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STANDING FIRMLY BY PINCHOT

Roosevelt Today Accepted Pinchot's Invitation to Deliver an Address Before National Conservation Convention.

CONFERS UNTIL MIDNIGHT

Roosevelt Disappointed Because President Taft Did Not Send an Emissary to Meet Him in Italy and "Present His Side of the Case"—Looks Like Teddy Has Assumed Office of Dictator, and Wants to Boss His Successor.

(By a Staff Correspondent of the United Press.)

Porto Maurizio, Italy, April 12.—Theodore Roosevelt today accepted Gifford Pinchot's invitation to deliver an address before the National Conservation Convention upon his return to America. The significance of the acceptance is apparent.

The conservation meeting at which the former president will speak will probably be held in Kansas City early in September.

Conservation is one of the pet resources of the former president. Gifford Pinchot is his right bower in this work.

Pinchot and Secretary of the Interior Richard A. Ballinger ran afoul of one another on questions of conservation. President Taft supported Ballinger and called for Pinchot's resignation.

Roosevelt heard Pinchot's side of the controversy and accepted his statements as true without waiting to hear from the other side. This is an indication that all his sympathies are with Pinchot. It is daily becoming more apparent that Roosevelt is going to learn other phases of the American political situation before he returns home. The report that Francis J. Heney, government prosecutor, and Seth Bullock, federal official and his intimate friend, are to meet him in Europe bears out this conclusion.

It is also evident that Roosevelt is disappointed that Taft did not send an emissary to Italy to give the administration's side of the controversy although he has not said any thing.

The acceptance of Pinchot's invitation is regarded here as indicating that Roosevelt still loves a fight. Had he wished to have avoided controversy it is believed he would have refused the invitation.

Pinchot was in conference yesterday until midnight with Roosevelt. When he left the Carow villa and returned to his hotel, Pinchot wore a broad smile. At 8 o'clock this morning he returned to the villa and later departed with Roosevelt for a long walk. As he left Pinchot's voice had a significant ring when he said: "This is certainly like old times. My walks with Colonel Roosevelt reminds me of strolls we used to take in Washington."

WRECKED THE NEWSPAPER MACHINERY

Juneau, Alaska, April 12.—Unknown persons entered the Daily Record office early yesterday morning and wrecked the plant. The United States marshal's office believes it has information today which will lead to the arrest of the miscreants.

Sledge hammers were used on the

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one linotype machine, completely wrecking it. The newspaper press and job presses were also badly damaged and type cases were dumped on the floors and several forms "piled." The wreckers were frightened away before finishing the job.

The paper will be issued today on a small press. A. R. O'Brien, the editor, is on the steamer Cottage City, enroute to Seattle.

Touched Wire Himself.

Bellingham, Wash., April 12.—Touching the same wire from which he was warning others, Oscar Brown, of this city, is dead today of electrocution. Brown was killed at the Nooksack power plant.

He was set to watch a transformer to prevent anyone going near it. He was there but a few minutes when Frank Lockwood, another employe, turned to speak to him and found him prostrate on the floor. He was dead. The superintendent was engaged in what is technically known as "drying out" a transformer.

BAWDY HOUSES MUST GO

SUPREME COURT HOLDS THAT "COMMON FAME" IS GOOL ENOUGH EVIDENCE IN CASES OF THIS CLASS, AND SUSTAINS THE LOWER COURT.

Declaring that "whatever the rule may be in other jurisdictions, it is settled in this state that when a section is amended, 'so as to read as follows,' and the latter law sets forth changes contemplated, the parts of the old section that are incorporated in the new are not repealed and re-enacted, but are to be considered a portion of the original, unless there is a clear declaration to the contrary, in the absence of which, it is only the additions made to the original section that are to be regarded as a new enactment," the supreme court today sustained the decision of the circuit court of Marion county in the case of the State of Oregon against Hattie McGinnis.

History of the Case.

Hattie McGinnis, together with Dollie Richte, Rose Leland, Julia Downing and Emma Thomas, as the result of a reform crusade waged in the city, were indicted by the grand jury of the county, charged with maintaining and conducting bawdy houses. The case was tried in the circuit court and the trial jury returned a verdict of guilty against all of the defendants. The attorneys of the defendants, Carson & Brown and Kaiser & Pogue, prosecuted an appeal from the judgment of the inferior court to the supreme court of the state, and the lead to the present article is a part of the decision rendered by that court this morning.

