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WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

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CORVALLIS, OREGON, JANUARY 25, 1905.

R. F. IRVINE, Editor,
and Proprietor

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A TRAIN HOLD-UP

PASSENGERS ON O. R. & N.
ROBBED.

Four Masked Men Make Their Escape—Posse Starts in Pursuit—Watches, and Draft for \$750 Included in Booty—Robbers Board Spokane Flyer.

Portland, Jan. 22.—While the "Spokane Flyer" was rushing through the darkness between East Portland station and Thirty-fourth street, shortly before 7 o'clock last night, masked bandits entered the rear door of the Walla Walla sleeper, the last car of the train, and at the point of a pistol compelled the occupants to deliver their valuables. The robbers then stopped the train by pulling the air cord, sprang off into the night and disappeared. They fired several shots as the train slowed down and thus frightened away pursuit.

John Hayes, the well-known Pullman conductor, was one of the victims and together with the passengers the robbers obtained from them a draft for \$750, several watches and about \$150 in cash.

As soon as the robbery became known at police headquarters officers were notified to be on the alert, and a posse of policemen, detectives and railway officers left on engine for the scene of the robbery. Officers guarded the bridges and the Vancouver ferry. The posse spent the night looking for evidence at the scene of the robbery and in searching throughout the neighboring country.

The train left the Union station on time, at 6:15 o'clock. The train crossed the bridge and pulled into the East Portland station. Four men were near the station at the time, but made no effort to board the train. It is thought that these four men were the robbers and that they boarded the train as it started to pull away through Sullivan's Gulch.

As the train gained headway the rear door of the Walla Walla sleeper, the last car, opened suddenly and two masked men entered the car. They both had revolvers in their hands. They walked to the little door leading into the smoking room, in the rear end of the sleeper, covered six men, Sinnot, Norden, Duffy, Coman, Nicholson and Atherton with their revolvers. Both men appeared to be about 5 feet 10 inches high and weighed 160 pounds.

"Hands up!" commanded one of the two.

Those in the smoker, realizing that a robbery was in progress, lost no time in complying with the request. As they did so, they noticed two other masked and armed men pass the door of the smoker and go into the sleeper proper.

In the meantime those bandits in the smoker prepared for business. They went about it coolly, as though they were old hands. While one covered the victims the other advanced and started to go through the men's pockets. Sinnot was relieved of all the money he had on his person, something like \$25. The robber then advanced to Norden and took from his pocket a small purse containing several dollars. He noticed a diamond stud in Norden's shirt, and started to remove it.

"For God's sake, don't take that," exclaimed Norden. "It belongs to my mother and I wouldn't lose it for the world!"

The bandit who stood at the door then spoke up:

"Let him have the diamond; take his watch."

Norden's watch was removed, together with the chain, and placed in one of the bandit's pockets. Then the robber turned to Duffy. From Duffy he obtained some gold and silver coins. Just how much could not be ascertained last night, as Duffy went on with the train and did not return to Portland. From Dan Coman the bandit also took money and a watch. He next rifled Nicholson's pockets, getting \$100 in gold, but missing a wallet Nicholson carried in his inner vest pocket, which contained a larger sum.

During the searching Atherton had appeared extremely nervous, and when the bandit took from his pocket a long wallet he began to

plead. The robber opened the wallet and found that it contained, besides some bills, a draft for \$750. This he took and then returned the wallet to its owner.

While this was going on the other two bandits met Pullman Conductor John Hayes in the car. Hayes had just finished making his collections and carried a large sum of money on his person. They went through Hayes' pockets and relieved him of \$75 in cash and a watch. The bandits then forced Hayes with their revolvers to go back to the smoker. They pushed him in and then the four withdrew to the door, keeping their victims covered meanwhile. As they gained the aisle one of them reached up and pulled the air cord. The engineer answered with a whistle, and the train began immediately to slow down.

The bandits then made a rush for the rear platform, sprang from the train into the darkness and made their escape. Several shots were fired at this time, evidently with an intention of frightening the passengers.

