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CORVALLIS, OREGON, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 8, 1906.

B. F. IRVINE Editor and Proprietor

DOES IT PAY TO INVESTIGATE?

¶When you want anything in the line of clothing, come and see our line, get prices. ¶We balance our quality and prices defy competition. ¶Our clothing sales has made big strides in the past few years and this has justified a big increase in our buying. ¶Never before has our store received such a big shipment as this spring—we have clothing—Nobly clothing for sale. Investigate.

J. H. HARRIS.

Corvallis, Oregon
Great Line Mens Fine Shoes.

No Prizes go with our
Chase & Sanborn High Grade COFFEE
In fact nothing goes with our coffee but cream, sugar and **SATISFACTION**
P. M. ZIEROLF.
sole agent for
Chase & Sanborn High Grade COFFEE

New Sporting Goods Store.

A new and complete line consisting of

Bicycles, Guns, Ammunition,
Fishing Tackle, Base Ball Supplies,
Knives, Razors, Hammocks, Bicycle Sundries

In fact anything the sportsman need can be found at my store.
Bicycles and Guns for rent. General Repair Shop.
All Work Guaranteed.

M. M. LONG'S

Ind. Phone 126.

Corvallis, Oregon.

HOME-SEEKERS

If you are looking for some real good bargains in Stock, Grain, Fruit and Poultry Ranches, write for our special list, or come and see us. We take pleasure in giving you all the reliable information you wish, also showing you over the country.

AMBLER & WATTERS

Real Estate, Loan and Insurance
Corvallis and Philomath, Oregon.

STANDARD OIL CRIMES

PRESIDENT TELLS CONGRESS WHAT COMMISSIONER GARFIELD FOUND.

He Tells How the Monopoly Crushed Competition—President Advises Congress to Straighten Immunity Law so That Magnates Cannot Escape Punishment—Prosecution to Follow.

Portland, May 4.—Portland Journal: President Roosevelt, in his message accompanying Commissioner of Corporations Garfield's report on the investigation of the Standard Oil Company, makes the following recommendations:

Inasmuch as the Standard Oil Company is aiding in maintaining its monopoly of the oil business through the refusal of the New England and Western and Southwestern railroads to pro-rate, and as this advantage is worth hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, the president suggests various methods of relief, among them:

First—That oil be placed on the free list, as was done with alcohol in the arts.

Second—That the railroads be placed under government regulation to prevent rebates.

Third—That the remaining oil lands of the country be carefully protected.

The president criticized the trunk lines serving New York City as to their relations to the Standard Oil and the Sugar trust.

Washington, D. C., May 4.—Astounding revelations regarding the methods of the Standard Oil Company and its railroad allies were made today by President Roosevelt in his special message to congress in which he sent out the report of Commissioner of Corporations Harry A. Garfield. In the report organized capital is relentlessly pilloried. The work of independent investigators during recent years is completely overshadowed. The "Muck Rakers" must now bow to the fearless son of the martyred president.

Garfield's report convicts the oil trust of flagrant and persistent violation of the law and accuses Standard Oil officials of deliberately lying to conceal the transaction of their company.

Garfield states that at the beginning of the investigation started by him last spring, trust officials stated that the Standard Oil company had not obtained and was not then obtaining secret rebates, when it was receiving the rebates without apparent fear of prosecution.

Garfield proceeds to show that the company habitually received and is still receiving secret rebates and cites case after case in proof of his assertion. In every section of the country the Standard Oil company has profited by the numerous and flagrant discriminations by railroads in behalf of the Standard Oil and affiliated corporations. Except for a few large concerns in California the Standard has been the sole beneficiary of such discrimination.

In this connection the commissioner refers to the discrimination practiced by the Southern Pacific railroad, which, he says, showed favoritism in the allotment of cars among shippers, creating one of the principal grievances of California oil producers. Garfield says:

"The investigation has shown clearly one glaring defect of interstate commerce law—namely, the method of filing and publishing tariffs. As long as the state rate is not forced to be made public all manner of devices to evade the purpose of the law are possible. All state rates used in connection with interstate shipments should be filed with the commission and a radical change made in the direction of simplifying the tariff.

The department of justice is already planning steps toward the prosecutions based on Garfield's report.

A New York dispatch states that when the president's message containing Garfield's report was received in that city M. F. Elliott, general counsel, unqualifiedly denied all the charges and said:

"It is difficult to comment hurriedly with due restraint on the as-

tonishing report of Garfield and the message of the president. The report is absolutely unfair and unjust."

One of the most significant features of the report is that when the attention of the railroads was called to certain specific instances of rebating discovered by Garfield, they discontinued the practice, thereby acknowledging their guilt. As the president says in his message, the results already accomplished by the truth and a partial correction of the evils complained of is proof of the efficient work done by the bureau of corporations.

The president uses Garfield's report as a text for certain recommendations besides those which he will make in connection with the railroad rate bill. He would have congress correct the immunity law, so that officials of offending corporations cannot escape prosecution; he urges the passage of a free alcohol bill, which would put another spoke in the Standard Oil wheel and would prevent the exploitation of coal and oil lands—by the trust.

