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OFFICIAL ANARCHY.

Free speech was first suppressed in Patterson. Then free assembly. Now freedom of the press is attacked.

Yesterday an editor was convicted of advocating "hostility to government" by criticizing the city's police administration. The alleged offense consisted in writing and publishing an editorial under the title of "Bimson the Boss Strike Breaker." In this article it was charged that the police force of Patterson, of which Bimson is chief, has raided the halls and broken up the meetings of men and women who had struck against the four-loom system that employers themselves admit is a grave abuse; that men and women and children have been clubbed and cuffed and man-handled; that such conduct on the part of the police was lawless and anarchistic.

In a word, the article was almost identical with the statement and argument with thousands of articles appearing in the press of the country—in fact, in practically every newspaper, except a few of reactionary tone, that has taken the pains to examine into the Patterson facts and to express an opinion thereon. Nevertheless, the editor was convicted and is liable to imprisonment for 15 years, or a fine of \$2000 or both.

The challenge to the press of the country is sufficiently plain. If it is a state prison offense to criticize a police administration, then there is scarce an editor that should not be wearing stripes. In the old clubbing days of New York, before Mayor Gaynor stopped the brutality, many publicly said that the clubbing was illegal. So far as there is record no police officer had the impudence to say to those whose heads were arbitrarily cracked: "If you kick or make a noise over the way you have been treated you'll go to Sing Sing." The police of Patterson do not deny that they have suppressed free speech and broken up peaceable meetings, and the eyesight of many thousands supports the accusation that they have wantonly attacked men for no offense. Yet on peril of the penitentiary no newspaper may lay the facts before the people.

The greatest blunder of Colonel Roosevelt when president was his attempt to revive the sedition law by ordering the prosecution of newspapers that had unjustly attacked him. He tried to make it appear that an attack on him was an attack on the government and therefore treasonable. It is to the lasting credit of the late Joseph Pulitzer and Delavan Smith of the Indianapolis News that they courageously took up the task of defending the liberty of the press. They succeeded in throttling the doctrine, which is subservient of free government, that an attack on a public officer is an attack on government.

The Patterson case re-raises in a state jurisdiction the same essential issue. In his speech

yesterday the district attorney declared that the attack on the police administration of Patterson was an attack on government because the police force is charged with the enforcement of law. By the same argument it is an attack on government to criticize any public officer, for every officer is charged with law enforcement duties.

It is to be hoped there is enough virtue left in the press and among the friends of free government to protect this Jersey editor in his constitutional rights. A poor man, he should not be asked to bear the sole expense of his defense. He should be furnished with competent counsel and a prompt appeal taken.

In the meantime it is proper to repeat one of the statements for which this Jersey editor has been convicted as a criminal—namely, that the anarchism of the worst kind is the anarchism of public officers who flagrantly violate the law by disregarding constitutional rights.—New York Globe.

REPUBLICAN PRODUCTS.

Uncle Joe Cannon, from his Danville retreat, sounds a loud timbrel over Egypt's dark sea. In the Saturday Evening Post lately he dissertates on the evils of progress. He draws a picture of past prosperity, attributes it all to the republican party, and insists that we should turn our backs on the future and continue to gaze gratefully on this portrait. He forgets that while we are descendants of the past we are also parents of the future. Tammany has ruled New York city for a century. During that time New York has become the second city of the world. According to Uncle Joe's philosophy, we should erect monuments to Richard Crocker, under whose reign New York made its most rapid strides. Mr. Cannon pays a deserved tribute to the pioneers of the West. How many of these pioneers have tasted the fruits of the prosperity Uncle Joe so eloquently pictures? Parkman, in his "Oregon Trail," describes an old Indian character: "The Hog" was his name. The old man was not a chief; he never had ambition enough to become one. He was not a warrior or a hunter, for he was too fat and lazy; but he was the richest man in the Indian village."

There is an awful similarity between this product of barbarism and some of the products of Uncle Joe's republicanism, though their names are not so aptly chosen. We should like to make a bet with Uncle Joe that if the good old pioneers were alive today they would be the very ones who would be found, not among the Old Guard, but foremost in the ranks of the reformers whose deeds their ghosts are called upon to execute. Some of their children are.—Collier's Weekly.

Improved plans for marketing the fruit crops of the principal northwestern districts have just been completed by the Northern Pacific Fruit Distributors association and are expected to be of benefit to the fruit growers throughout the Northwest group of states. Better arrangements for marketing have been lacking and it is thought the scheme just perfected will supply this need.

Homesteaders in Central Oregon are making good declares President Joseph Young of the Hill lines in Oregon, who lately accompanied Louis W. Hill, of the Great Northern, on an ex-

tended tour of the state. Crop conditions are said to be excellent, with prospects of a big yield. Development work of all kinds is going ahead well and new settlers are coming in from the East and establishing themselves.

Sensational disclosures are promised when the senatorial probe gets to working and brings to light past and present conditions in the coal mines of West Virginia. Particular attention will be paid to the drum-head military courts, before which a number of workmen were convicted and sent to the penitentiary for long terms. If a real investigation is held it may disclose that the very people who were elected to impartially enforce the law have been guilty of greater and more dangerous infractions than were the men they railroaded to the penitentiary.

The average earnings of laborers engaged in producing iron and steel are 22 and a third cents an hour. The laborers work 12 hours a day. This is a striking illustration of the vast benefits that accrue to the American workman from a high tariff.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen.

