

# HIS PARDON RECORD GOOD

## Gov. Geer Compiles a List of Pardons Granted During His Term

COMPARES FAVORABLY WITH RECORDS OF HIS PREDECESSORS - EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY SO FAR EXERCISED IN TWENTY-FIVE CASES.

(From Saturday's Daily.) Governor Geer has completed the compilation of his report upon the pardons he has granted during his term of office; the commutations of sentence; remissions of fines and the restorations to citizenship. Notwithstanding the great number of petitions which have been presented to him and the influences which have been brought to bear, Governor Geer has made a pretty good record in this respect, compared to those of his predecessors, as shown in the statement below:

Of full pardons Governor Geer has only granted nineteen; commutations six; remission of fines, eight, and restorations to citizenship, twenty-five. The report is now ready for the printer. An abbreviated synopsis of the report, showing the name of the prisoner, the nature of the crime for which he was pardoned, date of his receipt at the prison, the term of his sentence, and date of pardon in the order recorded, follows:

**Full Pardons.**  
Baker County—Frank Shinn, March 6, 1901, 5 years, larceny, June 24, 1902; doubt of guilt, many citizens, trial jurors and committing magistrate.

Douglas—Wm. F. Beckdan, March 30, 1895, life, murder, September 3, 1902, age, infirmity, service in civil war, previous good character, sentencing judge, jurors and citizens recommended.

Linn—F. S. Ingram, March 22, 1892, life, murder, June 19, 1902; lost log in defense of guards at outbreak of Tracy and Merrill.

Malheur—C. C. Newman, October 12, 1900, one and one-half years, April 17, 1901; all trial jurors, sentencing judge and citizens.

Marion—Chas. A. Combs, February 15, 1895, 12 years, forgery and assault dangerous weapon; June 21, 1902; good conduct, district attorney and party assaulted recommended, mother takes to another state.

Multnomah—C. A. Brown and M. Brown, 1 year in jail, larceny, December, 1901, March 19, 1902; youth, exemplary conduct, recommendation of sentencing judge and prosecuting attorney.

Umatilla—Edwin L. Mims, August 24, 1900, 5 years, manslaughter, March 30, 1901; eight trial jurors, numerous citizens and delegation of representatives recommended.

Union—Geo. W. Bartness, October 15, 1898, 10 years, manslaughter, December 31, 1900; nine trial jurors and numerous citizens recommended; previous reputation good.

Harney—Robert Jordan, June 5, 1897, 7 years, larceny, September 27, 1901; served nearly all time prosecuting witness, district attorney, sentencing judge, ten jurors and numerous citizens recommended.

Lane—Wm. Brownlee, March 23, 1900, one year, larceny, February 5, 1901; served all but 20 days.

Multnomah—Harry Dowling, December 19, 1896, 7 years, larceny, April 1, 1901; served major part of sentence, attorney who prosecuted and five jurors recommended. Jerry Noonan, December 26, 1896, 7 years, larceny, April 1, 1901, same as last. Gustave Lagnay, March 21, 1896, 10 years, larceny, December 24, 1901; exemplary prisoner, valuable service as prison druggist, prison officials and others recommended. George M. Baxter, July 3, 1901; district attorney who prosecuted, his successor, his deputy, nine trial jurors and many reputable citizens recommended. Neil Campbell, October 6, 1896, 10 years, assault to rape, January 14, 1902; served time lacking one day without allowances. Louis Lavel, February 21, 1902, 2 years, burglary, October 8, 1902; sentencing judge, district attorney and citizens recommended. H. S. Warriner, March 1, 1902, 3 years, burglary, November 13, 1902; district attorney and reputable citizens recommended.

Union County—A. J. Gabhart, October 15, 1900, 1 year, larceny by baillee, August 24, 1901; served sentence except one day, strong petition.

Wasco—Allen Edwards, February 18, 1900, 1 year, obtaining money under false pretenses, January 19, 1901; served sentence lacking one day.

5 years; Wm. Merrill, assault and robbery, 3 years; Chas. Gingle, larceny, 5 years; Geo. Sully, larceny, 2 years; Edward Sully, larceny, 1 1/2 years; Chas. Albee, larceny, 3 years; Henry Schroder, forgery, 2 years.

Clatsop County—Albert Brannon, polygamy, 2 years.

Douglas County—Geo. W. Weaver, rape, 4 years; J. F. Rose, assault to rape, 2 years; Nick Jenkins, rape, 4 years; Alfred H. Hart, manslaughter, 1 year.

