

NO IMMUNITY TO BE HANDED OUT TO PACKERS

No Higher-Ups Among Witnesses Before the Chicago Grand Jury—Employees Suspected to Be Sleuths.

(United Press Leased Wire.)
Chicago, Jan. 26.—That the government does not intend to pour water into the "immunity" bathtub in its investigation of the alleged illegal combine of meat packers here was indicated today by the absence of prominent names from the list of witnesses subpoenaed.

Thirty employees of the National Packing company, the designated trust, were called today by the federal grand jury, which started its investigations of the packers after clearing its calendar of routine business.

Among these 30 there are believed to be many men who, while receiving small salaries as clerks and workmen, were really gathering data for the present investigation.

The government officials have already announced that they will not hurry the investigation of the meat combine and that probably the grand jury will not report for two months or more.

WOMEN SAY PRODUCE MEN DESTROY STUFF TO KEEP PRICES UP

(United Press Leased Wire.)
San Francisco, Jan. 26.—Housewives of San Francisco have launched an independent investigation into the high prices of food, which they declare will be thorough, so far as the cities about San Francisco bay are concerned.

Preliminary steps were taken last evening by the members of the Richmond Woman's club. Following the report of committee appointed to conduct quiet inquiries, a comprehensive plan was adopted, providing for the enlistment of other women's clubs in the campaign.

According to the reports made at the meeting, middlemen are to blame for local conditions. Mrs. E. H. O'Donnell, secretary of the club, declared that her investigation had disclosed the fact that vegetables and fruit were dumped into the bay each week when an overstocked market threatened to lower prices. The elimination of the middleman, she asserted, provided the only solution of the problem.

Plans for establishing a women's lobby at the state legislature to work for the enactment of laws prohibiting what Mrs. J. W. Felt, the club's president, branded as "free and easy gambling with the necessities of life," were discussed.

Committees were named to enlist the members of other women's clubs in the fight. They also will be asked to unite in an attempt to secure the establishment of a free market.

Boycott Killed by Meat-Hanker.

(United Press Leased Wire.)
Redlands, Cal., Jan. 26.—The anti-meat boycott lasted just two days in Redlands; then those who had signed pledges took another vow, this time to eat meat, and those who were circulating the petitions likewise declared the boycott off. The local butchers are doing a flourishing business again. Saturday afternoon the boycott began in the district known as the mission. Everybody was enthusiastically in favor of the move, and it spread rapidly. The reason given for the sudden termination of the strike was that the crusaders wanted to eat meat.

Bill to Free List Beef Cattle.

(United Press Leased Wire.)
Washington, Jan. 26.—One of the first moves in congress as a result of the nation wide agitation for an investigation into the present high cost of living was made yesterday when a bill was introduced by Representative Gardner of Pennsylvania, providing for the

repeal of the clause of the tariff law imposing a duty on cattle intended for food. It is reported that other bills with the object of reducing the cost of living are being drawn and will be introduced soon.

HERMANN KNEW

(Continued From Page One.)

fied that he had gone to Washington in October, 1905, to see about the creation of the Blue mountain Forest reserve. He had called at the office of Commissioner Hermann, and talked the matter over with him. Hermann was in favor of a forest reserve, but only on the condition that the school lands should be eliminated.

There were many protests from all sides, and particularly about the school lands. He had discussed the subject fully with Hermann, and as a result a long letter was forwarded, addressed to Callahan himself, and was published in the Baker City Herald.

Callahan said he presented his views and that Hermann agreed with him.

Callahan said he asked if there was not some way to eliminate the school lands, and Hermann said there was. They got a map and Hermann showed him how the land office could "checker-board" a forest reserve by leaving out the school lands.

Wanted School Lands In.
Mr. Hermann did not absolutely say the school lands should not be eliminated, but he was not in favor of cutting them out.

They had differed about the school lands, Callahan said, and Hermann had said it was not essential about the school lands.

Callahan said Hermann had mentioned Mays and W. H. Odell as the men who were taking the school lands in the reserve. Callahan said the newspapers and people generally were talking of school land sales in the reserves, and this was being used as a club, and an effective one. Callahan's idea was that if the school lands were eliminated, and he urged it to the commissioner.

