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CHAS. L. SPRINGER, Editor and Publisher.

WASTE ON THE FARM.

It would be well for the country if several millions of our fellow citizens could see the economic situation as clearly and appreciate it as sanely as does George T. Powell, who declares that "the most urgent problem before our Nation today is not the tariff but the preparation of the great wastefulness in agricultural methods that occurs everywhere in the United States, and the dissemination of scientific information that shall lead to soil restoration and improvement." The proposition is irrefutable, says the New York Sun.

Responsible authorities have estimated the amount of the food bill of the American people at a little more than \$12,000,000,000 a year. That both the first cost and the cost of production of the articles on the list could be and should be materially reduced there can be no question. As the Sun has asseverated and as Mr. Powell declares, very few of our farmers have even a vague notion of the cost of their products. The makers of farm implements, of clothing, hats, shoes furniture and other articles that farmers buy, know to the fraction of a cent the cost of their merchandise. There are and there can be no wasteful or hazardous methods in manufacturing or in the commercial business. The inevitable penalty of indifference to cost in those lines is failure. Except in rare instances no other methods are followed on the farm. In that industry it is not the producer upon whom the penalty falls. The consumer pays for the waste indifference and ignorance of the producer.

Because of sundry legends handed down from generation to generation there is a general belief that a farmer's life is of arduous and poorly requited toil. Much of that talk is utter nonsense. The average farmer works no harder today than the average man in any other line of industry. His reward is determined chiefly by the intelligence which he applies to his operations.

ANOTHER UNCLE SAM.

One more great, free, self-governing unit in the British Empire has sprung, full-fashioned, into being. It is the Union of South Africa, and is made up of the four colonies of Transvaal, Orange River, Natal and Cape Colony. This large area and population will rank with the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand, as a

integral self-governing community inside the empire. Out of the black waste of the English-Boer War a nation has got itself born.

At Bloemfontein the South African National Convention signed the draft-amended constitution on May 11, which, after a little further detail, projects the united community into being. At the imperial conference of 1911, South Africa will come to the Old King's presence as a new national unit, "in the Hall of Our Thousand Years—in the Hall of the Five Free Nations that are peers among their peers."

The new constitution for the four states—now to become provinces—provides for a Governor-General, with an Executive Council, a Senate of 32 elected members and 8 nominated members, and an Assembly of 121 members, elected by the four provinces in proportion to their white population.

Proportional representation (that is, representation of the minority in each district) is granted in elections to the Senate, but not in those to the House of Assembly.

The laws of the new union will be made in Cape Town; its administration will be conducted in Pretoria. To the Cape Town Legislature will come 51 Assemblymen from Cape Colony, 36 from Transvaal, 17 from Orange River Colony, and 17 from Natal.

The problem of Kaffirs and colored people is evaded in the constitution.—Collier's for June 12.

HIGH COST OF LIVING.

The advice to family men to get a piece of land and from it raise such stuff as will lessen the cost of living, is good, indeed, and should be a general sentiment on that. In such work men will find not only profit but pleasure and health as well.

But to those who are devoting their energies to farming for a living, particularly in the nearby farming districts—how about them? Some of those who devote all their time and energy to the production of some specialty undoubtedly make money, but do all of them, even those reasonably near a good market, realize what they should from their products?

There is a great lack in this state in the method of distribution, and by this we do not mean railway transportation alone. Men who run logging camps complain that they have much trouble, oftentimes find it impossible, to get vegetable supplies even in sections where there is a great deal of farming being done. On the other hand, farmers within twenty or thirty miles of Portland complain that they find it impossible to dispose of much of their fruit and vegetables and at a living price. On the other hand, those who have to pay for fruit and vegetables are forced to pay prices which seem exorbitant in a country where they are so easily and therefore should be so cheaply grown. The method of distribution does not seem to be beyond criticism, but the cost of getting the article from the producer to the consumer is entirely too great. There are too many middle men, each absorbing considerable profit, so that by the time the product reaches the consumer's table it really costs him much more than he should be called upon to pay.

We do not know of any subject more worthy of careful study than this. It is easy to raise farm and garden produce here. But if many raisers complain

they can get no market, if some consumers complain they can get no supplies, if the consumers in the city feel they are being robbed by the prices charged, we are surely getting on the verge of a question of fundamental moment to all the people of this section of the state. It is a question, too, that deserves study because it ought to be settled on a better basis. The poor consumer is being plucked on every side and for everything that he is forced to use in his household. It is rapidly reaching a stage where even a plain living is costing him more than he can afford to spend.

To a degree this is due to the combination which arbitrarily fix prices without reference to cost of production or reasonable profits. We propose to go into this matter and see what can be made of it.—Telegram.