Harney County—John Lavery, assault with dangerous weapon, 2 years.

Josephine County—Wm. H. Eusted, larceny, 1 1/2 years; John Flester, larceny, 1 1/2 years.

Lane County—E. D. Horner, forgery, 6 years; Wm. H. Banta, larceny, 2 years.

Linn County—Thurston Pettyjohn, larceny, 1 year; Claude McHargue, forgery, 4 years; Frank E. Bodwell, larceny, 1 year.

Malheur County—Oscar Arnold, larceny, 1 1/2 years; E. Blaylock, larceny, 2 years.

Marion County—John Kelly, assault with dangerous weapon, 1 year.

Multnomah County—Neil Campbell, assault to rape, 10 years; F. T. Clark, forgery, 5 years; Chas. Clark, rape, 1 year.

Umatilla County—Wm. Hanna, buying stolen property, 3 years; Richard Stevens, larceny, 1 1/2 years; Arthur Hicks, malicious injury, 1 year.

Union County—Harry Tucker, burglary, 2 years.

Wallowa County—Benj. Ownbey, robbery, 7 years; A. J. Beckelheimer, larceny, 5 years; John Kincaid, assault and robbery, 4 years.

Wasco County—E. Simmons, assault to rob, 4 years.

Yamhill County—W. L. Holburn, larceny, 1 year.

It may be of interest to compare the number of pardons and commutations granted by Governor Geer with those of his two immediate predecessors. Those of Governor Geer for the past two years are given above, and the number by the others appear in the following:

Table with 3 columns: Pardons, Com'tns., Total. Rows for Governor Penney and Governor Lord.

Legal Blanks, Statesman Job Office.

# OUR PORTLAND NEWS LETTER

## Irrigation Congress and Bar Association to be Entertained

SOUTHERN PACIFIC SHOPS MAY BE CONSOLIDATED WITH O. R. & N. AT ALBINA—A GLIMPSE OF HOP INDUSTRY—THE NEW PORTLAND CHARTER.

PORTLAND, Nov. 15.—Plans are about completed for the entertainment this coming week of delegates and visitors to the Oregon Irrigation Association, which meets here Tuesday. Following the Irrigation Association the Oregon Livestock Association will meet, and later the Oregon Bar Association. The merchants and business men of the city have taken advantage of the opportunity offered to show off Portland to the numerous people who will come, and have raised \$1500 for entertainment purposes. Among the amusements offered the delegates will be free tickets to either of the theaters, free rides in an observation car about the city, an exhibition battery drill of the Armory, the services of the regimental band, and numerous other diversions. At the convention addresses will be delivered by Governor Geer, Representative Williamson, Mayor Williams, President Devora of the convention, F. E. Beach, Seneca Smith, James M. Moore, and others. The railroad has given reduced rates from all parts of the state, and all indications so far point to the fact that there will be no small crowd here during irrigation week. The hotels all report large engagements of rooms for the week, and there is hardly a doubt that all available accommodations will be taken early.

The entertainment committee of the convention has established a visitors' headquarters at the Chamber of Commerce, and every effort will be made to treat all who come in a most hospitable manner during their stay here.

There is some talk of the Southern Pacific car shops south of Sellwood being consolidated with the O. R. & N. car shops at Albina. Railroad officials say nothing definite on the matter, but recent events make things look as though this may take place. The removal of the shops from Sellwood would be quite a blow to that part of town, as there are more than 150 men employed there and the shops are the main support of most of the families about there. It would of course help Albina, where there are already 350 men employed in the shops. The removal would be in line with the policy of the Harriman system, which owns both plants, and which has been consolidating in like cases wherever practicable. It is not likely the Southern Pacific shops would be entirely abandoned, but the Albina shops have such superior facilities, especially in the line of locomotive work, that it will be a great advantage to do work in the latter place. The Southern Pacific recently had made plans for extensive buildings and works at Sellwood, but they recently have been cancelled, and this lends additional color to the rumor that much work will be taken away from there.

For the past few weeks there have been stored at different times in Portland warehouses the greater part of this season's hop crop, until a few days ago 20,000 bales, valued at nearly \$1,000,000, were stored in one warehouse near the river front, and any one passing within quite a distance of the building in which they were stored could smell the hop fragrance given out by them. Already something more than one-fourth of the whole Oregon crop, which is estimated at about 80,000 bales, has passed through Portland. To get such a large quantity of hops insured was no easy matter, on account of the fact that companies here make it a rule not to insure one class of goods to more than the value of \$500,000, and for quite a while there has been much more than this amount of hops in one bulk. The difficulty in insuring them was overcome, however, by reinsuring in other companies after one company had taken its full limit or risk.

