

The Corvallis Times.

WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

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CORVALLIS, OREGON, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 7, 1906.

R. F. IRVING, Editor and Proprietor

ODDS AND ENDS

FOR
AUGUST.

Our store has many bargains in Odds and Ends, and lots of Staple Goods just the things to look after this month.....

If you need a misses shoe, size 1½ to 2½ see our line for Fifty cents.

All our Spring Wash Fabrics at a big sacrifice in former price.....

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Many other articles
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In fact nothing goes with our coffee but cream, sugar and SATISFACTION

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A new and complete line consisting of

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

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FRANCE AND RUSSIA

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION PARALLELS THE OLD FRENCH REVOLUTION.

A Summary of the Causes Compared—A General Strike is Called at Capital—Mutineers Executed in Numbers—Other News.

FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Ruler—Louis XVI.
Causes—Poverty of the people, high taxes, no voice in the government, oppression by the nobility and church.

Third estate, representing the lowest classes, organized under royal edict, but the rights were curtailed.

Necar, minister of finance, looked upon to regenerate France, dismissed by the king.

Louis XVI retires with royal family to Versailles, just outside of Paris.

Massea called on Louis XVI to save them from poverty by nobility, pressing him to safety and were turned down.

Mutines and outbreaks of Paris guards and imperial troops.

Uprising of peasants and burning of nobles' estates.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Ruler—Nicholas II.
Causes—Poverty of workingmen, excessive taxation, little voice in the government, oppression by the grand duke, bureaucracy and holy synod.

Douma, representing the peasants and working men, demands more liberty.

Prince Mirsky, former minister of the interior, who suggested many reforms, discredited. M. Witte resigns.

Nicholas II retires with the royal family to Tsarskoe-selo and Peterhoff, a few miles from St. Petersburg.

People appeal to czar to redress their wrongs and Douma is dissolved.

Mutines of soldiers and sailors. Strikes of laboring men and seizure and destruction of large estates.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 4.—"How are the roads for motoring in Saratov Province?" was the remarkable question the emperor put to Prince Lvoff, who saw him during the negotiations with Premier Stolypin, looking to the prince's entente as a reorganized ministry. The prince says the czar interrupted him in the midst of explanations of the extreme gravity of the Russian situation with the inquiry about the chance for sport. Later the emperor said he was certain the army was loyal to him. The prince's story is considered most remarkable.

The following is almost under the czar's nose:

General revolutionary strike is called; 66,000 workmen are out and more go on.

Mutines of supposed loyal troops have just been suppressed at Sveaborg and Kronstadt, have broken out at Warsaw, and possibly have been renewed at Kronstadt.

Peasant bands are on the march in scores of interior districts, burning, pillaging and murdering.

Hundreds of nobles are waiting their chance to throw a bomb at their "Little Father."

Bandits and train robbers are abroad.

St. Petersburg, Aug 3.—Though the mutineers at Sveaborg and Kronstadt have been suppressed, the government's troubles have only begun. Premier Stolypin has resigned, a general strike in St. Petersburg has been declared to go in effect tomorrow, mutines of garrisons in various parts of the empire are reported; while burning and destroying of nobles' estates by peasants continues.

Stolypin has gone to Peterhoff presumably to tender his resignation.

It is officially announced this morning, confirming the report of Stolypin's defeat at Camarass, that the report that the non-bureaucratic elements will enter the cabinet is untrue.

The emperor has flatly refused to accept the conditions to which Premier Stolypin agreed in his negotiations with Count Heydon, Alexander Guchkoff, Prince Nicholas

Lvoff, Paul Vinogradoff and Senator Koni for the reorganization of the cabinet.

It is thought the emperor purposes to take the final step of turning the country over to military dictatorship.

The drum-head court-martial was resumed at Kronstadt this morning. It is presumed that more executions of mutineers are in progress. Guards of the regiments marched into the city all night.

They had been at summer camp, the government having removed them upon the belief that the people had accepted the dissolution of the Douma.

The mutiny on the cruiser Pampat Azova started when a student disguised as a sailor boarded the ship. Officers ordered his arrest. The sailors prevented it, shooting four officers. The others escaped in a small boat, which the mutineers sank by a shot, the officers swimming ashore. The mutineers ordered the crew of a torpedo boat to join the mutiny, but the crew refused and steamed away.

Artillerymen at the summer camp at Rembertoff, near Warsaw, have mutinied. The infantry and Cosacks have been ordered to quell the mutiny.

