

BEAR PRESERVE IN CRATER LAKE PARK AROUSES STOCKMEN

The stockmen of Jackson county will meet next Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock at the Hotel Medford to discuss the livestock situation. Miles Cantrell, chairman of this branch of the economic conference which is to be held in Medford next week has appointed committees to gather the necessary data. Every stock raiser, and if possible, every stock raiser, should be present to help frame the final report. Some interesting and valuable information will be presented.

Crater Lake Bear Preserve
The attempt by the superintendent of Crater Lake park to have created a twenty mile bear preserve around Crater lake will be fully discussed, said Ralph Cowgill, publicity chairman, today.
The park superintendent sent out a letter under date of January 17, to all stockmen in southern Oregon making inquiry as to personal knowledge of depositions upon live stock by bear. The following is an excerpt from the same letter:

"Knowing something about bears, I am convinced that they seldom attack live, sound domestic animals. With bears, as with sharks, all of us have heard their hair-raising stories, but usually by lone hunters without witnesses present."

"It is a well known fact that a bear will kill from one to thirty sheep in one night, and that cattle will not remain in the same neighborhood with a bear. An area of land twenty miles in width around Crater Lake park will take in all of the best grazing land in southern Oregon.
The sheep owners are very anxious to learn about this new kind of bear that is to be put in charge of the range around Crater lake. There will be some testimony given that may seriously shock the superintendent's theory about tame bear. Peace loving people do not want to turn Crater Lake park into a bloody battle field."

MERCHANT MARINE MAKING MONEY IN SHIP OPERATIONS

SEATTLE, Feb. 14.—Government owned vessels operated by private parties and concerns, under the control of the United States shipping board are making money and the "success of the government merchant marine will be known before long," declares E. P. Erekensbach, director of the United States shipping board, who is in this city.
"When one is fully apprised of the merchant marine everyone should be grateful and proud of what the government has done," stated Mr. Erekensbach. "The success of the government merchant marine will be known before long. Government owned ships, privately operated, under control of the shipping board, are making so much money that when the facts become known politicians will be hard pressed to establish public reasons why the government should sell the vessels."
Mr. Erekensbach delivered an address last night before a meeting of University of Washington maritime commerce students and businessmen interested in foreign trade aboard the government owned steamship President Madison.

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64 Years Old But Has Only Had Fifteen Birthdays



John R. Courtney, of Atlanta, Georgia, one of those unfortunate persons whose birthday is only celebrated in Leap Year. Although it seems as though Mr. Courtney should have had sixteen birthdays, he has been cheated out of one since on the turn of the century even leap year is skipped. He had no birthday from 1894 until 1904. Mr. Courtney is giving a real birthday party to celebrate his birthday which occurs on February 29th. Mr. Courtney is here shown anticipating the day of his anniversary of birth.

George Mansfield Gets a Big Boost in Portland Journal

(By Fred Lockley.)
This is a story, not of an Oregon pioneer, but of one who pioneered in undoing a great wrong against the very oldest pioneers of all America.

While at Eugene recently I met George A. Mansfield. We sat down together at breakfast a little after 8 o'clock and it was nearly 10 before we got up from the table. I don't mean to say that we ate for nearly two hours, but I do mean to say that I was so interested in what he was telling me that I had no idea we had sat at the table nearly two hours. In this brief article I am going to give a few of the high lights of what I learned from Mr. Mansfield.

"I was born at Ozark, Ark., April 6, 1865," said Mr. Mansfield. "My father, W. W. Mansfield, was a Kentuckian. My mother was one of the pioneer families of Tennessee. One of my forebears, Grandfather Mansfield, of Scottsville, Allen county, Kentucky, served as a colonel in the Revolutionary war. When the company in which he served was organized he was elected captain and before the end of the war he had become colonel. My people hailed originally from Scotland, so it is not to be wondered at that both my father and mother were members of the Presbyterian church. I was the next to the oldest of the nine children in our family, all of whom joined the Presbyterian church."