Points Involved.

The main contention raised by the defense in the case was that the inferior court erred in the admission of evidence of "common fame," for the purpose of proving the character of the house conducted by the women and also as to the title of the houses. The original law on the subject of bawdy houses had been amended, and it was contended by the counsel for the defendants that this amendment, not alone repealed the provisions of the old law, but that it also repealed a rule of evidence applicable to it; and which provided that the reputation of a bawdy house might be proved by "common fame" evidence.

Applies to Persons or Things.

In the discussion of this question the superior court has the following to say: "As the original section of the act remained in force, notwithstanding the amendment added other clauses, 'common fame,' which serves to establish the character of either a person or a thing, was competent evidence as to whether or not the house in question was habitually used for the purpose of prostitution."

And discussing the contention of the counsel for the defendant this class of evidence could not be invoked for the purpose of proving possession or title to property the court says: "Our statute does not limit 'common fame' to the evil behavior pre-

SOCIALIST MAYOR IS UNAFRAID

Faces His Duties With Confidence that He Can Apply His Theories to Win the Admiration and Respect of the World

CUTS OUT THE MIDDLEMEN

Says Monopoly Is Here Whether We Like It or Not—"The Trouble Is the Man Who Owns the Tool Does Not Use It, and the Man Who Uses the Tool Doesn't Own It—So We Must Have Public Monopoly Instead of Private Monopoly."

Milwaukee, Wis., April 12.—Emil Seidel, patternmaker, and Socialist mayor-elect of Milwaukee, has unique views that will set the professional politicians by the ears, when he assumes control of the affairs of Wisconsin's metropolis.

Notwithstanding that he is today the idol and hope of all American Socialists, the little man is undismayed by the responsibilities which confront him. He feels the power of a deep conviction, and, despite his modest bearing, believes he can so construct and apply his theories as to compel the respect and admiration of the unbelieving.

"Monopoly, as it exists today," he said, "is as crushing as the land feudalism of the middle ages—only more so."

Overlords of Today.

"The overlords of the middle ages gave his subjects a bit of land for their own use. The industrial overlords of today doesn't allow his workmen to own his own tools, and appropriates the profits of his labor, after paying him a wage for his labor. So the situation has become just this: The owner does not use the tool, and the user does not own the tool. Now we Socialists believe that the tool and its profit must be returned to the user. The way, we think, is clear."

"Monopoly is here, whether we like it or not. We can't divide up the tool piece by piece without destroying it. So we insist on public monopoly of it instead of private monopoly and will begin with those monopolies that oppress us the most."

Cuts Out Middlemen.

"If the city takes the part of the middle man in slaughtering its meat this big profit will be clipped from the present prohibitive prices. It is the same way with tea and other necessities, when we die."

"We don't raise campaign money, through the corporations. We take up a collection after a mass meeting and here in Milwaukee we were the only body of men who could go away from a meeting, even if it were held in a saloon, without taking a drink."

"Then there isn't the job-seeking with us. During the five years I've been an alderman not one comrad has asked me for anything, and they will not now. We Socialists are after something better than jobs."

BOARDERS THREATEN TO STRIKE

Spokane, Wash., April 12.—Unless they receive a satisfactory reply to their ultimatum, demanding more

valuing in a bawdy house, and such phrase may be well employed to establish other averments of the indictments with respect to the ownership of property.

While counsel for the defendants would not state positively that they would file a petition for rehearing, it was indicated that such a course might be taken.

better and cheaper food today, 120 boarders at the boys' dormitory at the Washington state college, at Pullman, will probably go on strike this afternoon.

Ferry Hall is the home of more than 200 male students. They board in the dining hall, operated on the cooperative plan. The number has gradually dwindled until there were only 120 left to sign the ultimatum yesterday. The substance of their letter follows:

"Resolved, That we, the undersigned, demand a better grade and greater variety of table fare; that kitchen help and conditions be changed to eliminate present waste, and that a monthly itemized statement be published, and be it further

"Resolved, That definite action be taken in this matter before the adjournment of this meeting of the board of regents, in failure of which, we, the undersigned, will sever our connection with the college dining hall."

