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JUDGE BENSON INTERVIEWED.

Talks to Reporter About Whipping Post Law.

FLAYED BY PORTLAND WOMEN

Thinks the Law a Burden on the Statute Books—Believes it Antiquated Law.

While Judge Benson was in Portland a short time ago, he was interviewed by an Oregonian reporter on the Whipping Post Law, which it seems the judge is not in sympathy with, and aired his feelings quite freely, more so perhaps, than he would had he known what he knows now. He invoked the wrath of several Portland ladies, who made it pretty hot for the Judge, so much so, in fact, that he sought cover under a printed apology until such time as he could avail himself of the protection of the high sage of Eastern Oregon. The Judge's remarks which caused the Portland ladies to flay him through the columns of the Telegram, as printed by the Oregonian were as follows: "Any woman who invokes the whipping post law is one of those mental perverts whom the husband must beat and abuse in order to hold her love."

"This law has never been invoked in my district, and I believe it never will be. It is a worthless statute, and should never have been enacted. The woman who has been beaten once or twice by her husband is ready enough to air her words in the newspapers for the purpose of enlisted public sympathy. Invariably a maltreated wife, in the first throes of rage, will swear flitted upon her almost every physical torture known to man. But when it comes to trying the case in court, it is a different matter. The poor abused woman has to be cajoled and threatened with a jail sentence before she can be induced to say a word against her spouse.

"She will say that he has been a pretty good husband after all, even if he does beat her now and then. The chances are that the only way to make such a woman a decent wife is to beat her good and hard every so often. Such women need beating. They have got to have it in order to respect and admire the man they swore to love, honor and obey."

A few days later the Judge showed up again in print, with the following

her lord and master has beaten her into insensibility more than a hundred times; that he has broken her fingers, has bruised her face, fractured her bones, smashed her nose, and in statement credited to him in The Telegram:

"It appears that in an evil moment I expressed my private opinion to a genial representative of the press with indelicate frankness in regard to the cheerful reversion of the stone age, commonly known as the whipping post."

"While I did not use the exact language credited to me in the interview in The Oregonian, doubtless the reporter expressed it better than I could have done. However, I am desirous that it should not go forth in the press that I ever said that women ought to be beaten by their husbands or any one else. What I tried to say in that regard is that there are many female mental perverts whose affections can only be kept warm by brutality. I am of the opinion that if a man beats his wife twice she is entitled to sympathy, but if she still clings to the brute and receives a third assault she has deliberately chosen that sort of thing. A woman who can love a man and claim him for a husband after he has been publicly flogged for maltreating her is not the sort of woman, nor does she belong to the class of wives whom you credit in yesterdays' issue with being indignant over my condemnation of the whipping post."

"The world during all the ages has been gradually growing toward the light and away from the darkness of the past. The whipping post belongs to the same category with the rack, the wheel and the branding iron. Let us not go backward."

The Late Storm.

The storm the past week has been one of the biggest for this time of year ever experienced here. It was not severe, but more water has fallen than usually falls this time of year. The snow was half rain, and occasional showers during the storm kept the snow melted so that the greatest depth reached was not over six inches, and that was full of water. If this sort of winter continues an enormous amount of water will fall, and the winter will not be considered a very hard one either. It is not the amount of precipitation that constitutes a hard winter, but the depth to which the snow falls, making it impossible for stock on the ranges to find feed. Of course wet storms effect stock more than snow storms, and feeding in wet weather is more difficult, but if all the moisture that has fallen during the late storm had been in the form of snow, many thousands of stock on the ranges would suffer. It is understood that the snow has fallen to greater depth on the desert than in the valley, but not enough to force sheep and cattle off the range. It is necessary for some snow to fall on the desert to provide water for range stock.

SYNOPSIS OF PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Roosevelt Deals Justly With all Questions for future National Legislation.

Campaign Contributions.—Prohibit campaign contributions by corporations.

The Laws Delays.—Give Government right of appeal in criminal cases on questions of law.—Provide that no judgment shall be set aside or new trial granted unless the complainant has resulted in a miscarriage of justice.

Injunctions.—Restrict power of judges to prevent injustice to labor or use of injunctions to aggrandize capital.

Lynching.—Provide death penalty for rape or assault with intent to commit rape; swift punishment; victim of crime to testify in private; details not to be published.

Hours of Labor.—Limit hours on railroads and aim to reduce hours generally with eight-hour system as goal; give government employees half holidays in summer. Eight hour law now being rigidly enforced.

Labor of Women and Children.—Make thorough investigation and pass drastic child labor law for District of Columbia and territories.

Employers' Liability.—Compensation for accidents or deaths due to the legitimate risks of a trade to be paid by the employer.

Strikes.—Provide for compulsory investigation by government of all labor controversies.

