

The Corvallis Times.

WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

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CORVALLIS, OREGON, FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 1, 1907.

B. F. IRVING Editor and Proprietor

Our Store will offer a whole lot of articles DURING FEBRUARY At a price that will make them move.

A big lot of odds and ends remnants at bargain prices Overcoats for men and boys at cost Ladies jackets at one-half price.

We are receiving by every freight some new goods and will be prepared for the early buyers this month. Don't forget that we handle Sewing Machines, Carpets, Rugs, Lineolums, Etc.

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GUN HODES

MANY VETOES

TWELVE MEASURES MEET THEIR DEATH UNDER HIS AXE.

Johnson Road Law Killed—Pure Food and Voting Machine Bills Knocked Out—Other News.

Salem Feb. 26.—Governor Chamberlain wielded the veto axe again today with an abandon that may well cause friends of all bills left to grow anxious, for there is no telling where the governor will stop.

In all, twelve bills were vetoed today. As before predicted, the Johnson road law bill, that carries an appropriation of upwards of \$400,000 met its fate. In his veto message filed against this measure, the governor expresses the opinion that the present law provides a means for raising revenue to build roads and so large an appropriation should not be made to undertake an untried experiment.

S. B. 188, another of Senator Johnson's measures, was nullified by the Governor's veto. This is known as the pure food law and purported to regulate the sale of concentrated stock food. The governor thought he saw in the measure discrimination in favor of certain foods and against others.

Four bills appropriating about \$1200 each for district agricultural societies went down in the onslaught of the governor on the legislature's work today. For the purpose of holding district fairs, money was appropriated for the First Oregon District Agricultural Society, and there was created the Seventh Oregon District Agricultural Society. The expense necessary for the maintenance of these, the governor thinks, should not be saddled on the general taxpayer.

S. B. 198, B. C.'s voting machine bill, was also knocked into a cocked hat. It provides that no machine costing over \$500 shall be considered. In his veto message on this bill, the governor says:

"I am forced to the conclusion that there are machines that might cost more than \$500 which could not be considered because of that limitation, even if one of them might do the work of two at the lower price. It smacks of an effort to legislate in the interest of one or more establishments with low-priced machines, and I cannot give it my assent. The officers named in the bill are just as competent to decide as to the price as they are to decide as to the quality, and however meritorious the bill may be it ought to be defeated unless it vests the authority with absolute freedom to do what is best for the state after models have been submitted and the bids of all considered."

H. B. 293, by Beale, created the office of cheese, dairy and cheese inspector. This was vetoed because the governor holds the duties imposed by it should be performed by the present dairy and food commissioner.

Kay's bill, S. B. No. 159, which provides for the garnishment of wages of state employes was disapproved for two reasons. First, because the state has not consented to become a defendant in actions against its employes, and therefore the bill would be inoperative; and second, the governor says the bill is not in line with a sound public policy. He says a business man ought to know the credit and standing of those to whom he extends credit without harassing the employes of the state with the matter.

H. B. No. 40, by Northrup, amending the code relating to the redemption of property, was vetoed because there were two bills bearing on the same subject.

H. B. 28, by Jackson, providing a closed season for salmon on the Umpqua, was vetoed for the reason that it was covered by the present statute.

S. B. 77, by Hodeson, amendatory relating to the sale of water under the Carey Act, was vetoed on the ground of complications that were feared from its enactment.

Salem, Feb. 26.—In vetoing the bill placing the state printer upon a flat salary after 1910, the governor severely scores the legislature. The governor comes out in plain terms and says the majority of legislators shirked their responsibility and that he would rather trust the

next session or preferably the people themselves.

The opinion has been general, the governor states, for a number of years that the state printer be placed on a flat salary with his duties prescribed by law. The legislature instead of carrying out the demands of the people, has undertaken to shirk its duty by enacting the law providing for the election of the state printer in 1910 at a salary of \$4,000.

The bill was crude and was evidently drawn in haste and was intended as a makeshift to avoid the responsibility of a law which would place the present printer on a flat salary, as the legislature would have a right to do under the constitutional amendment adopted at the last election.

The governor asks why this legislature should anticipate the reaction of the session two years hence. "That body," he says, "may have more hesitation than the present one in carrying out the reforms the people have demanded. It may not hesitate to apply the knife where this one has halted."

He concludes: "Preferring to trust the next legislature, or the people themselves, rather than a legislature the majority of whom have shown a disposition to shift their responsibility, I return the bill with my veto."

