

# The Corvallis Times.

WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

Vol. XVIII.-No. 11.

CORVALLIS, OREGON, MAY 3, 1905.

H. F. IRVINE, Editor and Proprietor

## We all Wear Shoes!

Never before have we received such quantities and qualities in foot wear as this

## SPRING

Tans, Browns and Black  
Low High and Medium cuts  
Prices High, Medium and Low

But in all grades the very lowest price for the quality of the shoe. Our efforts will be great to increase our shoe sales. Shoes for all Ladies, Misses, Children, Mens, Boys and Little Gents. Don't forget our Shoe Department.

### J. H. HARRIS.

## ANOTHER BIG STRIKE

### PANDEMONIUM REIGNS IN CHICAGO AMONG TEAMSTERS.

Tram Lines May Stop—Coal Teamsters Join Strike, Causing Fuel Famine, and Food Supply May Be Cut OFF.

Chicago, April 28.—Violence is rampant upon the streets of Chicago. Surging through the streets and alleys, springing from unsuspected places, armed with stones, clubs and revolvers and the deadly blackjack; are hordes of pickets and "sympathizers," cursing, jeering, halting every opportunity to fall upon a nonunion man and grind him to the pavement. The heart of the business district witnessed terrible struggles all of the day. Guests at the Palmer House were regaled with a fierce riot at their door, and at all points the angry conflicts went forward—the first skirmishes of the teamster's strike, which is destined to be the worst labor struggle in Chicago's history. There are now 3526 teams idle through the strike.

Chicago now faces a new peril—that of having to walk. Owing to the strike of all coal teamsters, the traction companies are unable to secure coal to operate power plants. At the utmost, there is but three days' supply of coal, and then the cars must stop. In addition the strike leaders are bending every effort to spread to all the smaller concerns. This, if successful, will shut off the food supplies of the residences. Tomorrow all the drivers for concerns supplying feed for horses are expected to be ordered out.

Early today the Federal government stepped into the strike and issued injunction against the strikers interfering with traffic. At about the same time many soldiers began to appear on the streets without arms. Orders have been issued by commanders of regiments of state troops to their men to hold themselves ready for immediate call. Express companies are bringing in from Western points all their old, tried "pony riders" and mountain men, with rifles in their wagons.

The great aim of the strike leaders now is to embroil the railroad unions, in which event other cities will begin to feel the strike. "Wait until next Tuesday," is the ominous warning of the labor leaders. "So far there has been child's play. Next Tuesday there will be business." No one appears to know what this means, although there is fear that some tremendous sensation will be sprung.

The water and gas plants are being well guarded, and men constantly patrol the lines of the great subway, 40 feet under the streets, to guard against possible dynamiting.

Strike leaders today said they would permit funerals to pass the lines unmolested, providing the drivers and carriages are unionized.

As soon as the injunction was issued, copies of it were printed on large cards and two of these were attached to every wagon of the Employer's Teaming Company which went upon the streets today.

Twelve arrests were made for interference with injunction, all of them being made at one time and place. At 1:30 o'clock this afternoon two wagons loaded with coal approached the Union League Club, on Jackson Boulevard, and when they attempted to drive into the narrow alley east of the clubhouse to unload the nonunion teamsters were attacked by a crowd of strike sympathizers and a lively fight ensued. The wagons were plainly marked with copies of the injunction, and the police in charging the mob, arrested 12 strikers, who are now confined in the Harrison police station.

When news of the injunction reached President Shea, of the Teamster's Union, he issued the following order, signed by the committee of teamsters' business agents: "To All Union Teamsters: Permit no violation of the peace under any circumstances. Competent drivers cannot be secured to handle the teams in Chicago, and violence will not help us in this strike. Be

loyal to your union and obey its instructions."

The injunction writ is made returnable May 10, and the defendants will be given a hearing on that day.

In the afternoon a new situation was placed before Judge Kohlsatt, when attorneys for the Scott Transfer Company asked for an order to restrain the heads of the various unions from calling out the men who are working for that company. Judge Kohlsatt declared that the injunction prayed for was too sweeping in its scope, and directed that a modified form be presented to him tomorrow morning.

When Cornelius P. Shea, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, learned of the action of the secretary of war in ordering that troops be sent to Chicago, if necessary to protect government property, he consulted with other leaders in the strike, and afterward sent the following telegram to the commandant at Fort Sheridan and to Secretary Taft:

"The International Brotherhood of Teamsters will furnish Union drivers with or without compensation for all wagons doing government business. They will obey any orders issued by any contractor for the United States government."  
C. P. SHEA,  
International President.

London, April 29.—The Times' correspondent, visiting Corea, Telegraphs from Seoul that the country is undergoing a wonderful transformation. "The reforms that Japan has already effected," the correspondent says, "are a blessing to the people, but are causing dismay to the emperor and his court. The emperor is cruelly disillusioned, but still hopes for the ultimate success of Russian power, which fostered the worst influences of his barbaric reign, and he maintains communication with Lamedorff through Ye Sai Kuen, ex-foreign minister to Corea, at Shanghai.

