do think you are thoughtful in reaching your conclusions.

Please send one paper per week to Dunbar F. Carpenter, 50 State street, Boston, Mass., then after renewing mine use the remainder in converting the heathen as you think best.

Yours,
LEONARD CARPENTER.

Likes Home Town Paper

To the Editor:

I enclose 50c for which please turn in for subscription to The Miner for one year, and please send me the receipt by return mail. I am very much pleased with our old home town paper and we all look forward to its coming every week to get the news from Jacksonville.

Yours truly,
MRS. RAY F. STEVENSON.
Holland, Oregon.

Taught School at Sterling

To the Editor:

I have just received my copy of the old home town paper of June 23. Wife and I sure enjoy reading it. It is like receiving a long letter from home. For having been away from old Jacksonville for so many years, it seems nice to read of persons we knew during years long past.

My wife as a girl lived in Jacksonville and used to pick up small nuggets from the wagon tracks in the streets. Later lived on Little Applegate, just above Union Town. There is where I found a gold nugget 58 years ago, June 27, 1875. I have it yet.

Now as to an item I have read of three generations of school directors. Some familiar names. In the fall of 1874 I taught the school at Sterling. Was engaged to teach by Dave Saltmarsh, Tom Gilson and Josiah Crump. After school was out I went back home, put a crop of wheat on my father's farm in Garden Valley, near Roseburg.

In the fall of '75 I went back to old Sterling and taught the same school, hired by the same directors, when Bird Saltmarsh was one of my school boys, and a fine one.

After I closed school that term, on June 25, 1875, on Sunday, June 27, 1878, I picked up the nugget of pure gold on the banks of the Little Applegate, then came to my old home. Three years later I came here to eastern Washington.

If any of my old friends see this, write me. "Blessed be the ties of memory."

Very truly,
HORACE V. GRUBBS.
Waitsburg, Washington.

Vigilantes May Be Necessary to Control Crime, Says Writer

By H. W. WHICKER

(Reprinted from Grants Pass Bulletin)

Over along the Deschutes river, where trout have a voracity second only to that of the Rogue river steelhead, fishermen are said to be wearing tin around their legs as a precaution against rattlesnakes. These reptiles, according to reports, are unusually numerous this year.

It looks very much as if the government is wearing tin around its legs in the matter of organized crime, and that it is fishing when it ought to be out dynamiting such rattlers as gangsters and kidnapers out of their holes.

This past week four peace officers and a convict were shot down by gang machine gunners in Kansas City; a millionaire brewer was kidnaped in St. Paul, and there were other crimes of startling nature. There must be a showdown.

Here is the history of three showdowns with organized crime. Back in 1839 Johann August Sutter came to California. Sutter was a genius at growing things. From 1839 to 1848, Sutter built up one of the greatest agricultural empires ever known, and during those years he became America's first multimillionaire. Those were years of peace and law and order.

James Wilson Marshall discovered gold on the south fork of the American river, about 40 miles up from Sutter's fort, the morning of January 24, 1848. This discovery caused the greatest gold stampede in history.

Thousands of people from over the earth rushed to California to get rich quick. They had no other thought. They neglected vital social and civil considerations. Such neglect is the breeding ground of crime.

Crime organized in San Francisco under the leadership of English Jim Stuart, an Australian ex-convict. Its headquarters were in Sydney Town at the base of Telegraph hill near the foot of Broadway.

The Stuart gang had a power over pioneer San Francisco greater than that of any gang overlord of modern times over any city or district in the east. On May 4, 1850, his gang burned the city of San Francisco in order to plunder it during the confusion. On May 4, 1851, the anniversary of the first great fire, Stuart and his hoodlums fired the city again, this time causing a twelve million dollar fire disaster, wiping out the business district and leaving over 1500 homes in ashes.

On June 8 a group of men met for the first showdown. On June 9 they drew 716 law-abiding citizens together into an organization which they called the Vigilantes. On July 11 the Vigilantes hanged English Jim Stuart. Two others of Stuart's ruffians were later hanged. Crime struck swiftly and surely; so did the Vigilantes. The Vigilantes were stronger than organized crime. Crime, accordingly, fled. By September of 1851, when the Vigilantes disbanded, San Francisco was one of the most law-abiding cities on the North American continent.

San Francisco went to sleep again by 1853. From that year to 1856 James Casey staged a reign of terror with a greater ring than Stuart had. Casey, by means of ballot-box stuffing and ruffianism at the polls, controlled city and state politics, placing his own men in office and seating judges on the bench.

It is interesting to note that, in addition to robberies and other crimes of violence innumerable, California had in excess of 4900 murders from 1849 to 1856, or an average of over 700 a year with a population of never more than 300,000. Modern Chicago, with a population of nearly four million, averages about 340 murders annually—all of which indicates that crime is not in proportion to population. California's crime record, during the seven years noted, was far worse than any crime record of modern times.

In 1856 the Vigilantes organized again, this time 8000 strong, and defied the federal and state governments. The courts had failed the people again, protecting crime through legal technicality and the mummery of precedent and procedure.

Knowing nothing of technicality and court mummery, the Vigilantes hanged Casey and one of his followers named Cora. Within a week San Francisco was again peaceful and safe. Crime fled to the interior. The Vigilantes followed. This was the second showdown.

From 1862 to 1864 Henry Plummer was sheriff of the region around Bannack and Virginia City, Montana. He gathered into his gang, as deputy sheriffs, road agents and gunmen. His reign was worse than that of either Stuart or Casey. Hundreds of murders followed. No life was safe. No property was safe.