Portland, Aug. 3.—Portland Journal: N. Campbell, of 275 Fifth street, Portland, has received a letter from W. J. Bryan, dated at the Hotel Cecil, London, July 10, in which Mr. Bryan, expresses gratification over the political situation and sends congratulations to Governor Chamberlain on his reelection.

Mr. Bryan states that he had the pleasure of meeting Senator Gearin while the latter was in London on his tour of Europe with Charles Sweeny, the Spokane millionaire.

Letters from London received by The Journal state that Mr. Bryan has made a remarkably favorable impression upon the English and has been lionized socially by aristocracy and commoners. "He has been kept busy with numerous invitations and has been on the go most of the time. It is said that no American since the time Daniel Webster paid his memorable visit to the English capital has had as many honors showered upon him or been as favorably received."

"This is due largely to the fact that Mr. Bryan may be the next president of the United States, though the great commoner's commanding intellect and lovable personality bring hearty welcome wherever he goes. His innate dignity, democracy and courtesy have stamped him in British eyes as the ideal American."

At the interparliamentary union's peace conference Mr. Bryan was a commanding figure, indeed, played the leading roll. He has been in frequent consultation with the leaders of the present government and members of the cabinet, while labor leaders like John Burns have had many talks with him.

Mr. Bryan's visit reached its social and official culmination when King Edward paid him the unusual honor of receiving him in private audience at Buckingham palace, where he was most cordially welcomed by the monarch.

Ambassador Reid went to Mr. Bryan with one of the king's equerries and notified the Nebraskan that his majesty desired to meet him privately before he entered the throne room to receive the other members of the council.

Mr. Bryan was escorted by Mr. Reid and the equerry and entered the small audience room. Mr. Reid presented the Nebraskan to the king, who shook hands warmly. The king and Mr. Bryan chatted for twenty minutes.

Mr. Bryan said concerning the visit:

"My visit to King Edward was purely social. I chatted some 20 minutes with his majesty. This was my first meeting with him. When I was in London three years ago the king was absent from the town, so I had no chance to meet him.

I must say his majesty was extremely agreeable. We discussed a number of subjects, but the principal questions we talked about were the subjects which were debated during the interparliamentary conference. His majesty expressed the warmest sympathy with the objects and purposes of the conference, which are, of course, peace."

Seattle, Aug. 3.—E. A. Gage, son of former Secretary of the

Continued on page 4.

300 LIVES LOST

ITALIAN EMIGRANT SHIP STRIKES A REEF AND SINKS.

Officers Powerless to Save Women and Children—Men Fight For the Possession of Boats With Knives—Other News.

Cartagena, Spain, Aug. 5.—A terrible mariners disaster occurred last evening off Cape Palos. The Italian steamship Sirio, from Genoa for Barcelona, Cadiz, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres with about 800 passengers on board, was wrecked off Hormigas Island. Three hundred immigrants, most of them Italians and Spaniards, were drowned. The captain of the steamer committed suicide. The remainder of the passengers and the officers and crew got away in the ship's boats. A number of fishermen who made attempts at rescue were drowned.

The Sirio struck a reef of rocks and sank soon afterwards, stern first.

The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph describes the Sirio disaster as one of the worst on record. The Italian emigrants, with knives in their hands, and without regard for women or children, fought with the greatest brutality for the possession of lifebuoys and boats. Many were killed or wounded including several members of the crew who were attacked by the emigrants.

When the captain saw that the vessel was lost and that the emigrants had captured the boat he committed suicide by shooting with a revolver. The other officers then lost their heads and there was nobody to direct the work of rescue.

Eye witnesses describe the awful brutality on board. For half an hour the emigrants were masters of the situation. They completely overcame the crew by sheer force of numbers and this in spite of the officers who tried to save the women and children first.

One report states even, the correspondent continues, that a group of emigrants approached one of the ship's boats which already was full and which was about to be launched, and dislodged the people, killing several with their knives. Just as they were about to occupy the boat themselves another body of armed emigrants came up and a fierce fight for the possession of the lifeboat followed.

Many of the survivors brought ashore were seriously wounded, and a number sustained fractured limbs. Some of the injured subsequently died.

A fleet of trawlers providentially happening to be only about 100 yards away when the Sirio struck. Notwithstanding the great danger, the skippers of these boats came at once to the rescue. The survivors of the Sirio praise the conduct of the captains of the trawlers Joven Miguel and Vicenta Llicano. The former steamed close to the side of the sinking ship and took off 300 passengers.

The crew of this trawler endeavored to sheer off, fearing that their boat would be sunk, whereupon the captain drew his revolver, leveled it at his men and shouted: "As long as it is possible to take off another passenger you will not move."