Best Water System Known

The Corvallis Water Commission has always taken a keen interest in everything having a tendency to better the service and give the people the best and purest water on the coast. They have carefully handled the funds entrusted to their keeping and the citizens have been pleased with the result. Owing to the rapid growth and development of the city mains have been extended, new additions added to the town and it now becomes necessary to increase the water supply. The Commission have wisely acted along this line and work commenced this morning on an additional reservoir to hold 500,000 gallons of water. Work will be pushed as rapidly as possible so as to complete the job while good weather lasts. Extensive improvements are also being made at the intake in the mountain which will require about four weeks more time and when all is completed we will be the best watered town on the coast and the envy of our more unfortunate neighbors who have had so much trouble and expense along this line.

Booster Meeting Tomorrow Night

All subscribers to the booster fund are urgently requested to meet at the Commercial Club rooms Wednesday evening, June 30, at eight o'clock for the purpose of discussing the proposed advertising proposition which the publicity committee has under consideration.

W. B. Wells, the general agent of the advertising department of the Harman lines Home-seekers' Bureau, will be present at this meeting and will explain in detail the plan which has been presented.

As this is a matter in which every subscriber is personally interested, it is hoped that all will be present.

Resolutions of Respect.

Whereas our highly esteemed associate, Mrs. F. L. Miller, has been removed from our midst, and

Whereas we feel keenly her loss as an indefatigable worker in the upbuilding of our church and our choir, of which she was so long a helpful, cheerful member, and

Whereas we wish to express to the bereft husband and family assurance of our sincere sympathy in this hour of trial; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of the choir of the Presbyterian Church of Corvallis hereby extend to the sorrowing ones our heartfelt regret and sympathy and an expression of our deep appreciation of the efficient services of the departed as a tireless, willing associate in our work, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mr. Miller and also a copy be furnished the several papers for publication.

Respectfully submitted, C. E. Bradley, Mrs. Ella Taylor, Essie Bell.

Real Estate Transfers

A. L. Richardson to R. P. Killebrew & Wf. 40 acres near Blodgett \$10.00
C. H. Decker & Wf. to P. G. Decker, undivided 1-2 of 40 acres near Monroe \$10.00

Martha J. Ewing to Joel & A. A. Friend, SI-2 of Lot 71 Bl. 20 Philomath \$1000.

A. E. Bell to Leon Stahl, 18 acres near Corvallis \$10.00

Wm. Knotts to John W. Simpson, 20 acres North of Corvallis \$10.00

D. B. Farley to Freeman S. C. Willson, 11.197 acres near Monroe \$100.00

Daily Gazette 50 cents a month.

Cherry Fair At Salem

Numerous parades will be a feature of the Fourth Annual Oregon Cherry Fair and Carnival, to be held in Salem, July 8, 9 and 10. The first parade will be at 10 A. M. on July 8, the opening day, and will be a formal procession in honor of his majesty, King Lambert, who will be impersonated by Judge Galloway. Gorgeously attired heralds, and all the pomp and circumstance of a European court, will attend this initial parade.

Automobile and industrial parades will follow during the three days' fair and on Saturday evening the carnival will close with a comic parade that is expected to be the most elaborate ever seen in the Capital City. This will be a masked parade. On Friday evening, the second day of the fair, there will be water sports and a brilliant parade on the Willamette River, in which canoes and launches, illuminated with fireworks and gaily decorated, will take part. Balloon races and ascensions and numerous other carnival features will be seen during the fair.

The general cherry fair committee, which has the fair in charge, has announced that premiums will be given to the value of about \$1000.

A special sterling silver cup, valued at \$150, and donated by Marion County, will be given for the best display of cherries, commercial pack, by any country, association or grower, to consist of not less than three varieties and not less than 30 ten pound boxes. This cup must be won three times by the same county, association or grower before becoming the property of the winner. Yamhill County won this cup last year. Marion County is barred from competition for this cup.

The second prize for a county exhibit is a silver cup valued at \$30. The third prize for a county exhibit is a \$20 cup, and the fourth prize, \$10.

Superintendents Are In Session

The third annual convention of County School Superintendents convened in the office of State Superintendent Ackerman Monday morning, and will be in session today. Twenty-five subjects of greater or less importance to the conduct of the public schools of the state are up for discussion, and it is expected that at least 28 of the 34 County Superintendents of the state will be in attendance. The visitors will be entertained with an automobile ride in and about the city this evening by the Salem Board of Trade, and they expect to finish their work in time to attend the reception in their honor at Albany tonight, where the State Teachers' Association is in session.

