

The Corvallis Times.

WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

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CORVALLIS, OREGON, JULY 16, 1904.

R. F. IRVING
Editor and Proprietor.

Have You Seen Our New Arrivals

LINE

Dress Goods,
Novelty Trimmings,
Silks, Embroideries,
Lace Belts,
Collars, White
Goods and Shoes.

FOR GENTS

Clothing, Hats,
Neckware, Shoes,
Shirts, Underware.
Call and See

J. H. HARRIS.

FLED FOR THEIR LIVES

MITCHELL PEOPLE ESCAPE A CLOUD-BURST BY TAK- ING TO THE HILLS.

Two Aged Persons Caught by a
Huge Wave and Drowned—
Wave Crest Is 30 Feet High
—Town Is Swept Away
—Other News.

Mitchell, Or., July 12.—A wave of water from 25 to 30 feet high swept down Bridge and Mill Creek canyons, which converge just above town, and destroyed a great portion of this place about 6 o'clock last night. Warned by a storm of unusual violence, accompanied by a brilliant electrical display, all escaped, so far as known, but Martin Smith and Mrs. Bethune. They were caught by the flood and drowned.

The main portion of Mitchell lies in a narrow canyon. A storm of unusual severity had raged in the hills during the afternoon, and the inhabitants, mindful of the disaster to Heppner of a year ago, betook themselves to high ground along the side of the canyon. About 6 o'clock the roar of the flood could be heard, growing louder with the great wave's nearer approach.

The crash as the great mass of water struck the first buildings was deafening, drowning the shrieks of terror of women and children as they strove to climb still higher out of harm's way. Far down ahead of the yellow mass rode a messenger on horseback warning those still further down stream of impending death.

The buildings in the path of the flood were swept away like so much brush. Of over a score scarcely a vestige remains, save where shattered boards and timbers are caught on trees and brush, far below the town site. The business portion of Mitchell was not greatly damaged, being built on ground above the reach of the main force of the torrent. On the North Side all the buildings, some 28 in all, were carried away.

Looney's store was the first business to succumb. Two livery barns, directly in the path of destruction, were carried away. About 40 head of stock had not been removed and were drowned. Everything else on the way down stream in the way was washed away.

Stories of the death of Martin Smith and Mrs. Bethune vary. Both were aged people, close to the century mark. One account that seems most authentic says that the man and woman had lived in the canyon through many such a scare as preceded the present wave of water down the narrow confines of the rift in the mountains. To run away from an imaginary danger was to them the height of foolishness. Had not the water risen and fallen many a time in the canyon, and no damage been done to life and property? Why should they exert their aged muscles at the cry of woe?

But the whelming waters came, and somewhere far down the canyon are the bodies of the hoary disbelievers.

The loss will foot up several thousand dollars. The excitement is too great to get anything like reasonable figures.

Mitchell lies 30 miles of Fossil, in Wheeler county. It is the county seat and principal part of business between Shaniko and Canyon City. For a half-mile the town, of about 200 inhabitants, was strung along the fork of the John Day. There is a very steep rise of 50 feet on either side of a level space bordering the creek of perhaps 100 feet. The Oakes Mercantile Company's store is built on a stone foundation on a slight rise in the gulch. A mill that escaped is very substantially constructed. The high hills in every direction from Mitchell are ranged by sheep and cattle.

Arlington, Or., July 12.—The residents of Heppner and Mitchell experienced a thrilling repetition of the great catastrophe of last June yesterday evening, and while the damage was very slight at the former place, the Mitchellites were compelled to flee to the hills for safety. There was little rain at

Mitchell, but the thunder and lightning gave the inhabitants warning that a flood or a cloudburst might be expected, so they were prepared for it. One half the population fled to the top of the high hills bordering the valley, and the others were prepared for the water when it suddenly burst upon them. There was naturally greatest excitement prevailing when indications of the flood were first noticed, and the awful calamity of last year seemed about to be repeated.

The excitement at Heppner was even greater than at Mitchell, for the people have hardly recovered from the nervous strain of last year's flood. The damage at this point was confined to the washing away of a few footbridges and a weakening of the O. R. & N. bridge at Lexington. The creek rose suddenly and with a rush overflowed its banks, but there was no great volume at Mitchell. There is no travel over the O. R. & N. bridge today, a wrecking crew being at work upon it making repairs to the weakened points.

No reports have come in from the farming districts, so it is impossible to state what damage has been done to crops, herds and ranch property.