Lewiston, Idaho, Feb. 27.—With a roar that could be heard for miles and which startled people out of their sleep, an 80-acre field of pasture land sank 150 feet below the surface of the ground three miles from the mouth of the Grande Ronde river last Thursday night. Parties arriving from the scene, which is 21 miles above Lewiston, state the ground is still settling.

In the vicinity of the fault, the country is on a peculiar geographical formation, being backed on the Snake river side by a strata of basalt, while the other side is composed of limestone. The theory is that a subterranean cavern exists beneath and the unusually wet weather has caused slipping. The sides left by the sink are almost perpendicular.

ALL BENTON COUNTY SCHOOL FAIR.

To Be Held August 29, 30, 31, 1907, at Corvallis, Oregon. \$1600.00 to Be Given Away for Benefit of Fair.

Continued from last week

The free seeds furnished by Mr. Butzer will be divided among the districts on a per capita basis as by census report. All pupils desiring to purchase seeds from Mr. Butzer at 2c per package must have their application in my office by the last day of February, 1907. On failing to do this, I will be under no obligation to secure them for said parties. The amount of each order must accompany the application, stamps not accepted.

Pupils in all contests must do all work themselves, except first plowing and harrowing in agriculture. The girls may ask mothers for information in sewing and cooking and butter making, but must do work themselves.

We urge parents to put this pamphlet where you can find it when wanted. Only a limited number will be printed and distributed. You will only be entitled to one copy. We notify all pupils to write no letters. All necessary information to be known is in pamphlet. We will not have time to write letters. I will gladly answer questions when I visit your school.

H. W. Kamisch, Manager Corvallis Creamery Company, will give away on evening of first night, \$40 worth of ice cream, enough to feed 1500 persons. It will be served after speaking in the court house square.

The Willamette Valley Electric Light Company will light the grounds and square around the court house free.

City Transfer Company does all draying free, and Corvallis Ice Factory supplies all ice and drinking fountains. Benton County Review gives \$10 in printing and subscription, and the Benton County Republican will print the diplomas of award.

Gov. Geo. E. Chamberlain, U. S. Senator Fulton and Supt. Ackerman will furnish oratory.

We owe a debt of gratitude to the Finance Committee, S. L. Kline, J. R. Smith, Peter Callahan, A. B. Cordley and A. K. Russ for their cordial assistance. Through them the finances and premiums were secured. Our business men and private citizens who put up these premiums and the necessary cash should ever be kept in mind. They deserve our liberal and hearty support and patronage.

Now is the time to begin to get to work. Look over this pamphlet, begin to plan for the biggest time ever had in Benton County. A little work, perseverance and care will reward you with an excellent prize.

Very truly,
GEO. W. DENMAN,
County School Supt.

ON HIS WAY

S. A. D. PUTER IS BEING TAKEN TO WASHINGTON, D. C., A WITNESS VERSUS HERMANN.

Land Fraud King Taken to the City on Habeas Corpus Order

Portland, Or., Feb. 27.—Telegram: Stephen A. Douglas Puter, pioneer principal in the far-famed Oregon land frauds, is today speeding toward Washington to testify against Congressman Binger Hermann in his trial before Judge Stafford in that city. In custody of John F. Kerrigan, a special United States deputy marshal, Puter took the 9:30 train out of Portland this morning, and by Monday is expected to face the former commissioner of the general land office.

United States Attorney Bristol yesterday received word from the attorney-general at Washington that Puter was wanted, and he at once sued out a writ of habeas corpus ad testificandum, which amounts to a subpoena for a prisoner. The writ, which is a rare proceeding in any court, was directed to the United States marshal, and commanded him to deliver Puter before Justice Stafford. Immediately upon receipt of the order, United States Marshal Reed prepared to send the Oregon land fraud king on his long journey. "Jack" Kerrigan was sworn in as a special deputy, and this morning took Puter in charge and started for Washington.

Puter's testimony is expected to be of prime importance to the government. He will tell all he knows of Hermann's alleged connection with the land frauds of this state. This story will contain much of that related in the Mays trial. But it will go further than this, and will have to do with practically all the conversations that ever took place between Puter and Hermann bearing in any way on his connection with the conspiracies in Oregon.

This testimony is expected to show that Hermann was intimately associated with the land frauds in Oregon. That he connived at many of them and, accordingly, had a motive for destroying the official letter press copy books, for which he is being tried.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 27.—The 16,000-ton battle ship Minnesota, becomes a part of the active strength of the American Navy at Norfolk today, when she will be formerly delivered to the government by her builders. The Minnesota is of the largest class of American battle ships so far put in service. Two of this same class—the Connecticut, built at the Brooklyn navy yard by the United States government, and the Louisiana, built at Newport News, are already in active service. A third vessel of the same class is the Vermont, built at Fort River, and now ready to be commissioned at the Charlestown navy yard. Two other battle ships of the same type and dimensions are the Kansas and the New Hampshire.