VYSTROEM WANTS HIS SKELETON

INSTITUTE BOUGHT IT, AND WHEN VYSTROEM HAD TWO TEETH PULLED HE HAD TO PAY DAMAGES FOR REMOVING THEM FROM "THE INSTITUTE'S SKELETON."

Stockholm, April 12.—Albert Vystroem, who accepted a fee several years ago from the Royal Swedish Anatomical Institute for possession of his skeleton after his death, and subsequently met with a re-wal when he sought to be himself back, appealed today from the decision of the lower courts, holding that the purchaser has a right to his framework, which it need not relinquish unless he chooses.

Vystroem was destitute when he made the sale to the institute, but has since come into a fortune. He argues that the agreement is of a nature to put a premium on murder, in case the purchaser should become impatient to take possession and that, as such, it is contrary to public policy. The institute's management maintains that there are peculiarities in Vystroem's construction which it desires, in due season, to investigate

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SALEM WILL PREPARE LUMBERMENS ASSOCIATION RECEPTION AND EXCURSION

For the first time in the history of the city Salem will entertain the Washington and Oregon Lumberman's association, which is to hold its regular meeting here on Saturday at 10 a. m., April 16th. The meetings will be held at the Board of Trade rooms and at 12:30 there will be an excursion over the Salem, Falls City and Western railroad.

FOUND NO RECORDS OF COOK'S

Fairbanks Party Reaches Summit of Mt. McKinley, But Found No Record Left by Cook or Any One Else.

ONE PEAK WAS BARE ROCKS

The Other Round and Covered With Snow—Party Placed American Flag on the Bare Peak in a Monument of Stones—It Took a Month of Hard Work to Make the Trip From the Base of the Mountain to the Summit—Highest Peak in America.

[UNITED PRESS LEASED WIRE.]
Seward, Alaska, April 12.—A party of ten men from Fairbanks who left there last fall to climb Mount McKinley and recover the records claimed to have been left on the summit by Dr. Cook, is reported 20 miles from Seward, and will reach here tonight. A message states that the party was unsuccessful, but fails to state whether they didn't succeed in reaching the summit, or didn't recover the records.

This Story Is Plain.

Fairbanks, Alaska, April 12.—The top of Mt. McKinley was reached April 3 by the Fairbanks expedition. No trace of its alleged records of Dr. Cook were found at the summit, according to Thomas Lloyd, the leader of the expedition, who reached Fairbanks last night.

It took a month to reach the highest peak of the mountain from its base.

Lloyd's companions on the perilous ascent were W. R. Taylor, Charles McGonnigle and Dan Patterson. There were six other men in the party, but they were left in charge of the four camps which were established on the way toward the top of the great peak.

According to Lloyd no trouble was experienced in making the ascent for

the first 12,000 feet. The next 4000 feet, however, were covered only after steps had been hewn out of a solid sheet of ice. The final dash was made by the four men from the last camp, which had been established at the 16,000-foot level.

Lloyd said the mountain top is made up of two wind-swept peaks of equal height.

One peak is rounded and snow covered; the other is a pile of sharp rocks and bare.

The climbers placed the American flag on the latter peak in a monument of stones gathered from the summit.

Mount McKinley is the highest mountain thus far discovered on the North American continent.

PARTY OF TURNERITES IN ALBERTA COUNTRY

A party of Turner citizens, composed of Ed. Martin, Silas Reed, Albert McKay, Cash Cornelius, Martin Nicely and several others, are in the Alberta country, and, after examination, if the country looks good to them, will go there to locate.

SUSTAINS ACTION OF THE BOARD

SUPREME COURT SAYS STATE BOARD OF FISH COMMISSIONERS HAD AUTHORITY TO CLOSE WILLAMETTE AND CLACKAMAS TO SALMON FISHING.

In a decision rendered this morning in the case of the Portland Fish Company against Governor F. W. Benson and others constituting the State Board of Fish Commissioners, the supreme court sustained the action of the board in the issuance of an order closing the Willamette and Clackamas rivers to salmon fishing from March 1, 1910, to May 1, 1910, and thereby made the legislation on the subject of salmon fishing in the Columbia river and its tributaries in the states of Oregon and Washington of a uniform character.

Board Had Authority.