OAC Students Take Long Tramp

A Monday's special from Burns, Oregon says that Frank Gowan and Frank Thompson, two Harney County students of Oregon Agricultural College arrived home Friday afternoon after walking the entire distance as a matter of pleasure and physical exercise. They left Corvallis on the morning of June 16 and arrived in Burns at 4 o'clock P. M. June 25. They came by Lebanon and the Sweet Home route and had nice weather all the way.

Mr. Gowan is a son of ex-Senator A. W. Gowan and Mr. Thompson is a son of Grant Thompson, a prominent farmer and stockman. Thompson won a cup while at school in a wrestling match with an Albany team.

Mass Meeting At Courthouse

There will be a general mass meeting at the courthouse tonight to discuss the park curbing, it being the desire of the city council to secure as unanimous an expression of public opinion on this subject as can be obtained before taking any definite action.

This is a meeting for everybody and it is hoped that there will be a large attendance of property owners and that all who are interested will state their views either for or against the wide curbing, or to settle upon some width that will be satisfactory to the majority.

Let everybody turn out tonight and say what they think about the matter.

Good Bill At Palace

The opening vaudeville bill at The Palace Theater last night was a good one. The moving pictures are excellent, the singing of Miss Lulu Spangler is up to the high standard always maintained by that lady, and the vaudeville artists are top-notchers. The sketch put on last night, entitled "The Hired Man," was very funny and abounded with good jokes and singing. Large crowds greeted the bill last night and all were very well pleased.

Daily Gazette 50 cents per month.

NOVELTY IN PAROLES

What Kansas Penitentiary Prisoners Must Do to Get Out.

AGREE TO ATTEND CHURCH.

Also Prayer Meeting and Sunday School Once Each Week—Requirement the Idea of Governor Stubbs. Change in Tone of Appeals From Convicts.

Governor Stubbs of Kansas has established a new requirement in the paroling and pardoning of prisoners in the state penitentiary. Hereafter when a convict is liberated on parole or by absolute pardon he must stipulate in writing that he will regularly attend church, Sunday school and prayer meeting once each week. If the prisoner is pardoned the governor will have no recourse if the agreement is violated, but a paroled prisoner could be returned to the penitentiary.

The parole law of Kansas provides that a convict must agree to keep away from bad associates, seek employment and lead a moral life.

"I have added church going and Sunday school service to the list," Governor Stubbs said, "because it is the kind of influence which ought to surround every man or woman who comes out of a state penitentiary. I shall insist upon this agreement from every prisoner paroled, no matter how exemplary has been his conduct in the penitentiary."

Governor Stubbs does not believe much in the innocence of men or women who get into the penitentiaries of the country. He entertains high opinions of courts and juries that try and convict them, and he does not believe a governor should set aside their judgments.

The governor's attitude has become known in the state penitentiary, and the letters which are being received at the executive office in Topeka from convicts are of a different tenor from those that came during the late Hoch administration. Governor Stubbs must also be convinced that a man is penitent before he will grant a parole or pardon, even if the judge, the jury and the prosecuting attorney who convicted him petition for the man's release. He says penitence is one of the world's greatest virtues.

In the Kansas institution, where more than 1,000 prisoners are incarcerated, he says there are many who are contrite and penitent and who would make good and useful citizens if released. These are the men who will receive favors from Governor Stubbs, but those who write telling of their innocence do not receive much consideration unless they possess the penitent spirit.

Governor Stubbs wonders if his experience is similar to that of other executives throughout the country. If he were to believe all the letters written to him by convicts not less than 90 per cent of the men in the penitentiary are absolutely innocent, and the other 10 per cent are only partially guilty.

Occasionally the governor receives a letter from a convict who doesn't pretend to be innocent. One of this kind which came in the mails a few days ago contained a sharp fling at former Governor Hoch, who, it has been reported, pardoned the murderer Arnold because he wrote a sentimental poem. The convict's name is withheld by Governor Stubbs, but his letter follows:

Judging from what I have read, from conversations held with inmates of this penitentiary, I have arrived at the conclusion that I am the only guilty scamp in this place. I can't plead innocence, I can't write a classical poem, and I have no "flowers blooming in the conservatory of my soul." You have no idea how lonesome this leaves me. Better kick me out of here lest I corrupt the morals of this institution.

This letter is written in a remarkably fine hand. While the letter is refreshing in that it is different from hundreds of others received from the same institution, it is likely that before he grants any favors to this convict the governor will recommend that he begin the cultivation of "flowers in the conservatory of his soul." This expression has been used in just many times since it was first uttered by former Governor Hoch before the graduating classes of the State university, but Governor Stubbs believes in the idea it conveys.

Ordinarily the convicts write that their morals, which were good when they went into the penitentiary, are being corrupted by the many criminals around them and that they want to get out where they can lead useful lives. Some of these who have heard of Governor Stubbs' requirement as to church going have written him that they desire to be released so that they may have the advantages of church and Sunday school work, to which they offer to devote the remainder of their lives. One of these offered to join any church the governor would suggest. The executive is an old-fashioned Quaker, but he will not use his power in behalf of that sect.