The train came to a stop and the members of the crew ran back to leag the cause of the disturbance. They were quickly told by the bandit's victims. J. A. Rockwood, the ticket exchanger, offered to return to Portland, and Sinnot agreed to accompany him and tell the story to the police. The men got off the train at Thirty-fourth street and made the return trip to the city, while the "Flyer" continued on her journey, in charge of Conductor William Dunn and Engineer Chas. Whipple, the regular members of the crew.

Sinnot and Rockwood immediately made their way to police headquarters, after notifying the railway officials. When they arrived at the station, Railway Detective Fitzgerald was awaiting them. Briefly they told their story. Captain Moore ordered all detectives out, and the posse, under charge of Detective Fitzgerald, went at the railroad yards, where an engine was waiting to take them to the scene of the robbery. Captain Moore sent special officers to guard the bridges, and detailed Detectives Vaughn and Hillyer to go to the Vancouver ferry. Other officers scoured resorts in the North End and other parts of the city.

The posse very carefully searched the vicinity where the men left the train. It was impossible to learn whether the bandits had horses picketed near the place or not.

Every man who crossed the bridges leading from the East side was subjected to a rigid examination.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 21.—It is rumored that M. Smirnoff, manager of the Pottloff Iron works, where the great strike began, was murdered in the night.

At Summit.

J. R. Graham came down from Eastern Oregon last Monday to take charge of his farm.

Frank Yantis, who has been in Mr. Graham's employ for 18 months, is soon to leave for Fossil, Or.

Mr. and Mrs. King of Wren, visited this week at Summit.

Miss Bernice Grant was a Corvallis passenger Wednesday on her way to Eastern Oregon to remain for some time.

Laura Kelley returned from Cottage Grove Tuesday, from a visit to her mother.

Margaret Savage and Mr. Keefer were lately married.

Lizzie Crain of Winlock, is visiting her relatives in this place.

Florence Rigdon, late of Alliance, Neb., has returned to her home at Nashville.

Mrs. Caves has returned to Summit after an illness of three months at her mother's home.

If in search of gardeners call on E. B. Horning. He has a fine line

Hay for Sale.

I have A No 1 hay for sale.
John Leuger.
Ind. phone 251.

Remember Nolan & Callahan's January Sale is now running in full blast. Bargains all along the line.

VERGE OF REVOLUTION

RUSSIAN EMPIRE IN A FAIR WAY TO CRUMBLE.

Appeal to the Czar—Workmen determined to Tell Their Grievances—If Czar Refuses, Blood Will Flow.

Berlin, Jan. 21.—The Tageblatt's St. Petersburg correspondent says he learns from the strikers' committee that 140,000 men will march to the Winter Palace today and demand to hand a petition to the emperor alone. Otherwise, he says they will storm the palace and fire the city. Four regiments are declared to be in readiness, but they will not fire on the strikers.

Despite official assurances at midnight that the situation was well in hand, and that ample steps had been taken to protect the vast industrial section of St. Petersburg and insure the safety of the city, the greatest uneasiness pervades the entire population.

Picketed troops are stationed at various points in the city, and each house contains a miniature garrison with gendarmes in the courtyards and machine guns ready for the first emergency. The Winter Palace is strongly picketed, with Grand Duke Vladimir in command. Final instructions were issued tonight.

The plan of the government is to prevent the workmen from coming to the center of the city today by guarding gates and bridges. A collision is therefore believed to be more imminent, and the workmen themselves are thoroughly convinced that such is the case. But the authorities maintain that the loyalty of the troops is beyond question, pointing out that the only time Russian regiments showed treachery was in the revolution of 1821, when the guard regiments participated, but they say that the troops then were practically soldiers of fortune returning to Russia after the Napoleonic wars, imbued with the revolutionary ideas of France. It is more fully realized, however, that, if the troops mutiny or actually join the workmen, the government will be faced, not with riot, but with revolution.

Father Gopon, at the request of Minister of Justice Muravieff, went to the ministry of justice Saturday and had a long interview with M. Muravieff, at which the minister tried to persuade him from his programme for Sunday. Father Gopon, however, could not be budged and at the end of the interview he left, sayin:

"We must each do our duty according to the light given us."

The plan of the workmen is to assemble at three points, the Pottloff and Oubokoff works and the Island of Vassili Ostrov, and march to the palace square. They are fully convinced that the emperor will be there to receive their petition.

