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R. F. IRVINE, Editor,  
and Proprietor.

## For January

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### A TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

**HENRY LOOMIS KILLS WIFE  
AND PARAMOUR, THEN  
COMMITTS SUICIDE.**

Frank Fritz, Whom Loomis Trust-  
ed, Proves Faithless, and is  
Shot Down—Goes Home to  
Kill His Wife and  
Himself.

Portland, Jan. 4.—Filled with  
jealous rage and thirsting for re-  
venge, Henry H. Loomis last night  
shot and killed Frank Fritz at Union  
avenue and Davis street, ran to  
his own home, murdered his wife,  
fired a shot at his forehead, grasped  
a razor from a shelf, cut his throat  
from ear to ear and died with his  
arms embracing the woman he had  
slain.

The double murder and suicide  
was the culmination of a scandal  
involving Loomis's victims, and  
the report furnished the husband  
by Harry Warne, a messenger boy,  
who had been employed to "shadow"  
the pair while they were en-  
gaged in their clandestine move-  
ments. Loomis had learned how  
sensitive stood upon leaving a hos-  
pital two weeks ago. During his  
illness, Fritz and Mrs. Loomis had  
been much together, it is said, and  
could not be found for several days  
after Loomis recovered.

A crisis was reached yesterday  
morning, when the messenger boy  
reported a trip of Fritz and Mrs.  
Loomis to the reservoir, a walk in  
the suburbs and their final return  
to their home. Loomis did not con-  
ceal his plans. He openly talked  
of murder and suicide. He even  
went so far as to ask Mrs. A. Ollen-  
beck, his mother-in-law, for oil  
with which to get his revolver into  
good condition. He told her early  
in the morning that he would "kill  
Fritz if he met him. He left the  
house angry and desperate with  
rage.

Last night, just before five o'clock  
Loomis and Fritz met on the side-  
walk to the rear of the residence of  
R. J. Diggles, Union avenue and  
Davis street. Fritz had just come  
from a walk with Mrs. Loomis and  
Loomis knew it. He had heard  
this and was hurrying to reach the  
house, his evident intention being  
to kill them and himself the minute  
they stepped inside. He was a  
trifle late—just five minutes late—  
enough to permit Fritz to walk  
from the house, 390 Oregon street,  
to where they met, a distance of  
six blocks.

"Frank, I have something for  
you," Loomis said, as Fritz ap-  
proached him bound south.

Fritz had been warned only a  
few hours before by Amy Ollen-  
beck, a little sister of Mrs. Loomis,  
that his life was in danger, and  
Loomis was seeking him with a  
loaded revolver. Therefore he hur-  
ried past the desperate man, pre-  
tending not to hear.

"I say I have something for you,  
Frank," repeated Loomis, louder.  
Fritz paid no heed. Then a pistol  
shot rang out. Fritz shrieked in  
pain and fell heavily to the side-  
walk. At that moment little Viola  
Parker, a cousin of Fritz, and Mabel  
Emerick, playing hide and go  
seek, ran directly into the prostrate  
form and little Miss Parker tripped  
on her cousins arms and fell down.  
Loomis paid no attention to the in-  
nocents in their play, but fired two  
more shots at his victim. Neither  
took effect. The children saw by  
the light of the arc lamps that  
Loomis was the man, who, after  
finishing his deadly work, wheeled  
and ran like mad north on Union  
avenue.

Badly frightened, but still pos-  
sessing sufficient calm and presence  
of mind to think of apprehending  
the fleeing man, they called Mrs.  
Diggles, who had just heard the  
shots and was opening the rear  
door. She notified the police.  
While Policemen Hilyer, Lillis and  
Isaacs dashed to the scene in a pa-  
trol wagon, Loomis ran to his home.  
He beat the officers there by min-  
utes enough to accomplish his pur-  
pose—the murder of his wife and  
the destruction of himself.