Toledo, O., July 12.—Samuel M. Jones, the "Golden Rule Mayor," died at his home this evening at 5:07 o'clock as the result of a complication of diseases. The immediate cause of his death was an abscess on his lungs. When the abscess broke, the mayor was not strong enough to throw off the poison from his system, and death resulted. The mayor suffered for years from asthma, and this was the primary cause of his fatal illness.

The death of Mayor Jones has caused the greatest sorrow all over the city. Although many did not believe in his ideas on sociological problems, everybody loved and respected him. His one great stronghold with the people of Toledo was his honesty.

The mayor was taken ill two weeks ago last Saturday, and for the last 48 hours previous to his death was in a comatose condition. He did not gain consciousness during that time. All the members of his family were at his bedside at the time of his death. He left a widow and three sons, Percy, Paul and Mason Jones.

Samuel Milton Jones was born near Beddlet, North Wales, August 3, 1846. His parents came to the United States when he was 3 years old. He was compelled by poverty to engage in labor as a child, and in 1864 went to Titusville, Pa., where he worked in the ore fields. Later he became an oil producer in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio. He invented an improved oil-well appliance and established a factory in Toledo. He was elected mayor of Toledo in 1897 as a republican, and re-elected in 1899, 1901 and 1903. He was noted for his advocacy of municipal ownership, direct legislation, the eight-hour day and the doctrine that the people should nominate their own candidates, for offices by the direct primary.

Bellfountain Items.

Born July 10, to the wife of Jas. Ralf, a son.

Preaching at Bellfountain Sunday by Rev. Davis.

Silvia Buckingham is improving very slowly.

A letter from Mr. Spaight told the sad news of the death of his daughter Lulu, which occurred the same day they reached Arcadia, California. Lulu was a model young lady and all will regret to learn of her demise. She had a host of friends in this community.

Jessie Hawley of Grass Valley, is visiting her uncle, A. W. Hawley.

T. K. Fawcett is at home again after an absence of several months.

Thad and Jannett Blackledge of Corvallis, are visiting relatives in this vicinity.

See Blackledge's fine couches.

Kitchen cabinets just received at Hollenberg and Cady's.

Painting and Paper Hanging. All orders promptly filled. Phone 05. Samuel Kerr.

A HUGE STRIKE

CHICAGO MEAT-PACKERS BE- GIN GREAT STRIKE TO PREVENT A REDUC- TION OF WAGES.

Both Sides Are Determined—Great
Centers Have Only a Few Days'
Supplies—Famine May
Come—Union Has
Funds to Back
Them for a
Year.

Chicago, July 12.—As the result of a stubborn disagreement, chiefly over wages for unskilled labor, one of the most extensive strikes in the history of the United States began today in Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph and other cities where large packing plants are located. If prolonged the strike is expected to cause wide spread inconvenience, possibly equalling the anthracite coal famine of two years ago.

The unanimity of the strike was complete. More than 45,000 employees are directly involved. In Chicago alone more than 18,000 men are on strike.

President Donnelly, for union says, "We are fighting against a decrease in wages. The average pay for unskilled workmen was 18½ cents an hour. We asked this be made the minimum. The employers cut it to 17½ and 15 cents. With steady work a man could live on 15 cents, but in some plants men have been able to work only 13 hours a week."

Armour & Co., for employers,—"We consider the demand for an advance in wages entirely unwarranted by conditions. We propose to submit the question to arbitration, but the union declined. We have had applications from hundreds of men for positions at less wages."

The walk-out here was started by the employees of the killing departments at the various packing houses. The killers were followed by the workers in the other departments as fast as the current work left by the slaughterers could be cleaned up. Thus as the workers in each department disposed their part of the work they threw off their aprons and departed. This consideration was shown to the packers, the labor officials announced, because it was not the desire of the men to cause the employers any financial loss as a result of neglecting meat that was on hand to be dressed.

Watched by cordons of police, the strikers filed briskly out of the packing houses, carrying overalls, rubber boots and knives, cleavers and steels. The strikers were greeted by crowds of women and children, many of whom joined hands with the workmen on the outward march. There was absolutely no sign of disorder.

A picturesque scene was presented when the sausage canneries and factories were left by their forces. There are 1,000 girls employed in these two departments of the meat industry. Glad in the variegated garb of factory girls, this army of feminine strikers tripped blithely along the main thoroughfare of the stockyards and were proudly cheered as they emerged through the gates and distributed themselves in the crowd of men who awaited their coming.

"We are with you to the last," as the girls exclaimed, as they stood around and talked over the situation with their male companions in the movement.

"How long do you think it will last?" inquired one of them, looking quite serious.

"Donno," he replied, "except that President Donnelly says the men managed to hold out for fifteen months in Buffalo, and I guess we can do as much."