Black mare, weight about 800 pounds; white star on forehead; braided bar 4 on the shoulder. Had on colored tan halter. Reward. Sentinel, New Plymouth, Idaho.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Vale 0127 Burns 0642
Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Vale, Oregon
June 11, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that William A. Carter, of Owyhee, Oregon, who, on September 11, 1908, made Homestead application No. 0127 for SW 1/4 Section 4, Township 21 S., Range 46 E., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Vale, Oregon, on the 21st day of July, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses: William L. Glenn of Owyhee, Oregon; Oscar Selle of Owyhee, Oregon; John Glascock of Owyhee, Oregon; Thomas B. Ramsey of Owyhee, Oregon.

BRUCE R. KESTER, Register.

Serial No. 08988.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Boise, Idaho,
June 5, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that William Stockham, of Nyssa, Oregon, who, on May 2, 1910, made Homestead entry No. 08988 for N 1/4 Sec. 11 and N 1/4 Sec. 12, Township 6 North, Range 5 West, Boise Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before register and Receiver U. S. Land Office, at Boise, Idaho, on the 25th day of July, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses: Wallace Lynch of Nyssa, Oregon; Charles Fremont Smith, of Nyssa, Oregon; Fred Williams of Nyssa, Oregon; Lewis Orell of Nyssa, Oregon.

WILLIAM BALDERSTON, j12j10 Register.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Malheur.

In the matter of the Estate of James T. Hatfield, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by the above entitled court appointed Administrator, with the Will annexed, of the above entitled Estate, and letters of administration therein issued to him. All persons having claims against said estate must present them, with the proper vouchers, within six months from the date of this notice to said administrator at Nyssa, Malheur County, Oregon.

Done and dated at Nyssa, Oregon, this 4th day of June, A. D. 1913. EMANUEL I. HATFIELD, Administrator.

McCulloch & Eckhardt, Attorneys for Administrator. j12j10

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REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MALHEUR COUNTY BANK NO. 168.

at Nyssa, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business, June 4, 1913.

RESOURCES
Loans and discounts..... \$ 76,983.92
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured..... 84.98
Bonds and warrants..... 57.00
Banking house..... 6,046.57
Furniture and fixtures..... 3,616.12
Due from banks (not reserve banks)..... 311.75
Due from approved reserve banks..... 15,586.13
Checks and other cash items..... 184.30
Cash on hand..... 4,248.00

LIABILITIES
Capital stock paid in..... \$25,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid..... 6,899.29
Individual deposits subject to check..... 45,380.08
Time certificates of deposit..... 29,639.40
Reserve for taxes..... 100.00

TOTAL..... \$107,018.77

STATE OF OREGON

COUNTY OF MALHEUR

I, H. Wolf, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Correct—Attest: J. H. WOLF, Cashier.

GEORGE L. PHILLIPS, J. J. SARAZIN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of June, 1913.

P. J. PHILLIPS, Notary Public.

Serial No. 07846

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Boise, Idaho,
May 12, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that Charles W. Cowins, of Nyssa, Oregon, who, on November 27, 1909, made Homestead Entry No. 07846, for N 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 33, Township 7 North, Range 5 West, Boise Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three-Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before L. M. Lyon, United States Commissioner, at Payette, Idaho, on the 25th day of June, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses: Klaus Smith, William A. Inman, Orin L. Brown, Lewis Orrell, all of Nyssa, Oregon.

WILLIAM BALDERSTON, Register.

Serial No. 08988.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

United States Land Office,
Vale, Ore., April 29, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that Frank W. Murphy, of Vale, County of Malheur, State of Oregon, has filed in this office his application to enter under the provisions of 2307 of the R. S. U. S. the following described land, viz: Lot Five (5) of Section Thirty (30) Township Twenty (20) South of Range Forty-seven (47) East of Willamette Meridian, containing eleven and five-hundredths (11.05) acres.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the lands described, or desiring to object because of the mineral character of the land, or for any other reason, to the disposal to applicant, should file their affidavits of protest in this office on or before the 14th day of June, 1913. BRUCE R. KESTER, Register.

Serial No. 05595.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Boise, Idaho,
April 17, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that Justin S. Lageson, of Nyssa, Oregon, who, on March 2, 1909, made Homestead Entry No. 05595, for SW 1/4 Section 21, Township 7 North, Range 5 West, Boise Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Three-Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before L. M. Lyon, U. S. Commissioner, at Payette, Idaho, on the 26th day of June, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses: Clyde E. Hurd, of Fruitland, Idaho; Thomas F. Adams, of Fruitland, Idaho; William A. Inman, of Nyssa, Oregon; Charles W. White, of Fruitland, Idaho.

WILLIAM BALDERSTON, Register.

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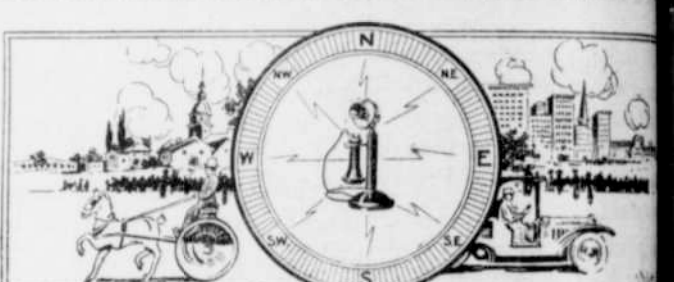
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