When the commission whip is broken out at the mainmast peak of the Minnesota it will mean that another formidable fighting machine had been added to Uncle Sam's navy. She is 3,500 tons larger than the battle ships of the Main class, and has 1,052 tons greater displacement than the New Jersey and her sister ships.

The Minnesota will carry four 12-inch and eight 8-inch breech-loading rifles, mounted in turrets, and twelve 7-inch breech-loading rifles, in broadsides in her main battery, and twenty 3-pounder rapid fire, twelve 3-yonder semi-automatic, eight 1-pounder, two 8-inch field guns, six 30 calibre automatic and two Maxim guns in the secondary battery. She will be equipped also with four 21-inch submerged torpedo tubes.

London, Feb. 27.—Richard Garnsey, known as "Field Marshal Tom Thumb," and who created a great sensation at the Egyptian Hall, London, fifty years ago, by his diminutive stature, is dead at his home in Sommerset, at the age of 74 years.

When he appeared in London half a century ago he followed close on the much-boomed appearance of

the American Tom Thumb, causing an even greater sensation than that midget had caused. Afterward Garnsey traveled all over Europe, his perfectly formed figure being examined by doctors everywhere. After giving up exhibiting himself in public he commenced farming, enjoying splendid health until a short time before his death. He smoked nearly all his life. He was just three feet in height.

Roseburg, Or., Feb. 27.—The Southern Pacific company discharged all white section hands here and replaced them with Japanese laborers. It has retained the section bosses with a decrease of \$15 a month in pay. There is considerable talk here of giving the Japanese the same treatment they received at Woodburn not long ago.

Albany, Or., Feb. 27.—William Schmidt, aged 24 years, received fatal injuries here last night by being run over by the southbound overland on the Southern Pacific. His legs were ground off and his head was mangled. He died at 2 o'clock this morning. Smith fell upon the track while attempting to jump from the blind baggage to the ground as the train was slowing down for the station.

New Orleans, Feb. 27.—L. R. McMillan, a civil engineer of Oakland, California, returning from Panama on his way home, declared money was being ruthlessly squandered by the United States employes working on the canal. He characterized the operations as a huge and immensely costly joke. He said that in some places it had been estimated that material taken from the Culebra cut had cost \$5.10 per cubic yard. He characterized the visit of Root as a rank farce, stating that at the time the secretary crossed the isthmus everything had been prepared in advance, and that when the word was given more dirt was flung into cars than could be carried away in two weeks. He spoke in strong terms against the condition of administrative affairs on the canal, particularly in the construction and operation of such public buildings as the Tivoli hotel for which the commission paid \$300,000. He described the hotel as a palace within and a shell in construction.

Hook of Holland, Feb. 26.—In the early hours of the morning the three remaining survivors were taken off the wreck of the British steamer Berlin by the same lifeboat crew which has done such splendid work during the last 60 hours. All three are women. This makes the number of saved 15 out of the 141 who were on board.

The lifeavers watched the wreck all night for a chance to get alongside, but had to wait until long after, when they put off on a tug which had a raft in tow for the use of the rescuers. On getting near the wreck as possible, Captain Sperling, of the lifeboat crew, boarded the raft, which was allowed to drift along side of the wreck, and the captain managed to get on board by means of a line. He lowered the helpless women to the raft, whence they were conveyed to the lifeboat. The last survivors arrived at the Hook of Holland at 3 o'clock this morning.

The 22 bodies recovered this morning from below the deck of the Berlin and landed here are believed to constitute all the bodies on the hulk. Captain Sperling, who went to the Berlin and rescued the last three survivors, spoke modestly of his exploit. He said:

"We took the raft along side the beacon light and succeeded in reaching the breakwater and moored the raft. From the breakwater we climbed on board the remnant of the Berlin and found the three women huddled under the hurricane deck, surrounded by a dozen corpses. The women were in a pitiable plight, screaming and crying hysterically as they clung to me. They were famished and stiff with cold; their clothing was soaked with ice water, and they were unable to walk. I carried one of the women to the side, assisted her into a rope cradle and lowered her upon the raft. The next one was in a pitiful state of distress, weeping for her husband and child, who were drowned. Finally the third one was placed upon the raft, which was hauled along side the Wodan.

BEST BREAD and pastry can be obtained at Starr's Bakery.