Coal Land.—Withdraw it from sale or entry and lease it under royalty system, Government to supervise price and freight rates on coal.

Meat Inspection.—Provide for putting date on label and make packer pay cost of inspection.

Corporations.—Provid Federal control and publicity, not so much to prevent consolidation as to see that it results in no harm to the people. Permit railroads to make agreements to maintain rates. Discriminate between good and bad combinations of capital.

Taxes.—Impose graduated inheritance tax, and if possible graduated income tax. Pro rata of inheritance tax should increase very heavily with increase of amount left to one individual beyond a certain point.

Industrial Education.—Provide industrial and technical training in schools of the District of Columbia.

Memorial Amphitheater.—Should be erected at Arlington Cemetery.

Marriage and Divorce.—A constitutional amendment should be passed regulating these subjects to the authority of the National Government, thus enabling Congress to deal with polygamy.

Ship Subsidy.—Pass bill submitted to House last session, or at least for better communication with South America.

Currency Reform.—Provide for expansion and contraction of circulation to meet the needs of money market.

The Irrigation Project.

C. H. McKendree returned from Klamath county last week, accompanied by Mr. Williams, a civil engineer. Mr. Williams was at the head of the government surveying crew that made the surveys for the Malheur irrigation project about a year ago. He comes here in the interest of the Howitt Land Co., of Tacoma, for the purpose of making surveys of reservoir sites and canals for the irrigation of a large body of land on the West Side, which The Examiner mentioned last week as being in line for irrigation by a private company. We are not yet in a position to give the full details, but expect by next week to publish the full report.

Hog-Killin' Time at Paisley.

We understand that the I. O. O. F. Lodge at Paisley will have a public installation some time the first part of January, 1907, and will invite Lakeview lodge to visit them on that date.

They will have a "victim," which will make the visit more interesting. They will also cut a bale of hay and have a pumpkin pie cooked up for the occasion. Currier and Cooley will put up ice on that day, and the affair is looked forward to with mouth-watering expectations; and coming as it does, on hog-killin' day, just that kind of a time is confidently expected.

Philippine Islands.—Tariff on imports into the United States should be reduced or abolished.

Porto Rico.—Citizens should be made American citizens. San Juan harbor should be dredged and improved. Federal treasury should pay expenses of Federal Court. Affairs of all islands should be directed by one department, preferably State of War.

Hawaii.—Effort should be made to develop community of small free holders, not great planters with coolie-titled estates; Government should provide for education and internal improvements.

Alaska.—Must be complete re-organization of governmental system. Alaska-Yucon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle commended.

Japan.—Provide for the naturalization of Japanese. Give the President power to enforce the rights of aliens under treaties. To shut Japanese from our public schools is a "wicked absurdity."

Cuba.—Elections will be held in a few months. If they become a farce and the insurrectionary habit becomes confirmed, it is out of the question that the island remain independent.

Rio Conference.—Approves Secretary Root's speech and reaffirms opposition to forcible collections of debts from foreign nations.

Panama Canal.—Will report later. Morocco.—Ratify treaty signed at Algiers convention.

Sealing.—Regulations for protection of seals should be revised, other islands should be protected besides St. Paul, landing without permit should be forbidden, authority of Government agents should be enlarged. Negotiations with both Great Britain and Japan for protection of sea's are in progress. Prohibition of pelagic sealing is proposed.

Second Hague Conference.—Arrangements of preliminaries is in progress and all American Republics have been invited.

Red Cross Conference.—Revised convention to be laid before Senate.

Army and Navy.—Maintain Navy at present strength by replacing obsolete and outworn ships with new and good ones. Build at least one first-class battleship a year and smaller ships from time to time and keep up training of crews to highest standard. Marksmanship has so improved in five years that efficiency of navy has doubled. Maintain highest standard of personnel. In both services eliminate men after certain age, if they cannot be promoted. Increase coast defense force and provide for annual army maneuvers in large bodies. Mass army in brigade on division posts. Establish shooting galleries in public and military schools and maintain national target ranges.

Railing at President.

San Francisco, and in fact, all of California, is railing at the president for his allusion, in his annual message to Congress, to San Francisco as the base of the trouble that has arisen between the United States and Japan. The president realizes that the United States is under obligations to protect the City of San Francisco from any foreign country which may become angered at the actions of the city, and too, he realizes that the offences may have been committed without any justification, and like the good father who sees the wrong in his own child and prefers to chastise it rather than let it go on and on until it has committed crimes that ruins the good name of the whole family, he sees fit to call a halt to even San Francisco in its wayward plight, and threaten severe punishment, rather than let it go on and on and plunge the entire nation into war. Think of the whole United States being at bloody war to vindicate the selfish desires of one little neck-o-the-woods. But it will do it, when that little neck-o-the-woods is in the right; but if, through its selfishness and waywardness, petted and spoiled, as San Francisco is on account of its afflictions, it steps defiantly beyond its constitutional

rights, then it is time that a little quiet, family spanking take place.

