

The Corvallis

WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY

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CORVALLIS, OREGON, NOVEMBER 26, 1914

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Office—Room 14, Bank Building.
Office Hours { 10 to 12 a. m.
2 to 4 p. m.

CORE MYSTERY

WHO FIRED THE FATAL SHOT THAT ENDED THE AMERICAN SINGER'S CAREER

Was Found Dead in a Russian Singer's Apartments in Paris With Bullet Hole in her Forehead—Elephant Went Crazy—Other News.

Paris, Nov. 21.—The tragic death of the young American artist, Mrs. Ellen Gore, who was found fatally shot in the apartments of a Russian musician named De Rydzewski Wednesday, continues to occupy the attention of the police and the staff of the American Consulate.

(Mrs. Gore was killed by a revolver shot Wednesday, in the apartment occupied by Jean de Rydzewski, a singer of the Imperial Theater, of St. Petersburg. De Rydzewski at first said that Mrs. Gore committed suicide, but subsequently he declared the revolver went off accidentally. When found, the victim was unconscious, and had a bullet wound over her right eye. Two doctors were summoned to attend her, but she died without regaining consciousness. The police are disposed to accept the statement of the young Russian singer who was in the room at the time that the shooting was the result of an accident during a scuffle for the possession of the weapon. The Russian singer comes from a rich and noble Russian family. He is the son of a Russian General, and has uncles who hold high positions in the government service. Mrs. Gore lived in the Avenue de la Grand Armee, not far from the Russian, where the tragedy occurred.

The developments of the true inwardness of the mystery were followed with eager interest by the public today, and brought forward many who had known Mrs. Gore here and in America, and from them her antecedents were fully obtained. It developed also that she had been a pupil of the famous composer Moszkowski, while De Rydzewski was a pupil of Jean la Salle, the baritone of the Grand Opera. The police branch of the mystery seemingly remains undeveloped, and no further light has been thrown on the causes that led to the tragedy or the circumstances attending its enactment.

An autopsy was held to day by Dr. Socquet, and resulted in a formal report that the cause of her death was a bullet wound. Counsel-General Gowdy assigned a member of his staff to attend the autopsy and take notes of the conditions of the body. That official reported that the bullet entered the forehead above the left eye and went clear through the head. The bullet was not found. The Prefect of Police designated Gastine Rennette, the expert armorer, to study the weapon and wound for the purpose of determining the possibility of suicide.

Although many friends of Mrs. Gore called on Mr. Gowdy, none claimed the body and late in the day cabled Attorney Butler, of Mexico City, asking as to its disposal.

The most circumstantial account concerning Mrs. Gore was furnished by Vincent Toledo, director of a leading piano establishment in the Avenue de l'Opera. He says she was introduced to him by letters from musical friends in New York. She appeared to him most charming and vivacious and devoted to music. She received all her mail at a private address. She traveled in the early summer over Europe and took lessons in Vienna from a leading master. Returning last August, she asked to be recommended to a master of the highest rank. Moszkowski was chosen. She studied with great ardor and took part in a number of musicals. Last Tuesday she accepted an invitation to the opera from M. Toledo for last night, and he was horrified, on going for her, to find her dead.

M. Moszkowski on being interviewed said:

I cannot believe Mrs. Gore has committed suicide. She was one of the happiest dispositions. I never saw the least evidence of melancholy. She was deeply interested in her work, and had such promises of a musician! It was her purpose, after completing her musical education, to return to America. She inquired of me recently if I thought she would make an excellent professional. She has taken lessons of me every Tuesday since October 10. Last Tuesday I received a note from her saying she was suffering from indisposition. I did not know anything of her private life."

Washington, Nov. 21.—The Community Christian of the Universal Brotherhood at Crownstand, Assinaboia, Canada, has sought a home in this country, but have been officially notified that the community cannot settle on government domain. The community represented by Ivan Ponomareff and others, forwarded a letter to the president, asking for a refuge in the United States. The letter was referred to the department of the interior. Assistant Commissioner Richards of the general land office has forwarded a reply announcing that they cannot locate upon the public lands of the United States. Mr. Richards says: "The public lands of the United States are disposed of only to citizens of the United States or those who declare their intention to become such citizens."

In his letter the Duokbor leader asked that his followers should "not be forced to obey human ordinances or be asked to become subjects of any one except the good God."

New London, Conn., Nov. 21.—John Leonard of Groton, an employe of a ship building company has been speared by a 10 foot stick of wood that flew from a circular saw. The lance like missile, struck him in the throat, passed entirely through his neck and 18 inches of the wood projected behind his ear. Companions sawed off a greater part of the wood, and Leonard walked to a building in the yard. Physicians found that the stick had passed between the muscles and the important vessels of the throat and neck. It is impossible to withdraw it without danger of killing Leonard. All the muscles on one side of the neck had to be cut and the spear was removed from the side. Leonard will probably recover.