During the month of January, 1864, the Vigilantes hanged Plummer and 102 of his deputies. This struck such terror to the heart of organized crime that it has never reasserted itself in the west. It prefers the east, where they know nothing of the Vigilantes tradition of swift justice.

When, for example, the last great western gold stampede took place in 1883 and 10,000 men rushed into the heart of the Coeur d'Alene wilderness during the dead of winter, Warren Hussey carried three thousand dollars in gold with him in a suitcase and founded the first bank in northern Idaho. For three months he did his banking in a tent from this suitcase, and though there were neither courts nor peace officers, he was unmolested—because the criminally inclined feared the Vigilantes.

When are we going to have the fourth and final showdown with crime?

When are we going to quit sending criminals like Al Capone to prison for failure to pay their income tax?

When are we going to put a stop to kidnaping?

When are we going to stop machine gunning?

When are we going to force the courts to deal swiftly with crime?

When we answer those questions positively, we shall have some to being called civilized.

Any court in the land will send a penniless man or boy to prison for stealing a loaf of bread and do it without delay. Any court in the land will take weeks, delay trials, allow bail, permit bonds on appeal, if a criminal has money to pay for the involved procedure. In the end, on technicality, however guilty he may be, he has an even chance of freedom.

The laws of this land make it a jail offense for a private citizen to carry concealed weapons. The laws of this land apparently take no measures against organized crime and gangsters for riding around in bullet-proof cars and carrying machine guns. Why should not the private citizen have a little protective consideration?

Why haven't the Lindbergh and other kidnapings been solved?

Why haven't there been more murder convictions?

How long are we going to stand it?

Vigilante action solved the problem in three showdowns. We may have to resort to Vigilante action in the fourth and final showdown.

VIEWS
of OTHER PEOPLE

IMPORTANCE OF ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Since modern science has developed our potentialities of destruction to the point where it is doubtful if we can survive another war, it is safe to assume that the main climax of history will come this summer when the nations of Europe, Asia, America and the Orient gather for the world peace conference. They will meet appreciative of the tension fear and hatred have caused in international relationships; they will meet knowing that poison gas and radio-controlled agencies for its distribution will draw no lines between combatants and non-combatants and that such things will destroy millions of defenseless lives in the space of a few hours time; they will meet knowing, in addition, that the population of earth can no longer bear the burden of supporting armaments for protective reasons. Their problem is the elimination of fear and hatred in international relationships.

The anti-climax of our historical drama is taking place now in the world economic conference at London. It is generally admitted that fear and hatred grow out of economic issues and that economic issues were responsible for most of the wars and panics of the past. What develops in the economic conference will very probably determine the outcome of the peace conference.

The international economic situation is a snarl and a tangle. If it can be unraveled to the point of understanding, there is hope for the peace conference. Much of the difficulty is due to the fact that nations have sought unfair trade advantages and built tariff walls to that end.

The United States came out of the World war creditor nation of the world. In our arrogance we assumed that we could sell everything and buy nothing. When we translated this belief into tariff policy such as the Smoot-Hawley bill, we practically paralyzed international trade. When the paralysis forced a crisis in Europe, France, England, Germany and other nations took measures against us, which, in substance, amounted to an economic war.—H. W. Whicker in Grants Pass Bulletin.

NEW FEDERAL PRODUCTION CREDIT SYSTEM ARRANGED

Provision for farm production credit through regional production credit banks and local production credit associations is the outstanding feature of a new law which has passed congress, says the Oregon Agricultural Extension service in a review of the agricultural situation just released. The circular also gives an analysis of other farm credit and adjustment developments and the current trend of demand, prices and costs of farm products.

The plan is to have five divisions of the new farm credit administration, each with a commissioner in charge under the governor and the deputy governors. Each division will handle one class of loans. The production credit commissioner will be in charge of 12 production credit banks, one in each federal land bank district.

"The land bank commissioner will supervise the 12 federal land banks," the circular states. "The intermediate credit commissioner will supervise the 12 intermediate credit banks. The cooperative bank commissioner will administer the central bank for cooperatives and 12 regional cooperative banks. And the emergency credit commissioner will supervise the regional agricultural credit corporations."

Local production credit associations may be formed by 10 or more farmers, and a part of the capital of local associations may be subscribed by the regional production credit bank.

The big idea behind some films is more reel than apparent.—Weston Leader.

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the County Court of Jackson county, Oregon, Administrator of the estate of Hattie May Hardman, deceased, and have qualified. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them, with proper vouchers, and duly verified, to me at the office of Harry C. Skyrman, attorney for said estate, at Room 409, Medford Center building, in Medford, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice. Dated and first published June 23rd, 1933.

L. R. BUCKLEY, Administrator.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon in and for the County of Jackson

F. J. Huber, Plaintiff, vs.

Edwin X. Anderson, and Agnes U. Anderson, husband and wife, Defendants.

SUMMONS

To Edwin X. Anderson and Agnes U. Anderson, husband and wife:

In the name of the State of Oregon you are hereby summoned and required to appear and answer the complaint of the plaintiff herein on file against you, or otherwise plead thereto within four (4) weeks rom the date of the first publication of this summons.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to so appear and answer within the time specified, for want thereof plaintiff will take a judgment against you as prayed for in his complaint herein, namely the sum of $480.08 plus interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from February 3rd, 1933, and costs and disbursements of this action.

This summons is published in The Jacksonville Miner by order of the Hon. G. F. Skipworth, judge of the above entitled court, duly made and entered herein on the 21st day of June, 1933.

The date of the first publication of this Summons is June 23rd, 1933.

ALLISON MOULTON,
Attorney for Plaintiff
301 Liberty Building,
Medford, Oregon.
(June 23-30, July 7-14)

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(D.M.D.)
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