In dealing with that subject the president, after giving a brief history of Japan's growth, its strength as a nation, its honor as a civilized country, and dwelling at considerable length upon the high standard of civilization attained in the last fifty years by Japan, and the character of its great men, who rank with the great men of other nations, the president said:

"The Japanese have won in a single generation the right to stand abreast of the foremost and most enlightened peoples of Europe and America; they have won on their own merits and by their own exertions their right to treatment on a basis of full and frank equality. But here and there a most unworthy feeling has manifested itself toward the Japanese—the feeling that has been shown in shutting them out of the common schools in San Francisco, and in muttering against them in one or two other places, because of their efficiency as workers. To shut them out from the public schools is a wicked absurdity, when there are no first-class colleges in the land, including the universities and colleges of California, which do not gladly welcome Japanese students and on which Japanese students do not reflect credit. We have as much to learn from Japan, as Japan has to learn from us; and no nation is fit to teach unless it is also willing to learn.

Throughout Japan, Americans are well treated, and any failure on the part of Americans at home to treat Japanese with a like courtesy and consideration is by just so much a confession of inferiority in our civilization. It is only a very small body of our citizens that act badly. Where the Federal Government has power it will deal summarily with any such."

Our Telephone System.

A new telephone line is being constructed from Pine Creek to Davis Creek, and the company, of which we understand S. O. Cressler is a member, has bought the old telephone line running from Davis Creek to Alturas, and will rebuild the line, making direct telephone connections from Pine Creek to Alturas. A continuous telephone line will then extend from Silver Lake south through Lake County and to Alturas. The line from Warner is connected with this line at Reynolds' store, also the line running to Klamath Falls is connected, so that it is possible now to talk from any part of Lake county to any part of Modoc county Calif., or Klamath and Jackson counties, in this state. These lines also connect with the Western Union telegraph lines, and messages can be sent to any part of the world at a very reasonable rate of toll.

H. E. Maeyer, representing a Portland Shoe house, spent a few days in Lakeview last week.

LAKE COUNTY MINES RICH.

Prominent Mining Men Declare Such.

BIG PRICES HAVE BEEN OFFERED

Ashland Mining Man Says Jumbo Mine is Worth One Million Dollars.

The Portland Journal of the 27th, inst., contains the following account about the Windy Hollow mining district, written from Ashland.—"Mark, who is interested in valuable mining claims in the new Windy Hollow region, discovered by the Loftus Bros., and who has mined in Australia, Alaska and this state, declares that there is no question about the richness of the new find. The ore, formation and surface showing are identical with the Goldfield district of Nevada. The ore which is a brown and gray porous volcanic conglomerate, lies in dykes 200 feet and more in width, and contains gold values in free gold, telluride and gold sulphide from \$20 to over \$1,000 per ton. The formation is a lithoidal-porous rhyolite. The altitude at the Jumbo mine, the first location and the present principal mine of the Loftus Bros., is 5,800 feet above sea level. The mine is situated about nine miles due north of Plush, the nearest postoffice, and four miles west of Christmas or Warner Lake, adjacent to Tippy Wells canyon. The country known as the Windy Hollow mining district. Some call it the Lost Cabin district. The entire country surrounding the Jumbo mine, five miles in width and seven miles in length, is all staked off as lode mining claims. About 300 of the locations have the 10-foot discovery shaft sunk on them in conformity with the state law.

The Loftus Bros., have refused several offers of \$100,000 cash for the Jumbo mine alone. Rube Jones, who operated the Gold Bog and the Mt. Ruben gold mine in Josephine county Oregon, after examining the Jumbo mine tendered a \$20,000 check as part payment while at the mine and \$80,000 additional to be paid soon on returning to Lakeview, the county seat, but the offer was flatly refused. Last October, J. W. Rogers and Torbert W. Sanford of the Oregon hotel, this city, spent two weeks prospecting and ex-

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A NEW PICTURE OF POPE PIUS X.

A burning question in France is that of the relations between church and state under the new law separating the Roman Catholic church and other religious bodies in that country from the state. This law goes into effect Dec. 9. The pope's encyclical on the subject is now under discussion and forms a matter of much international interest. The accompanying picture of the pope is from a recent photograph.



MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT.

Miss Maxine Elliott, who is talented as well as very beautiful, has a framed telegram hanging in her New York home. Before she had ever met Nat C. Goodwin, now her husband, the latter's manager suggested to him in a letter that Miss Elliott would make an excellent leading woman for his company. He telegraphed back, "All right, but is she not too tall?"