As time approaches for the assembling of the Legislature, Portland people have many things to remind them of that proposed charter of which \$5 much has been heard for a long time, and which is supposed to be a panacea for the many evils and eye-sockets, such as bad streets, sidewalks, bridges, etc. Among other things that will be changed by the new charter is the power of different officials. The principal change will be in the office of the mayor. Heretofore his power has been limited and there have been many other officials and boards that have exercised almost as great, if not greater power. The great number of appointments of every mayor will have under the new charter is one feature. At present he appoints one police commissioner, one fire commissioner, two members of the board of public works, the superintendent of streets, harbormaster and health officers, over whom he has no authority, except the harbormaster, health officer and street superintendent. Under the new charter the mayor will preside at all meetings of boards and commissions, and will have authority, either directly or indirectly, to appoint nearly every employe in the city government. Among the direct appointments of the mayor will be an executive board of ten members, which will take the place of the present police commission, fire commission and board of public works. This executive board will have the appointing of the employes under these departments, or practically the appointment of all the employes of the city. Applicants, of course, must pass the civil service examination. Besides this, the mayor has the appointment of a park board of four members, a health board of three members, fire library board of six members, and a civil service commission of three members. By this it can easily be seen that the power lodged in the mayor is of no small consequence. In giving its reasons for opposing such unlimited power in the mayor, the charter commission which framed the proposed amendment said in a prelude to the charter:

"The concentration of administrative power in the mayor is now conceded to be the only proper method of obtaining efficient and responsible government for a city. As a necessary corollary to this proposition, the mayor must be invested with the power not only of appointment, but of removal of the heads of all departments and of members of all boards and commissions. Of course, this opens the door to much abuse of power and makes the majority a plum greedily coveted by the corrupt politician, but, on the other hand, it places one man squarely before the people as responsible for the good or bad government of the city, and in turn it makes the people responsible for mismanagement if they suffer it to continue more than two years. Though the danger to the city's best interests from this form of government is great, it is infinitely less than the system of government in practice in many cities. Where the functions of government are undertaken by independent commissions, deriving their authority from a Legislature that has but a small interest in the community for which it legislates, invested with powers of legislation and administration unchecked by any save their consensual figure-head in the municipal system, the people are bound to be dissatisfied, and the administration of the municipal government to be unsatisfactory, irresponsible and often tainted with fraud and corruption."

Mayor Williams has said recently that he has not yet asked any one to serve on any of the commissions or has not even broached the subject to any one, for the reason that the charter has not yet been passed upon by the Legislature, and any such action by him would be premature. However, he has made out a list and has the names of many individuals in mind.

As soon as the charter is adopted and before the civil service commission can pass upon the individuals the mayor will have the appointment of every employe in the city government. This is provided for in the charter, which gives the mayor such power in emergencies when boards are not prepared to make appointments. There will not be any changes. The mayor will simply appoint temporarily present employes in the various departments, who will hold the positions until such time as the mayor or boards wish a change.

HOLDING POTATOES.  
NORTH YAKIMA, Nov. 14.—There are thousands of tons of 1902 potatoes stored away in the Yakima valley awaiting a rise in price. At present from \$7 to \$10 a ton being paid, and no market as yet figured. The Yakima product is of good quality this year, but the acreage planted and the big crop harvested makes them a glut on the market. The growers expect a considerable rise before the winter is half over.

SALEM'S BUSIEST STORE  
HOLVERSON'S  
RAIN COATS  
And Rainy Day Skirts. You should see the line; all styles and prices. This Garment Department of our's is the busiest place in town. Must be because we give better values than other stores. Our line of Rain Coats is very complete. The prices range all the way from \$5.00 to \$18.00 Garment  
Our Great Linen Sale Commences Monday  
Hosiery Underwear Comforts Corsets Blankets  
Holverson's SALEM, ORE. AT THE OLD WHITE CORNER.

power in the mayor is now conceded to be the only proper method of obtaining efficient and responsible government for a city. As a necessary corollary to this proposition, the mayor must be invested with the power not only of appointment, but of removal of the heads of all departments and of members of all boards and commissions.