President Donnelly, of the Amalgamated Meat cutters and Butcher workmen of North America, leader of the strikers, said in a conversation tonight he believed the strikers would have little difficulty in withstanding a siege of more than a year with the strike funds the unions have on hand. In Chicago 35 local unions are involved in the strike. President Donnelly and the presidents of the various locals assembled at the headquarters this morning, thinking they might re-

ceive a notice of surrender from the packers, but no word came. The packers took the position that they had replied decisively to the workers' demands and had nothing more to say except to emphasize a refusal to pay the wage scale asked.

Arthur Meeker, of Armour & Co. said tonight:

"We consider the demand of the union for an advance in wages of unskilled labor entirely unwarranted by conditions. We could not concede it, and proposed to submit the question to arbitration, which the union declined to do, and called a strike today at all our plants. Every department is kept running, however. We have had applications from hundreds of unemployed men for positions at less wages than we have been paying, and every day expect to increase our output. We regret extremely the hardships and suffering that will be imposed on the thousands of men who are thrown out of work, directly and indirectly, through the strike and the temporary inconvenience caused the public at large, but we consider the fault rests entirely with the union, which not only asked what it was not entitled to, but declined to submit the question (to impartial arbitration.)"

President Donnelly, the strike leader said: "I wish to make it clear that we are not fighting for an increase of wages, but against a decrease. Our original demand was for a minimum of 20 cents an hour for laborers. This demand was amended after our second conference with the packers in June.

"We then agreed to a scale of 18½ cents an hour, except in Omaha and Sioux City, where the scale is 19 cents. The packers, on the other hand, refused to pay more than 17½ cents an hour, and declined to sign any agreements at all, except with a small portion of the workmen.

"The question of wages to skilled men was not discussed. To unskilled workmen the average wage was 18½ cents, but when we asked that this be made the minimum wage they cut it to 17-1-2 cents and 15 cents. Men could live on 15 cents if they got steady work, but in some plants men have been able to make only 13 hours a week at this wage scale. They could not live on it. No one could."

A feature of the strike that is apt to be overlooked is the fact that the strikers' organization does not include the electricians, steamfitters, firemen, engineers, carworkers and teamsters. These make in Chicago alone a total of 10,000 additional men who may, or may not be, made idle wholly or in part, voluntarily or otherwise, according to the developments in the struggle between the direct contestants—the packing house proprietors on the one side, and the butchers and helpers on the other.

Summit Items.

—Clyde Fox is away on a vacation. M. H. Ling of Albany is station agent during his absence.

—Fred Yantis returned Sunday evening from Fossil. He brought a band of horses over the mountains and has them for sale.

—Mark Caves and wife went to Corvallis Monday, the latter to consult a physician.

—Frank Rowland and Emma Mulvany were married at Newport the 28th of June. They visited Portland on their wedding trip.

—Fred Yantis sold one span of his bunch grass horses to Mr. Black of Harlan.

—Mrs. Morrow and Mrs. J. Miller went to Marcol to bring their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Savage, to Summit. Both parents are sick.

—Dr. Gray and wife of Albany stopped at the farm home of H. Harrison Tuesday night on their way from their ranch, the Bonner place. Mrs. Gray is Dave Bonner's sister.

—Preaching at the Church of Christ by the pastor next Sunday morning and evening. Morning theme, "Living Epistles," Evening, "Ahab and Elijah."

—Rev. Moore is attending Chautauqua at Gladstone Park.

—G. W. Denman and William Baker with their families left Wednesday morning for a two week's camping trip in Alsea.

Wall paper at Blackledge's store.

Free Bus.

Fine Light Sample Rooms.



Hotel Corvallis

J. C. Hammel, Prop.

Leading Hotel in Corvallis. Recently opened. New brick building. Newly furnished, with modern conveniences. Furnace Heat, Electric Lights, Fire Escapes. Hot and cold water on every floor. Fine single rooms. Elegant suites. Leading house in the Willamette Valley.

Rates: \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$2.00 per day.

WE DO NOT OFTEN CHANGE

Our ad., but our goods change hands every day. Your money exchanged for Value and Quality is the idea.

Big Line Fresh Groceries

Domestic and Imported.

Plain and Fancy Chinaware

A large and varied line.

Orders Filled Promptly and Complete. Visit our Store—we do the rest.

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L. G. ALTMAN, M. D.
Homeopathist

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G. R. FARRA,
Physician & Surgeon.

Office up stairs back of Graham & Wells' drug store. Residence on the corner of Madison and Seventh. Telephone at residence, 104. All calls attended promptly.