Prior to the last session of the legislature the fish commissions of the two states held a conference, and at it they agreed that laws should be adopted by the two states closing the Columbia river and its tributaries to salmon fishing from March 1, 1910 to May 1 of each year. The Washington legislature enacted such a law, but when the Oregon legislature enacted a law on the subject the word "tributaries" was inadvertently left out, and this left the Willamette and Clackamas rivers open to fishing.

It became evident to the board of fish commissioners that unless these streams were closed just the same as the Columbia, that the fishermen would swarm from it over to them, and it was also feared that the Washington people would accuse the people of Oregon of bad faith, and decline to enforce the law passed on the subject, and that some action must be taken.

Relying on the old statute for its authority, the board issued an order making the season for salmon fishing the same on the Willamette and Clackamas as the Columbia, and an action was then commenced by the Portland Fish Company for the purpose of testing the law, and the supreme court this morning ruled against all questions raised by the company, and upheld the law.

MRS. JOHN GANTENBEIN DIED THIS MORNING

Mrs. Mamie Gantenbein, wife of John Gantenbein, an employe of the Standard Liquor Company, died this morning at 7:30 after an illness of but five days, from blood poisoning. She was born in Salem, and was 24 years old April 6, and her maiden name was Mamie Folks. She leaves a son aged 14 years, and a mother, brother and sister, all residing in Salem. The funeral will be conducted Thursday at 2 p. m., from the Clough undertaking parlor, Rev. P. S. Knight conducting the services. Burial in the Odd Fellows cemetery. Mrs. Gantenbein was beloved by all who knew her, and leaves, besides her bereaved family, a large circle of friends to mourn her untimely death.

DIED.

HARPOOL.—At the Salem hospital, Sunday, April 10, 1910, Norman Harpool, aged 60 years. The deceased was an old resident of Marion county, and, previous to his last illness, had been an inmate of the county poor farm for some time.

WISCONSIN SENATOR IS BITTER

LaFollette Makes Fierce Attack on President Taft's Railroad Bill and Roasts Attorney-General Wickersham.

"A RAID ON PUBLIC RIGHTS"

He Calls It, "And the Boldest Raid in the Form of Legislation the High-binders of Big Business Ever Succeeded in Forcing on the Consideration of Congress"—Says "Wickersham Was Attorney for Financial Interests."

[UNITED PRESS LEASED WIRE.]

Washington, April 12.—Senator LaFollette today, in a scorching speech in the senate, denounced the Taft administration and charged bad faith in the preparation of the railroad regulation bill. He declared that Attorney-General Wickersham in abandoning the prosecution of the great railroad merger in New England had betrayed the public.

Speaking on the president's railroad bill, LaFollette said: "The bill is the boldest raid upon public right in the form of legislation on this subject, the high-binders of big business ever succeeded in forcing upon the serious consideration of congress."

"Never before has any one undertaken seriously to ask congress for a charter for monopolization and oppression of the country's commerce, such as is carried in the devious language and in the hidden purpose of this measure."

"Yet if we pause to inquire, if we are not convinced beforehand that we should vote for this legislation without investigating the conditions with which it deals without even being informed of the reasons that controlled in framing it, we are accused of giving aid and comfort to the enemy, denounced as traitors to the republican party and threatened with the administration's displeasure."

"Men who grow gray fighting battles for the republican party are not obliged to have their republicanism certified by an attorney-general who until recently was known as an attorney for 'big business' and 'financial interests' in New York."

In view of the large and extensive power which the bill conferred on the attorney-general, LaFollette continued, it is desirable to consider what construction might be placed by him on the sections allowing the railroads to acquire the stocks of other roads and form combinations. To illustrate what might be expected LaFollette called attention to the history of the New York, New Haven & Hartford suit, brought in New England in 1908.

The suit was brought to end a merger in which the New Haven road sought to acquire other New England roads, principally in Massachusetts, but having lines in other states. Under Roosevelt's administration, LaFollette said, the suit had been vigorously prosecuted. As soon as Wickersham came in with the Taft administration, however there was a change, he declared.

Wickersham after considering the case, dismissed it. The dismissal, LaFollette declared, was on the ground that Massachusetts had passed a law permitting mergers, and Massachusetts was the state principally affected.

LaFollette contended that shippers throughout the country were affected because they have to pay freight rates on Massachusetts made goods.



—Fox in Chicago Evening Post.