In his letter of transmittal the president states that the attorney-general in investigating shipments by the sugar trust over lines from New York discovered that the trust seldom pays a lawful rate, being favored at the expense of competitors and the general public. He deals with one argument of the opponents in these words:

"Argument is sometimes advanced against conferring upon a governmental body the power of supervision and control over the interstate commerce because it tends to weaken the individual initiative. Investigation such as this conclusively disproves such allegation. On the contrary proper play for individual initiative can only be secured by such governmental supervision as will curb those monopolies which crush out all individual initiative.

Garfield states that the output of kerosene in America is 26,000,000 barrels annually, of which the Standard controls about 23,000,000. It controls approximately the same proportion of other products of petroleum. He says the price of oil is usually from 2 to 5 cents higher a gallon in noncompetitive than in competitive fields. A reasonable profit upon refined oil is about 1 cent a gallon.

"It is clear that exorbitant profits are obtained in noncompetitive fields. Monopolistic control extends from the well of the producer to the doorstep of the consumer." Regarding railroads he says:

"The Standard has habitually received and is now receiving secret rates and other unjust and illegal discriminations."

Discriminations take these forms: Secret and semi-secret rates.

In open arrangement of rates.

In classification and rules of shipment.

In treatment of private tank cars.

Secret rates apply often on rates within single states.

Secret rates are concealed by blind billing, whereby rates are not on freight bill, but are collected from central office and concealed from local agent.

Largest number of secret rates and rebates in California, more than 80 being discovered there.

Multitude of discriminations possible in local rates on less than car-load lots.

Standard Oil has had important voice in construction of open rates to give it unfair advantage.

On Pacific Coast all refineries receive 6 to 10 cents per mile on loaded and empty cars.

Similar discrimination is practiced on transcontinental railroads in Northwest.

Interstate and state rates are so combined as to favor Standard Standard Oil, through pipe lines and oil steamers, is competitor of railroads, and natural policy of railroads would be to favor small refiners. The policy has been pursued regarding other freight, but reversed regarding oil.

Standard Oil denies receiving discrimination, but facts show it directly gained \$750,000 in 1904 by this means and vastly more indirectly.

Defects in interstate law regarding filing and publication of tariffs enable railroads to make secret rates.

A Favorite Remedy For Babies.

Its pleasant taste and prompt cures have made Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a favorite with the mothers of small children. It quickly cures their coughs and colds and prevents any danger of pneumonia or other serious consequences. It not only cures, but when given as soon as the cough appears will prevent the attack. For sale by Graham & Wortham.

GRAND JURY INDICTS

BANKERS AND LUMBERMEN OF MINNESOTA, MICHIGAN AND OREGON FOR LAND FRAUDS IN SOUTHERN OREGON.

Wealthy Citizens of Michigan and a Title Personage of Little Rock Are Among Those for Whom Warrants Will Issue.

Portland, May 6.—Oregon Journal: Millionaire bankers and timber kings of Michigan and Minnesota, prominent business men and lawyers of Crook and Linn counties, Oregon, several well-known residents of Portland, a former special agent of the interior department, a former United States commissioner, an ex-county judge of Crook county, and a number of timber locators are defendants in an indictment returned yesterday afternoon by the federal grand jury charging huge frauds in the acquisition of valuable timber lands in this state.

Nine hundred square miles of timber land in Crook, Klamath and Lake counties, roughly estimated to be worth over \$8,000,000, are alleged to have been secured by the principal defendants, in direct violation of law. Hundreds of persons were procured by their agents to take up claims which were subsequently conveyed to the eastern bankers, and it is charged that the proceedings were tainted with perjury and fraud. The crime against all the defendants is conspiracy to defraud the government of its public lands.

Letters from United States Senator Fulton and Congressman Williamson to the commissioner of the general land office, urging that patents be issued on the fraudulent claims, form a sensational feature of the indictment.

F. W. Gilchrist, a millionaire banker of Alpena, Michigan, Ralph E. Gilchrist, his son, a Yale graduate, who won distinction in college athletics, Patrick Culligan and Jas. G. Macpherson, wealthy citizen of Alpena and large owners of western timber lands, and Herman W. Stone, cashier of the Swift county bank at Benson, Minnesota, appear in the indictment as the chief beneficiaries of the frauds, and it was in their interest that other defendants in the case procured the fraudulent entries on over 200,000 acres of some of the most valuable yellow pine timber land in Oregon.

Almond C. Palmer and H. Judd Palmer, attorneys of Portland, Benjamin F. Allen, a retired capitalist, at present residing at 236 Thirteenth street, but formerly a resident of Prineville, and Ed N. White, a saloon keeper at Eleventh and Morrison streets, are Portland's contribution to the list of defendants. The Palmer brothers were formerly partners in Prineville, where A. C. Palmer was United States commissioner. Many of the fraudulent proofs of entry were taken before him.