Loomis was seen to dash along  
Union avenue and to turn up Or-  
egon street, headed homeward. He  
passed several people, among them  
Professor M. L. Pratt, but kept go-  
ing. Reaching the house he found  
his wife removing her jacket in the

kitchen. Whether he spoke a word  
to her, will never be known. He  
fired two shots point blank at her.  
The first struck her in the left  
breast and glanced downward, the  
second struck her in the right  
breast, glancing downward. She  
ran to the parlor, where she fell to  
the floor and expired.

Loomis then turned the smoking  
revolver toward his forehead and  
fired one shot. The bullet struck  
the skull, glanced off and did no  
harm. He next grasped his razor  
from the kitchen shelf, walked to  
the side of his wife, lay down and  
cut his throat from ear to ear. Five  
minutes later when the police ar-  
rived, the couple were locked in a  
death embrace, with the weapons  
by their side.

Man Murphy stood guard  
until coroner Finley arrived and  
took charge of the bodies. By the  
time they reached the morgue,  
word was received that Fritz was  
dead, having expired shortly after  
reaching St. Vincent's hospital.

"I did not believe Loomis would  
do what he threatened to do," said  
Mrs. Ollenbeck, when seen at her  
home, 388 East Pine street. "He  
came here this morning and ask me  
to fix his revolver. He said he  
would kill Fritz; that Fritz had  
broken up his home and stolen his  
wife. I told him he ought to calm  
himself and be careful, and not do  
anything wrong."

St. Petersburg, Jan. 4.—The fall  
of Port Arthur has taken all the  
heart out of the approaching festi-  
vities of the Russian Christmas. It  
is even proposed to dispense with  
the illuminations and decorations  
which are always features of the  
holidays. The churches are filled  
with mourning friends and relatives  
of the fallen heroes of the fortress.  
A national service in the Kazan ca-  
thedral, at which the emperor and  
the imperial family will be present,  
is being arranged for tomorrow.

The Zemstvo and town councils  
of many cities, including St. Pe-  
tersburg, have adjourned as testi-  
mony of their grief as a result of  
the public calamity, and subscrip-  
tions have already been started to  
erect a monument to General Kon-  
dratenko, who was killed at Port  
Arthur December 15.

But the unmistakable grief of the  
people is also accompanied by un-  
deniable mutterings against the  
government. The papers are openly  
blaming the military censorship  
for keeping the public in the dark  
as to the true situation of the for-  
tress and allowing its surrender to  
come as a surprise. They are using  
this as a text to show the necessity  
for taking the people into the gov-  
ernment's confidence and are cen-  
suring their attacks on the bur-  
eaucracy, "whose bloodless lips re-  
peat the same old lie whenever it is  
proposed that the sovereign should  
hear the voice of the people."

The Russ declares the nation's  
wellwishers could not tolerate the  
idea of peace, but adds that no vic-  
tory is possible with disunion at  
home, and insists that Japan is  
counting as much on the possibility  
of a revolution in Russia as upon  
her own army and strategists.  
"Therefore it is vital to convince  
Japan that if the war is to be pushed  
until the enemy's resources are  
exhausted, the whole Russian na-  
tion will be solid, which, however,  
will only be possible by allowing  
the real representatives of the na-  
tion to speak."

The renewal of agitation on this  
line, in spite of the official warning,  
is extremely significant and may  
foreshadow a coming crisis. In-  
deed a prominent writer issues a  
warning in as many words that un-  
less the people are taken into the  
government's confidence in its ulti-  
mate purposes, it faces inevitable  
disaster at home.

From reliable information in the  
possession of the Associated Press,  
it appears that the military situa-  
tion below Mukden is by no means  
as satisfactory as reported. The  
number of troops at General Kuro-  
patkin's disposal is about 225,000,  
and the transportation over the Si-  
berian railroad is proving inade-  
quate. This fact, in connection  
with the internal situation, might  
have an important bearing should  
Japan submit peace proposals not  
too humiliating. Nothing in the  
way of the expected peace propo-  
sals has yet made its appearance  
here. If such proposals are con-  
templated through the United  
States they might be awaiting the  
return of Ambassador McCormick,  
who will arrive here Friday.