The conduct of the Japanese has been exemplary. Never before have they been so much respected. Civilian Japanese are pouring into the country, and it is estimated that they number 60,000. Already there is a practically uninterrupted chain of Japanese settlements from Fusan to the Yalu. Railway extension and other improvement have made remarkable progress. Most of the foreign advisors have left the country and have been succeeded by Japanese.

"The most difficult post of all, advisor to the foreign office, is entrusted to an American, whose patience, tact and ability in reconciling conflicting interests have won praises from all nationalities.

"The Korean army has been reduced to a small palace guard, the Korean police have been suspended and a Japanese gendarmerie is policing the Seoul district. Never has the capital known such immunity from crime, and it intended to extend the system to the country."

Salem, Or., April 27.—Norman Williams and George Lauth will suffer death on the gallows for the murder of women whom they professed to love. Williams killed Alma Nesbit in Wasco county in 1900. Lauth killed Leonora Jones in Clackamas county in 1904.

The supreme court today handed down opinions affirming the judgment of death passed by the lower courts. Williams is at The Dalles, and will be hanged there, his crime having been committed prior to the passage of the act providing for executions at the penitentiary. Lauth is at the penitentiary, and will be hanged there.

Norman Williams was tried before Judge W. L. Bradshaw, of Wasco county. No evidence was offered in his behalf, his sole contention being that the prosecution had failed to prove that Alma Nesbit was dead. The jury found against him, however, and on appeal the supreme court holds the same.

The supreme court says that at one time the rule prevailed that a conviction of murder or manslaughter could not be sustained without direct proof of the killing, unless the body of the supposed victim had been found. Numerous cases are quoted to show how this rule has gradually been abandoned, and the better rule, that the corpus delicti may be proven by circumstantial evidence, established.

Blocks for chimneys at Whitney's.

## DEATH IN ITS PATH

### WHOLE TOWN ON MEXICAN BORDER BLOWN TO ATOMS.

Twenty-One Are Killed and a Score Injured—Every Building of Laredo Seminary Demolished—Teachers Narrowly Escape.

Laredo, Tex., April 29.—At least 21 persons were killed and a score injured in Laredo and New Laredo by a tornado that tore through the city late last night. Sixteen were killed here. Rumors of many others killed in places outside Laredo are heard, but as yet they lack confirmation. Property damage is large. Four of the dead are members of one family and were working on the ranch of George Woodman. They were all crushed to death by the falling in of the heavy walls of the adobe house they occupied. The others met their fate in a similar manner.

The damage wrought at the Laredo Seminary is severe. Not one of the group of buildings that go to make up the institution escaped damage. The escape from death of the teachers at present quartered in the institution is considered miraculous, as the walls of some of the buildings that they occupied were demolished. Mrs. Early, one of the teachers, was heroically rescued by several young cadets, students of the institution, they lowering her by a rope from a secondary window. She was badly bruised.

The Mexican National Hospital building roof was lifted, and it will require much time to repair the building.

A trip through the town fails to show a locality that has not suffered from the storm. Telegraph and telephone poles, corrugated roofs, chimneys and walls; in fact, debris of all imaginable kinds strew the streets. The city authorities are at work clearing away the wreckage of the storm, and tonight the city began to assume its tranquil appearance. Linemen are at work trying to straighten out the tangled wires, and it is believed that within two days the electric light service can be resumed. It is hoped to re-establish telegraphic communication at least partially within two days.

Conditions at New Laredo, across the river, are similar to those on this side. It is not known how many dead or injured there are, but a city official of that place, stated that there are at least five dead.

The storm made its appearance from the southwest in the neighborhood of Lampas, Mexico, 72 miles from this city, and it is said that great havoc was wrought in that locality, although it is not thought any loss of life resulted.

When the storm struck the city the houses occupied by the poorer classes were the first to be leveled to the ground, but, as the wind increased in force, the more substantial buildings were unroofed, and in many cases were demolished. The lightning flashed vividly and continually, adding to the fears of the people. The storm lasted about an hour.

The Mexican National railroad has temporarily abandoned its trains on account of the lack of wires over which to arrange meeting points.

Physicians are busy attending the injured and it is thought no deaths will result. Dr. H. J. Hamilton, of the United States Marine Hospital service, has placed 150 tents with bedding, etc., at the disposal of the homeless.

The weather on Friday was sultry, and shortly after 7 o'clock in the evening a dark low rain-cloud appeared in the southwest. A short time later and with hardly any warning rain began falling in torrents, accompanied occasionally by hail. The conditions previous to the storm were so remarkable that a vast majority of the citizens locked themselves in their houses, the entire Mexican population being terror-stricken and becoming impressed with the idea that the world was coming to an end.