Savannah, Ga. Gypsy, the big elephant belonging to a circus and which injured its keeper in Winter quarters in Chicago several years ago went crazy six miles from Valdosta today, and killed her keeper James O'Rourke. The circus train had been in a wreck early in the day when several of the animal cars were wrecked and two or three horses killed. Gypsy was in a highly nervous state when the train finally pulled out for Valdosta, the next show point. Six miles out from that town, Gypsy became so noisy and restless that she was tied and the train stopped to try to quiet her. Immediately the mad brute attacked the man and crushed his life out against the side of the car. O'Rourke for some reason did not close the door of the car after him, so after killing her keeper Gypsy escaped to the woods. The big beast was shot a number of times before she succumbed to rifle bullets in the brain.

Iowa City, Ia., Nov. 22.—The worst class scrap in the history of the State University raged all night. Several students were injured, property loss approximating \$700 resulted and the local police were routed.

The fight started at the freshman dance in the Imperial Hotel dining-room when a sophomore threw a skunk through the window. Others bombarded the hotel with eggs, broke much plate glass and demolished costly bric-a-brac. The freshmen retaliated and a sanguinary struggle commenced. Police-men clubbed J. H. King and W. M. Kaller, medical students inflicting severe wounds, when other medical students assaulted and routed the officers. Numerous revolver shots were fired, but none is believed to have taken effect. Although several students were hurt their injuries consisted simply of contusions. Dean Curran has ordered an investigation.

Forest Grove Nov. 21.—H. T. Buxton has sold his farm of 140 acres, 15 miles north of this place, to Henry Hannan for \$3650. Mr. Hannan's profit from 10 acres of hops was sufficient to buy the farm.

Scranton, was immediately recalled when the anthracite strike commission met today. He said that the occupation of a miner subjects a man to pleurisy, gout, neuralgia, asthma, bronchitis, sciatica and other diseases. He believed that the day would come when men will be subjected to examination before they undertake mining. Children, he said who have suffered from any form of disease of the respiratory passage, bronchitis or pneumonia, should never be permitted in the mines under 15 years, because they should have a chance to eliminate the predisposing factor in the case of so-called Miners' asthma.

Dr. Gibbons then described the surface indications of miners' asthma, his testimony in this respect not differing essentially from that by other expert witnesses. On further examination Dr. Gibbons said he did not mean to be understood as saying that miners form an unhealthy class, but that they are debilitated and run down. He spoke of the necessity for improving ambulance service at the different collieries.

The witness was cross-examined by James H. Torrey, for the Delaware & Hudson Company. In reply to a question Dr. Gibbons said he did not believe there was an ambulance in the entire coal region which has sterile blankets or were themselves sterile.

"In fact," said the doctor "they are a bunch of infection. Every ambulance carries death and disease to every unfortunate miner who is placed in it."

Dr. Gibbons was followed by Dr. Eugene J. Butler, a member of the Central Poor Board of Luzerne County, who testified that 70 per cent of those in one of the poorhouses of Luzerne County were miners, and that 40 per cent were crippled by accident in and about the mines. Many of these, he said, had become insane through worry over their affliction. A man who works a few years as a miner, he declared, is not fit for anything else.

A. H. McClintock, representing the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company, cross-examined the witness, and asked if it was not true that a large number of professional men and merchants in Wilkesbarre were men whose fathers and grandfathers had been employed in the mines.

"If that is so," the witness replied "the fathers and grandfathers were the fellows who got out in time. They were not men who worked for 20 or 25 years in the mines."

Dr. Butler was excused, and Rev. Dr. Roberts was called to the stand his examination being conducted by Mr. Darrow, for the mineowners. He reiterated his belief expressed in his books that an intelligent and persistent combination among miners for the maintenance of prices and rates of wages would secure a just share of the profits of the workers.

In answer to Commissioner Clark Dr. Roberts defined the use of the words "anthracite syndicate" in his book by saying he had reached the conclusion that there was an understanding among the operators to adjust the prices and regulate the trade. This conclusion he had reached from personal investigation.

After reading extracts from an article in a magazine supposed to have been written by Dr. Roberts, Mr. Darrow asked what was the temper of both parties during the three months of strike. The witness replied that it was a condition of war, and that both sides were intemperate. Dr. Roberts in reply to a question as to what wages a man should receive to maintain the American standard of living, said he would place the poverty line at \$575 per annum. Under that amount, he said, the miner and his family