"We had a little hillside farm about a mile from town, on which we children helped make a living for the family. My father practiced law in a nearby town. We were always poor. In time father became one of the supreme judges of the state. When he died he did not leave much money, but he left something I valued much more, which was a reputation for integrity of character and rugged honesty. My father was a typical Kentuckian. He was 6 feet 3 inches high, rawboned, and his friends said he strongly resembled Abraham Lincoln, who, like himself, was a Kentuckian, and whom he greatly loved. We were pioneers and we lived a pioneer life. I studied law at home and received my license to practice on my 21st birthday."

"After my marriage I moved to McAlester, Okla. I became a member of the legal firm of Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish. I found any number of former acquaintances from Arkansas and elsewhere had sworn they were members of the Choctaw tribe of Indians, so as to be allotted lands when lands were allotted in severalty to the members of the tribe. A crooked white man would pay some old squaw a few dollars to attach her mark to a state-entitled to a share of the Indian lands. This seemed like such a crooked proceeding that I protested against it. My legal brethren came to me and told me that if I expected to stay in McAlester I would have to keep my eyes and my mouth shut—that the lawyers were being paid 25 to 50 per cent of the value of the land or money they secured for white men from the Indians. I didn't exactly appreciate their advice; in fact, I strongly resented it. By consulting the head men of the Choctaw and Chickashaw tribes I found they considered it hopeless to protest against such fraudulent practices, as they had hired an attorney and the judgments against the Indians by crooked white men had been appealed to the supreme court of the United States and been affirmed, so that it was hopeless to take the matter up."

"Our firm entered into a special contract with them to recover the property they had lost in previous litigation, when the question was being determined as to who were members of the tribe and entitled to share in the division of the Indian lands and moneys preparatory to having the Indian country become a state. Naturally the members of the bar of Indian Territory were interested in keeping the claims on the roll, as they would lose their contingent fees, running from 25 to 50 per cent, in case of defeat. I signed a contract with the Indians for 9 per cent of the total amount I recovered. I went to Washington, D. C., and laid the facts before Senator Dawes and had a hearing before the committee on Indian affairs. I had with me abundant proof of the frauds being practiced and I asked the committee to have congress create a new court, to be called the Choctaw and Chickashaw citizenship court, in which the cases in which fraud was shown could be reopened and retried. This was done. The attorneys for the fraudulent claimants permitted judgment by default, as they stood on the proposition that they had acquired vested rights under judgments which had become final. They held a meeting and selected the man they believed to be their ablest member to represent them. He went to Washington and applied to the supreme court for a writ of prohibition, to prohibit the new court from carrying into effect this judgment. My opponent had prepared a lengthy and able brief discussing all of the legal phases of the case in great detail. Judge Harlan asked him how long the case would consume in argument. He responded that his opening argument would probably take a day. Judge Harlan turned to me and asked me how much time I would require. I replied, 'May it please the court, I can present my case in five minutes.' There was such a contrast in the time to be consumed, that Judge Harlan looked at me very sharply and said: 'This is certainly astonishing; perhaps we had better hear you first,' and he told me to present my case. I said, 'The writ of prohibition cannot be granted because the so-called courts which rendered the original judgments affirmed by the United States supreme court were not courts in the meaning of the constitution, granting the power to issue this warrant, but they are a mere part of the machinery devised by congress in the exercise of its plenary power under the constitution in dealing with Indian tribes. Consequently the writ cannot be directed to a coordinate branch of the government.' I sat down. Judge Harlan said instantly, 'there can be no doubt as to the correctness of your position.' Judge Harlan's statement was assented to by all the members of the court, so the great case came to an end without further argument. Where gross fraud had been perpetrated upon the Indians, the cases were reopened, retried and the property restored to the Indian tribes. Property worth not less than \$100,000,000 was thus recovered for the Indians. The interior department, seeing that my 9 per cent of such recovered property would amount to so large a fee, decided to award what it believed would be a reasonable consideration, and it allowed us \$750,000, or something less than 1 per cent, for our work. As a matter of fact, however, I had gone into this case more for the satisfaction of winning it than for any financial returns. The winning of the case helped me in many ways."