## EDITORIALS OF PEOPLE

### General Odell Scores Washington Correspondent on Arid Land Question

SAYS HE DOES NOT KNOW WHAT HE IS WRITING ABOUT—ARID LAND 'WORTHLESS' WITHOUT IRRIGATION AND SHOULD BE IMPROVED.

(From Sunday's Daily.) Editor Statesman:

The Washington correspondent, through the Oregon news bureau, under date of November 14th, indicated that there had been, and is delays in the matter of confirming contracts for the reclamation of arid lands under the Carey Act. Also, that action on the part of the Government is being delayed, by reason of opposing influences.

Without any direct interest, pro or con, I look upon the proceedings as child's play and foolish. No one at all familiar with the arid lands of Eastern and Southeastern Oregon but knows full well that there are vast stretches of arid lands that are of no value whatever, except through the possibility of irrigating the same.

Individual enterprise, co-operating with the Government cannot, within the next ten years, reclaim all the lands that may be reclaimed as proper appliances and persistent effort. On the head waters of south Crooked river there are thousands of acres that can be reclaimed and made exceedingly valuable by irrigation. The question of how, and the probable expense is too great for private enterprise, and the same is true to the west of Steins Mountain, and south of Harney lake. Vast stretches of natural, fertile lands extending from Harney lake almost to the southern boundary of the state would be, if irrigated, the most valuable lands in Southeastern Oregon.

Large areas are also awaiting the coming of capital and enterprise in Klamath county. No more productive lands are to be found in all the Eastern country than these lands properly irrigated. So it seems to me that private enterprise, as well as the Government, ought to be encouraged to develop these vast areas, and make it as productive as possible. These tracts are perhaps the largest in body, but through Lake, Malheur and Baker, and, in fact, every county east of the Cascade Mountains can be reached by a practical system of irrigation, successfully and persistently employed.

In view of these facts it seems to me to be child's play for any party or parties in high position, or humble, to be interposing objections to these arid lands. The coming population of the world, the future of Oregon; the hope of the rising generation can be greatly benefited, on the one hand, or marred, on

the other, by the "dog in the manger policy." No individual who can buy a 50 cent pig, feed it and care for it until it is worth \$25 or \$30, that is not readily entitled to all the profits accruing, and the same is true of any individual who will take a \$2.50 calf, and in time, make it worth \$50 or \$40. He is a benefactor, and deserves encouragement, and all of the profits of his labor. The man who sits on a good box, whittles and desecrates the progress of the age, has no part or lot in life's great work.

In the world's progress the man that is up and doing must provide the food and raiment for the world, and by taxation, support our prisons, insane asylums and poor houses. Without desecrating the necessity, and the bounden duties of every good citizen to contribute his share of the maintenance of the deserving poor and helpless, I would therefore respectfully enter my protest against any impediments being thrown in the way of developing this North West, as it can and will be in the not dim and distant future. W. H. ODELL, Salem, Oregon, Nov. 15, 1902.

### MORMONS REACHING OUT.

ASTORIA, Nov. 14.—The Mormon company that made so much money in the mines at Baker City is now extending its operations to the lumbering business, and is interested in a big plant at Rainier, a town on the Astoria & Columbia River Railroad, a short distance west of Rainier. The mill property there was owned by C. E. Runyon, of this city, who sold out to the Mormons for more than \$50,000, it is said. It is understood to be the intention of the company to expand about \$100,000 in putting in its mill, and to conduct operations on an extensive scale.

There has been a wonderful growth of lumbering along the Lower Columbia since the building of the railroad. From Rainier west several small towns have sprung up, and mills are now running at many points. Logging is also being extensively engaged in, and a small army of men is at work in the forests. Rainier and Clatskanie are both flourishing towns, and Westport, Runyon and other places are rapidly coming up.

### "NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS."

The Oregon Fire Relief Association has been a success ever since it began business in January, 1902, and is now growing faster than ever before. Its annual report of December 31, 1901, shows a net gain in amount of insurance in force of \$2,523,787, which is 54 per cent more than the net gain of any previous year. It paid 135 losses during the year amounting to \$23,690. It is strictly a mutual institution which furnishes the best of

Fire Insurance at Cost. For further particulars, address A. C. Chandler, secretary, McMinnville, Oregon, or if you reside in Marion county, call on or address H. A. Johnson, (agent) Salem, Oregon. PENNYPACKER'S PLURALITY. HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 14.—Official returns of the recent election compiled at the State Department show that Pennypacker, Republican, had a plurality over Pattison, Democrat, of 158,119.