The first parole to contain the new church going condition was issued recently. Charles Glass was serving a sentence for robbing a schoolhouse in Stafford county. His father died, and the friends of the family asked Governor Stubbs by wire to parole him so he could attend the funeral. The governor granted the parole, but not until he had conferred with the warden by long distance telephone and learned that Glass had earned his release by good behavior.—Topeka (Kan.) Cor. New York Sun.

PERIL IN MISSION'S SYSTEM.

Elsie Sigel Tragedy Attributed to Practice of Our Girls Teaching Chinese.

Declaring that the system of missions in New York's Chinatown in having American girls teach Chinese men is directly responsible for the death of Elsie Sigel, granddaughter of General Franz Sigel, whose body was recently found in the room of William Leon, Miss Helen F. Clark, director of the Helen F. Clark mission in New York, one of the leading missionaries in the metropolis, denounced the plan as a source of moral corruption both to the Chinese and to many of the young women who teach them. Miss Clark has an intimate knowledge of conditions among the Chinese.

"Imagine our Young Women's Christian association fitted out with a corps of young and, for the most part, attractive girls as teachers," said she, "with a teacher to each pupil, for the purpose of teaching some special subject like English. Imagine a daily and intimate association such as that system would lead to going on for month after month and even year after year and imagine the reputation the association would have in a short time under those conditions. The case in our Chinese missions, with their large majority of women teachers, is similar, except that it is rendered infinitely worse and more dangerous on account of the traditional ideas, a hundred generations old, held by the Chinese regarding women."

"In China any social intercourse between the sexes is a thing unheard of. Take a young Chinese and suddenly throw him into daily and intimate contact with an attractive American girl and consider the effect, as I have done to my sorrow for many years. The Chinese reverence learning, and in point of education most of them are mere children beside our girls. As soon as the first shock of being allowed to so much as speak to a woman is over they awaken to another conception of women, and they almost fall down and worship those girls as superior beings. There follows the apparently harmless flirtation, the jilting of the man or the possible lowering of his conception of American women by some indiscretion on the part of the girl or, as happens in more cases than I care to think of, some terrible tragedy, of which the death of Elsie Sigel is an example."

"I believe that the death of Elsie Sigel was one of those results. The organizations that allow this thing to go on and the parents who allow their daughters to be drawn into this terrible net of temptation are the ones who are to blame for the scores of heartbreaking tragedies of which I have been the witness and the number of which is daily growing. To me one of the most shocking of all the developments of this recent tragedy was the finding of those hundreds of compromising letters written to Leon by white girls from all over the country. If anything could show the results of this pernicious system, that fact does it with terrible clearness. The time has come when something should be done."

ELEVATORS ON BATTLESHIPS.

Officers on New Vessels Will Thus Avoid Delays Between Decks.

United States battleships are to be equipped hereafter with passenger elevators for the convenience of the officers. The new vessels now building—the Florida, Utah, North Dakota and Delaware—each will have three automatic electric cars capable of lifting 500 pounds apiece.

They are being installed between the lower hanging grating in the fire room and the gun deck, and it is estimated they will make the trip in about fifteen seconds. They are to be operated by a system of push buttons. It is believed that the innovation will be found of great advantage in making the gun deck more quickly accessible to officers who have gone below in performance of their duties.

LAUNCHES IN INDIAN FUNERAL

Traditional Canoe Is Supplanted by the Modern Motorboat.

An Indian funeral on Lake Michigan the other day in which power launches were substituted for canoes marked a striking departure from the customs of Michigan's legendary literature, says a Traverse City (Mich.) dispatch.

Down to the present time Indians of this region have clung tenaciously to the canoe of the Hiawatha period. But at the recent funeral of Joseph Cornstalk the traditional canoe was conspicuous by its absence. Fully 100 Indians escorted the body of the widely known red man from his late home on Beaver island to the cemetery on Garden island, two and one-half miles to the north, but all the company traveled in modern power launches.

Anaesthetical Marvel.

A wonderful anaesthetic has been discovered by a surgeon at Bucharest, Roumania. It is a combination of strychnine and stornino. The patient does not lose mental consciousness. It is injected in the spine for operations below the waist and in the neck for operations above. Dr. Bannyrall, the discoverer, has taken some of it to London.

London Fashion Edict.

The "last hint" in the realm of reception and evening gowns in London is to have the skirt caught up some four or five inches on the right side at the hem, thereby revealing a transparent underskirt festooned with diminutive roses. This the latest command means lovely skirts and shoes sans reproche.