### ON VERY EASY TERMS

**RUSSIANS AT PORT ARTHUR  
YIELD TO THEIR FATE.**

Officers Keep Arms and Go Home  
On Parole—Only 6,000 Men  
Able to Carry Arms—14,  
000 Wounded—All Others  
Are Prisoners.

Tokio, Jan. 4.—It is positively  
known here that the Japanese gov-  
ernment is prepared to discuss the  
question of peace negotiations at  
any time and that, in fact, the ne-  
cessary preliminary documents are  
ready.

So far as can be learned, the  
terms decided on by the govern-  
ment are very reasonable.

London, Jan. 4.—The Japanese  
legation yesterday published the  
terms of the agreement which serv-  
ed as the basis of the capitulation  
of Port Arthur. The agreement  
was signed by the Russian and Ja-  
panese commissioners, representing  
General Stoessel and Nogi respec-  
tively, and later by the commander-  
in-chief themselves, the final con-  
summation of it taking place in the  
evening of January 2.

The agreement consists of 11 ar-  
ticles. Several of them are of a  
purely technical nature. The es-  
sential points of the others are as  
follows: The entire fortress, with  
its surrounding fortifications, the  
ships still afloat in the harbor and  
the wrecks of those sunk and part-  
ly sunk, all arms and ammunition,  
the military buildings in the for-  
tress and forts as well as in the old  
and new towns, together with all  
other government property, are to  
be surrendered to the Japanese.  
The latter agree to respect and duly  
investigate all private rights and  
claims.

The Japanese reserve the right of  
free action relative to their claims  
for restitution and indemnity in  
the event of it becoming established  
that any forts, ships or other prop-  
erty were destroyed after the signa-  
tures had been affixed to the agree-  
ment. Impartial investigation of  
the reports alleging such violation  
of the properties of the surrenderer  
is promised, and the Russians agree  
to co-operate.

The plans of the forts still stand-  
ing, destroyed or in the course of  
construction, the stock of torpedoes  
and mines, the lists containing in-  
formation in reference to the plac-  
ing of mines on land or sea within  
the confines of Port Arthur, as  
well as the lists with the names of  
all military and naval officers en-  
gaged in the late defense, are to be  
delivered without deductions and  
erasures to the Japanese.

The soldiers, sailors and volun-  
teers, as well as the officials under  
Russian jurisdiction, will become  
prisoners of the Japanese. The of-  
ficers and officials will retain their  
arms and private property, how-  
ever, in accordance with the expres-  
sed wish of the Mikado as a recog-  
nition of their gallantry in defend-  
ing the fortress. These officers and  
officials are to be sent on parole to  
Russia.

As a guarantee of good faith, the  
forts at Iteshan and Antushan, to-  
gether with other fortifications still  
standing, are to be surrendered to  
the Japanese not later than noon of  
January 3.

Headquarters of the Third Japa-  
nese Army, Jan. 3.—The request  
of the Russians for food, medicines  
and Physicians for their sick and  
wounded has been granted.

Ise, Antse and Tayangkow forts  
were taken over by the Japanese at  
noon today.

The date on which the Russian  
prisoners of war will be marched  
out has been delayed until January  
5.

Wei Hai Wei, Jan. 4.—The Brit-  
ish steamer Andromeda sailed for  
Port Arthur this morning, carrying  
a large quantity of medical sup-  
plies, appliances and comforts for  
the Russian sick and wounded.

The Andromeda had on board  
two surgeons and eight tons of  
stores, including 350 beds and  
100,000 pounds of provisions.  
Her cargo was shipped aboard  
last night, following the receipt of  
official permission to sail on the er-  
rand of mercy.