The deck of the Joven Miguel became so crowded with the terror-stricken survivors of the Sirio that the skipper was obliged, in order to prevent his boat from capsizing, to force them down the hold at the point of his revolver.

Dallas, Ore., Aug. 1.—The preliminary trial of J. H. Flower for alleged assault on the 7-year-old daughter of James Ross, was held before Justice Holman. The evidence was not considered sufficient to hold the prisoner and he was discharged, after which he disappeared. A mob soon formed and started for his house, but Sheriff Grant prevailed on the leaders to withhold their action until midnight, provided Grant would have Flower out of town by that time, which he did, and he was sent away never to return to Dallas.

This morning Flower's office is closed and the town is quiet. The

mob was orderly and sober, but determined. Ross harangued the crowd before his stable to the effect that justice had not been done. The sheriff evidently saved the day and prevented a crime. Flower proved an alibi to the satisfaction of the court, but not to the mob.

Chicago, July 30.—Exasperated at the slowness of a Halstead street car and fearful of missing the funeral train on which the body of her friend was being carried to Mount Olivet for interment, Mrs. S. M. Chidester, of Evergreen Park, pushed the motorman off the car, took the controller herself and turned on full speed until she reached the railroad station at Forty ninth and Halstead streets. Then she stopped the car and jumped off and climbed a sand embankment and caught her train.

In this flight Mrs. Chidester knocked the wagons off the track and injured two men.

"I asked the motorman to hurry up, but he laughed and pointed to the sign which forbids passengers to talk to motormen," she said. "Then I pushed him aside and he fell off. I ran the car for eight blocks. The conductor did not interfere until I was ready to leave the station."

Ocean City, N. J., July 31.—The closing exercises of the South Jersey camp meeting at South Seville, was marked last night by a bonfire of tobacco and cigars.

A. M. Woolston, a storekeeper, of Fishing Creek, attended the holiness meetings and experienced "new light" on the sale of tobacco. Sanding word to his wife, who was attending the store, to nail up a sign, "no more tobacco sold here," he had his stock brought to the meeting and soaked with kerosene. He himself applied the match, while the Rev. E. A. Wells, of Emma, led the campers in the hymn "The Dearest Idol of My Heart."

Springdale, Wash., Aug. 3.—A southbound passenger train on the Spokane Falls & Northern miraculously escaped destruction near here yesterday by the prompt work of Operator Cline, of Springdale. Fourteen cars of sawlogs escaped from a freight and went wild on a down grade toward Valley, ten miles away, and a passenger train from the north was stopped at the latter place just as it was leaving, the operator having less than two minutes to spare.

Sixteen loaded gravel cars with set brakes were run out to meet the runaway at the gravel pit. The 30 cars were smashed to kindling and traffic was delayed 24 hours. No one was killed or injured, but had the runaways met the passenger train the loss of life would have been appalling.

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 4.—Nellie Jones, Long Beach stenographer, saved up \$100 in gold. She hid her treasure in a sack of sugar. Yesterday Mrs. Sumney, a neighbor, called at the Jones household and during Nellie's absence borrowed some of the sugar to complete some jam she was making. The gold went into the near-sighted neighbor's dish and found its way into the blackberry jam.

When Nellie Jones returned from work she saw the disturbed condition of the sugar sack and became alarmed. Papa Jones came in and confessed to his generosity, and a feverish search resulted in the recovery of the gold in the bottom of the astonished neighbor's jam jar.

The End of the World

of troubles that robbed E. H. Wolfe of Bear Grove, Ia., of all usefulness, came when he began taking Electric Bitters. He writes: "Two years ago kidney trouble caused me great suffering, which I would never have survived had I not taken Electric Bitters. They also cured me of General Debility." Sure cure for all Stomach, Liver and Kidney complaints, Blood diseases, Headache, Dizziness and Weakness or bodily decline. Price 50c. Guaranteed by Allen & Woodward, druggists.

Galveston's Sea Wall.

makes life now as safe in that city as on the higher uplands. E. W. Goodloe, who resides on Dutton S., in Waco, Tex., needs no sea wall for safety. He writes: "I have used Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption the past five years and it keeps me well and safe. Before that time I had a cough which for years had been growing worse. Now it's gone." Cures chronic Coughs, La Grippe, Croup Whooping Cough and prevents Pneumonia. Pleasant to take. Every bottle guaranteed at Allen & Woodward's drug store. Price 50c and \$1.00 Trial bottle free.