Edmond Dorgan, Francis J. Devine and John Joseph Collins, in the timber locating business at Albany, under the firm name of E. Dorgan & Co., were the active instruments of the great block of timber, 30 miles square, at the headquarters of the DuChutes river. Collins is now languishing behind the bars of the Multnomah county jail, because of his refusal to produce before the grand jury the books of E. Dorgan & Co., showing the firm's operations. His refusal was on the ground that the production of the books would incriminate himself.

Among the Prineville men who are included in the list of defendants are Charles M. Elkins, merchant; John Combs, who has played a prominent part in republican politics; Donald F. Steff, editor of the Crook County Journal, and M. E. Brink, former county judge of Crook county.

Malcolm McAlpin, merchant, and Thomas H. Watkins, managing cruiser for Dorgan & Co., are the Albany defendants. J. W. Hopkins an attorney at Vancouver, Washington, and W. W. Brown of Seattle also an attorney, were caught in the government's dragnet and are among the indicted. C. A. M. Schlierholz

formerly a special agent of the interior department, completes the list of the accused.

When suspicions arose three years ago as to the legality of the entries, Schlierholz was directed to investigate them. Acting in corrupt collusion, it is charged, with the other members of the huge conspiracy, he repeatedly reported to the general land office that the entries were regular and that patents should issue.

San Francisco, May 5.—The most severe earthquake shock felt here since the main shock on April 18 occurred this morning at 10.30 o'clock, causing considerable damage. The interior walls of the Hall of Justice tumbled and the wall of the Mutual Life building fell. Workmen in many places were endangered by the falling bricks, but no casualties are reported. Minor shocks are so frequent that they attract no more than a passing interest.

The shock was felt to a considerable extent in Oakland and Berkeley.

In the rubber factory located at Twenty-second street and Broadway, Oakland, the building was so badly shaken as to almost stampede the employees.

In many cases panics occurred among shoppers. Two ladies having their feet fitted for shoes rushed into Broadway, in Oakland, stocking footed and refused to reenter the building. The clerk was obliged to carry their shoes out to them.

Corvallis & Eastern RAILROAD TIME CARD 31

No 2 for Yaquina	12:45 p. m.
Leaves Albany	1:45 p. m.
Leaves Corvallis	6:00 p. m.
Arrives Yaquina	6:00 p. m.
No 1 Returning	
Leaves Yaquina	6:45 a. m.
Leaves Corvallis	11:30 a. m.
Arrives Albany	12:15 p. m.
No 3 for Albany-Detroit	
Leaves Albany for Detroit	7:30 a. m.
Arrive Detroit	12:30 p. m.
No 4 from Detroit	
Leaves Detroit	1:00 p. m.
Arrive Albany	6:00 p. m.
No 5 for Albany	
Leaves Corvallis	6:30 a. m.
Arrive Albany	7:10 a. m.
No 8 for Corvallis	
Leaves Albany	7:55 a. m.
Arrives Corvallis	8:35 a. m.
No 7 for Albany	
Leaves Corvallis	6:00 p. m.
Arrive Albany	6:40 p. m.
No 6 for Corvallis	
Leaves Albany	7:35 p. m.
Arrives Corvallis	8:15 p. m.
No 9 for Albany	
Leaves Corvallis	12:40 p. m.
Arrives Albany	1:25 p. m.
No 10 for Corvallis	
Leaves Albany	2:30 p. m.
Arrive Corvallis	3:10 p. m.
No 11 for Albany, Sunday only	
Leaves Corvallis	11:30 a. m.
Arrive Albany	12:15 a. m.
No 12 for Corvallis, Sunday only	
Leaves Albany	12:45 p. m.
Arrives Corvallis	1:32 p. m.

Train 1 arrives in Albany in time to connect with S. P. southbound train.

Train 2 connects with S. P. trains at Corvallis and Albany, giving direct service to Newport and adjacent beaches.

Train 3 leaves Albany for Detroit at 7:30 a. m. arriving in ample time to reach Breitenbush hot springs the same day.

Train 4 between Albany and Detroit connects with Eugene local at Albany also with local for Corvallis.

Train 5 leaves Corvallis at 6:30 a. m. arrives at Albany 7:10 in time to catch Eugene local for Portland and train to Detroit.

Train 7 leaves Corvallis at 5:00 p. m. arrives in Albany in time to connect with local for Eugene and way points.

Train 6 leaves Albany for Corvallis at 7:35 p. m. after arrival of S. P. local from Portland.

For further information apply to J. C. MAYO, Gen Pass Agt T. Cockrell, agt Albany, H. H. Cronise, agt Corvallis.

Always Keeps Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in His House.

"We would not be without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is kept on hand continually in our home," says W. W. Kesmer, editor of the Independent, Lowry City, Mo. That is just what every family should do. When kept at hand ready for instant use, a cold may be checked at the outset and cured in much less time than after it has become settled in the system. This remedy is also without a peer for croup in children, and will prevent the attack when given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, which can only be done when the remedy is kept at hand. For sale by Graham & Wortham.

Ice and ice cream delivered by the Corvallis Creamery Co. in large or small quantities to any part of the city.