Suddenly a flash of lightning lit up the scene, showing clouds hanging low over the housetops. A wind began to blow, the lightning

in a few minutes played almost continuously, and thunder roared over the city like a thousand batteries pounding out a mighty chorus. Trees began to bend under the strengthening wind. Over the heart of the city was carried the roof of a negro's hut from the suburbs. A group of men saw the roof being spun along as if by a giant hand, and the lightning and thunder seemed to combine in a magnificent climax.

Houses were swept away as if they were structures of pasteboard. Substantial stone structures were razed, frame houses were caught up in the swirling storm and torn to pieces. Roofs were carried away, trees were torn out by the roots. Telephone poles were snapped, wagons were picked out of the streets and carried beyond the city limits.

The huts occupied by negroes and the poorer Mexicans first were destroyed. Nearly all of them were blown flat, but many of them were lifted like huge beehives and carried miles. The wind whipped the roof off the telephone building and, reaching down into the structure, caught the big exchange and whirled it around the operating room. The exchange was found upside down and in ruins. The telephone officials report that it will be necessary to install a new system.

The business firms in the center of the city have suffered great losses. The roofs were taken off half a dozen buildings occupied by grocery and drygoods firms and enormous damage was done to stocks. The roofs of the Hamilton and Ross hotels, two of the most pretentious buildings in the city, were torn to pieces and 50 patrons fled into the city streets in fright. The rooms in the hotels were covered with many inches of water.

Gov. Latham was appealed to by Mayor Sanchez, of Laredo, for aid. In response he issued a general appeal for help, expressing the wish that Texas in general would be liberal and prompt in its help.

### At Kings Valley.

Herman Seifert met with a serious loss Sunday. With his wife and children he went to Doc Frantz' on a visit, leaving his father and mother, who are about 80 years old, at home, and before noon he received word that his house had burned with all its contents. The parents had carried out some things but did not get them far enough away to save them. A little bedding was saved. The old lady had to crawl out through a window scorching her clothes and hair. Herman and his family have gathered enough together to camp on the farm. The father and mother are staying for the present at Dr. Luther's.

### CORVALLIS RATES

To Lewis and Clark Fair Over the Southern Pacific.

#### Individual Rates.

Rate—One and one third fare for the round trip, \$3.50.  
Sale Date—Daily from May 29th to October 15, 1905.  
Limit—Thirty days but not later than October 31st, 1905.

#### Parties of 10 or more.

Parties of 10 or more from one point, must travel together on one ticket both ways; party tickets will be sold as follows:

Rate—One fare for the round trip, \$2.60.  
Sale Date—Daily from May 29th to October 15th, 1905.  
Limit—Ten days.

#### Organized Parties of 1000 or More.

For organized parties of one hundred or more moving on one day from one place individual tickets will be sold as follows:

Rate—One fare for the round trip, \$2.60.  
Sale Date—Daily from May 29th to October 15th, 1905.  
Limit—Ten days.

#### Stop-Overs.

No stop-overs will be allowed on any of the above tickets; they must be used for continuous passage in each direction.

For further information call on

W. E. Coman,  
Gen. Pas. Agt.

J. E. Farmer,  
Agt. Corvallis.

#### For Sale.

Real estate, farm and city property for sale, exchange or rent. No sales means no commission to be paid. Your patronage kindly solicited. Help furnished and positions secured.

J. H. Stone,  
South Main street, Corvallis.



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.

## Star Brand Shoes are Better!

For Shoes, Clothing, Hats, Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, Fruits, Meats, Staple and Fancy Groceries, see

### WELLSHER & GRAY.

Highest Market Price Paid for All Kinds of Produce

## Star Brand Shoes are Better!

### Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of the Estate of James C. Irwin, deceased.

Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned that the undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of said James C. Irwin, deceased, by the county court of Benton county, state of Oregon. All persons having claims against said estate of said James C. Irwin, deceased, are hereby required to present the same with the proper vouchers duly verified as by law required within six months from the date hereof to the undersigned at his residence near Bruce, Benton county, Oregon, or at the law office of E. E. Wilson, in Corvallis, Oregon.

Dated this April 29, 1905.  
R. S. Irwin,  
Administrator of the Estate of James C. Irwin, deceased.

Largest line of matting in the city at Blackledge's.

### Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of the Estate of George W. Owen, deceased.

Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned that the undersigned has been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of said George W. Owen, deceased, by the county court of Benton county, state of Oregon. All persons having claims against said estate of George W. Owen, deceased, are hereby required to present the same, with the proper vouchers duly verified as by law required within six months from the date hereof, to the undersigned at the law office of E. E. Wilson in Corvallis, Oregon.

Dated this April 29th, 1905.  
Margaret E. Owen,  
Administratrix of the Estate of George W. Owen, deceased.

"Short" on Peruna but "Long" on prunes. Italian prunes, 50-pound boxes, \$1.50.  
F. L. Miller.