London, Jan. 4.—The Copenha-

gen correspondent of the Leader  
wires that a friendly power has in-  
formed the Russian government  
that great quantities of weapons  
and dynamite bombs are being  
smuggled over the border. It has  
not yet been discovered where the  
munitions are being hidden, al-  
though a house-to-house search has  
been made in the suspected dis-  
tricts.

The same correspondent wires  
that it has been discovered that the  
revolutionists in Russia have estab-  
lished plants for the manufacture  
of huge quantities of hand grenades  
which will be used in the riots  
which are inevitable in Russia when  
the real seriousness of the Russian  
position in Manchuria becomes  
widely known among the peasants.

Cracow, Russia, Jan. 4.—The  
newspaper Nova Reforma reports  
that the reserves which are being  
mobilized in Lithuania are causing  
considerable trouble. They are be-  
ing backed in their opposition in  
going to the seat of war by the peo-  
ple of the district.

Popular excitement there runs  
high and is steadily growing. It  
is feared that a revolt of large di-  
mensions will break out on the  
Russian New Year.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 5.—Prince  
Troubetzky, president of the Mos-  
cow Zemstvo, has written a letter  
to Prince Mireky, minister of the  
interior, defending the discussion of  
reforms by the Moscow Zemstvo,  
which called forth the condemna-  
tion of the Czar. Prince Troubet-  
zky says:

"Russia is now in a state of an-  
archy. The revolutionary move-  
ment now proceeding is not a sim-  
ple disturbance by the youth  
of the country. It is a move-  
ment which reflects the attitude  
of public opinion and it is very dan-  
gerous, even terrible, not only for  
the people, but for the emperor. It  
is therefore the duty of every true  
Russian subject to do what he can  
to prevent the impending calamity.

"I recently had the happiness to  
see the emperor and I reported to  
him truly and in all sincerity the  
present state of public opinion. I  
tried to explain to his Majesty that  
what is now proceeding is not a  
simple emute, but a revolution. The  
Russian nation is being dragged  
into a revolution which it does  
not want and which may be pre-  
vented by the emperor if he shows  
confidence in his people.

"It is my strong belief that if the  
emperor will himself unite the na-  
tional forces around him he will re-  
move Russia from the terrors of an  
impending bloody revolution. If  
he will do so, the nation will sup-  
port his autocratic power. Under  
existing conditions it is impossible  
to forbid the people from expressing  
their sufferings. It is impossible to  
keep silence when the country is in  
a dangerous condition.

Moscow, Jan. 4.—The annual  
municipal banquet has been post-  
poned owing to the fall of Port Ar-  
thur.

The town council also adjourned  
today on account of the fall of Port  
Arthur and in so doing included in  
its resolution an expression anti-  
cipatory of a bright epoch "when all  
the forces of Russia are united for  
the common good."

In adjourning the town council,  
Prince Galitzin, the mayor, declared  
that the war was the greatest  
evil which had befallen Russia and  
expressed the hope that God would  
grant the peace which Russia so  
much needed. The mayor's state-  
ment was greeted with cheers.

There was a demonstration in  
front of the Grand Duke Sergius'  
palace today. Crowds paraded the  
vicinity, stoned the palace and cried  
"Down with the war."

St. Petersburg, Jan. 4.—General  
Stoessel's last dispatch, dated Jan-  
uary 1, prior to the surrender of  
Port Arthur, details the Japanese  
attack of December 31, and con-  
cludes as follows:

"We shall be obliged to capitu-  
late, but everything is in the hands  
of God. We have suffered fearful  
losses.

"Great Sovereign, pardon us. We  
have done everything humanly pos-  
sible. Judge us, but be merciful.  
Nearly 11 months of uninterrupted  
struggle have exhausted us. Only  
one-quarter of the garrison is alive,  
and of this number the majority is  
sick, and, being obliged to act on  
the defensive without even short  
intervals for repose, are worn to  
shadows."

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