KLAN LEADER IN HERRIN INDICTED, CITIZENS AROUSED

MARION, Ill., Feb. 14.—A solution of the situation in Williamson county is being considered by prominent and influential citizens who adjourned early today after an all-night conference attended by Major General Milton J. Foreman and Carlos Black, state adjutant general, commanding National Guardsmen on duty in the county.

When the county board of supervisors meets tomorrow the citizens are expected to present plans for establishing a stable non-partisan government to assume control when the troops leave. General Foreman has urged such action be taken while the troops are on duty, otherwise they will be withdrawn and settlement of the situation will be left to the various factions themselves.

A guard was stationed at the home here of Samuel Stearns, exalted cyclops of the Williamson county Ku Klux Klan, after he told authorities suspicious persons were prowling about his residence.

An appeal to the federal government to intervene to protect lives and property in the county has been made by Dr. James T. Black, owner of the Herrin hospital which was besieged by a crowd of men last Friday night. Dr. Black sent a telegram to Washington authorities Saturday morning after the troops arrived.

A total of forty-eight indictments were reported returned by the Williamson county grand jury in Marion yesterday afternoon. It was rumored that among persons indicted was S. Glenn Young, Ku Klux Klan dry raid leader, who some time ago was arrested and indicted on charges of malicious mischief and willful destruction of property in connection with raids he made.

I became acquainted with not only the members of the supreme court, but many of our leading senators and congressmen, so that whenever I went to Washington I always found warm friends.

"What do I think of present political conditions? To be perfectly frank, I believe we are drifting away from the teachings of George Washington and Thomas Jefferson toward a monarchic type of government. I believe we must restore the ideals of Thomas Jefferson. Inasmuch as I am a disciple of



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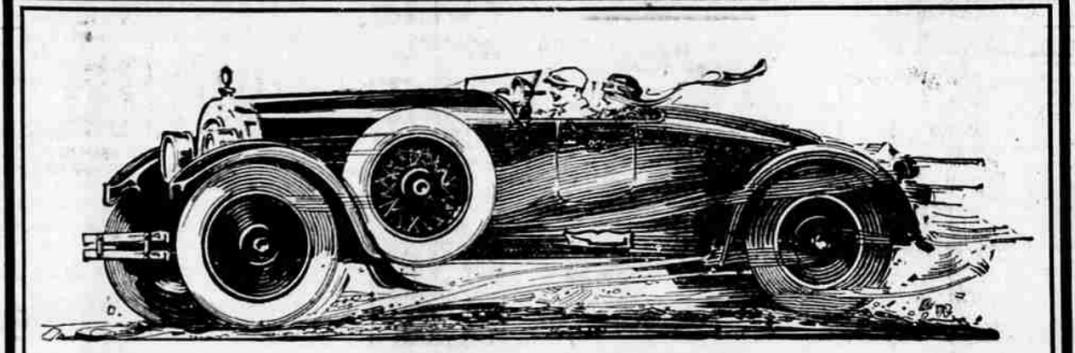
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Thomas Jefferson, I am naturally anticipating the success of McAdoo at the polls. It is a strange thing, but whenever a crisis in our country's history occurs we have a Washington, a Jefferson, a Jackson, a Lincoln, a Wilson or some other really great man raised up to meet the emergency, and I believe McAdoo is the man for the present time.
"My ambition is to render real service for Oregon and America along constructive lines."
"What about my family? I as one of nine children and I have nine children—five boys and four girls, who are being reared as I was, to be producers and not parasites, on my farm, 36 miles from Medford."—Fred Lockley in Portland Journal.



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A 50-mile test will provide the evidence. Surely that's a reasonable request to make of you, if you want this greater motoring pleasure which thousands of other motorists have found. Simply use Union Gasoline, unmixed with any other kind.

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