The representative of the Associated Press went among many groups of the workmen, but found no one who expressed doubt as to the emperor's meeting them. All spoke of him most reverently and they insisted that he is kept in ignorance of the truth, and that once he has heard of their grievances they will receive justice. They said that just what was wanted was shorter hours and more pay, and also more liberty, but the ideas of most of the men on the latter point are rudimentary. They declared their peaceful intentions and said they did not want to fight. They seemed to entertain no fear of being shot down.

"The soldiers are on our side," said one of the leaders. "They may fire on the palace, but not on us."

No one of the workmen raised a voice against the emperor, though they did not spare some of the imperial family, especially Duke Alexis, whom, with others, they charged with being responsible for Russian defeat in the Far East, saying that they kept the emperor in ignorance of the true situation. Some of them repeated current gossip about Grand Duke Alexis and the Russia fleet.

"We know what happened in a theatre some time ago, when his mistress came on the stage covered with jewels," said one of the men.

"The galleries hissed her and the people called out:

"Take them off; they are not diamonds, but drops of Russian blood."

The strikers are continuing their agitation with unabated activity. Throughout the morning they have been parading the main streets in the center of the city and closing every industrial establishment.

The agitation hitherto has been carried on with remarkable absence of actual violence, the committee of the union having issued such instructions that everything be done as quietly as possible. Father Gopon, who was reported kidnapped during the night, is at large this morning, going about organizing and directing everything. His dictum is that the meeting shall take place in the palace square, no matter if it result in a massacre of the men. He says they must be resolved to do or die.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 21.—With riotous strikers to the number of hundreds of thousands paraded the streets of the capital city, and the continual spread of the feeling of unrest throughout the empire, the Russian government is in a terrible predicament. Even worse than the news of the disasters in the Far East is the alarm in official quarters felt over the domestic situation. Troops are guarding the palace and all public buildings, but it is not deemed wise to call upon them to suppress the disorder, except in extreme cases.

Last Friday evening an organized mob attacked the Marcus cardboard factory and attempted to throw the manager from the window, and it was reported that the strike fever had extended to the Alexandrovsky Machine Works, where 7000 men are employed; the Baltic cartridge factory, owned by the government, and Baron Streglitz' cloth factory the latter employing 3000 people of both sexes; the state distillery and the Kaller and Beckman distilleries. The employees of the Russo-American Rubber Company, the Youkoff hoop factory, and a new cotton-spinning establishment were the latest acquisitions to the tied-up industries. At the latter works the police were unable to control the mob of strikers and the military were ordered to their assistance. It was learned late Friday night that the employees of the state playing-card factory, the Vagounine Paper Mills, employing 1000 hands; the Atlas Machine Works, the Wolf & Max printing works and numerous large plants had joined in the strike.

The city is almost in darkness, owing to the strike of electric light employees, and it is stated that newspaper publication will be suspended.

The situation grows hourly darker, and the prospects for a settlement of the difficulties vanished when the minister of finance refused to receive a delegation of workmen.

It has been decided by the working men to hold a great representative mass meeting at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon in the palace square, to present a great petition for the redress of their wrongs. The workmen have agreed to go to this meeting unarmed, and will not meet violence with violence. Father Gopon, the priest who heads the strikers' procession, dressed in clerical attire and carrying a crucifix, is much in evidence, and will lead the procession on Sunday.

Despite the efforts of the police and military, the agitation is growing, and this morning an unconfirmed report said that a large tobacco factory at Moscow had been fired by incendiaries and completely destroyed. Notwithstanding the peaceful tone of the strikers' manifesto, there is a deep undercurrent of bitterness, and the least spark will suffice to enkindle the flame of revolution. In addition to the army of striking workmen, there is another serious proposition for the imperial government to consider, Students' riots, the activity of Zemstovists, famine in Bessarabia and the Reservists uprisings all go to show the state of political unrest in Russia.

No Pity Shown.

"For years fate was after me continuously" writes F. A. Gullledge, Verbena Ala. "I had a terrible case of Piles causing 24 Tumors. When all failed Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured me. Equally good for Burns and all aches and pains. Only 25c at Allen & Woodward's drug Store.