Knew About Conspiracy.
Hermann knew all about this "school land controversy" and discussed it with me," Callahan said.

He had letters from Oregon telling him of the agitation and was expecting a delegation opposing the reserve to call upon him in Washington.

When they had discussed the situation, Hermann never admitted that it was a steal in regard to the school lands. He said that there were Oregon men who had a good deal of money invested in the school lands of the Blue mountain reserve, and that it would be unjust to harm them by cutting out the school lands.

Callahan Called on Roosevelt.
On cross-examination Callahan said he had called on President Roosevelt and Secretary Hitchcock and had discussed the reserve freely. Callahan said he did not think Mr. Hermann was implicated in any fraudulent transactions regarding the creation of the reserve.

Hermann had told Callahan that if the school lands were cut out of the reserve it would be of injury to the state of Oregon. The school lands were for the benefit of the state, Hermann had said, and if they were in the reserve it would be to the financial gain of the state, as well as to a few individuals.

Callahan testified that he had gained the belief from Hermann's talk that he favored the school lands remaining in the reserve, provided that they were secured honestly, but that he favored them going out if there was any foundation for the belief that they were dishonestly acquired.

Hitchcock Knew of Steal.
Secretary Hitchcock, the witness said, was most emphatic in his opinion regarding the school land "steal," and said he knew the lands were being fraudulently taken. Hitchcock told him, Callahan said, that he was glad to see a man from Oregon who would call a spade a spade. Hitchcock was positive that there was a fraud in the school lands, and was vindictive in his stand against these frauds.

Hitchcock was hostile to Hermann and suspected him, the witness said, and he had told Hermann about it. This condition had troubled the witness.

Ed Muller, formerly of Sumpter, told how he had come with a delegation from Baker City to see Senator Mitchell in regard to the Blue mountain reserve. The meeting took place in October, 1905, and of the arguments used

was that the school lands had been taken before the temporary withdrawal, and that this looked suspicious and pointed to fraud.

Other Witnesses.
George W. Riddie, receiver of the land office at Roseburg, identified a list of presents issued to F. A. Kribs and others.

F. A. Kribs was called to the stand and testified regarding the lands shown on the Riddle list. He said he had employed Mays to represent him before the department in getting the lands to patent. He had also employed A. H. Tanner, partner of Senator Mitchell, to represent him in his land deals.

HENEY ENDEAVORS TO SHOW HERMANN KNEW OF HYDE'S ACTIONS

William E. Valk, formerly of the general land office, was called as a government witness in the afternoon. He said he had been in charge of the lieu selection work in 1900 and was there until he went out of the department in 1907.

In January, 1900, the witness said, the letter signed "Citizen," written to Hermann from California, had been shown to him by the commissioner.

Mass of Correspondence.
Mr. Heney offered in evidence a mass of correspondence between Senator Mitchell and Hinger Hermann in regard to a list of lieu land selections made by F. A. Hyde, from California school land base, and which claims were urged by Senator Mitchell, who was working in the interest of Hyde.

Mr. Heney contended against Colonel Worthington's vehement objections that he intended to show by the evidence that Hermann was working valiantly in the California reserve, and had a list of the selections made by him, at the same time when Colonel Zabriske asked for the list of the Hyde lands and Hermann told him that it would be too great an expense and trouble to hunt them out of the state records.

Worthington Objects.
Colonel Worthington made strenuous efforts to keep the jury from hearing that its introduction meant the opening of the Hyde-Benson case, and really called for a long digression into that case to protect the interest of the defendant.

It was unfair to the defense to try to convict him of conspiracy in the Blue mountain case by throwing a piece of the Hyde-Benson case before the jury at this late period of the trial, and draw the inference from that bit of evidence that Mr. Hermann had been in collusion with Hyde, and therefore must have been guilty of conspiracy in the Blue mountain case, Colonel Worthington argued.

Court Admits Evidence.
Judge Wolverton allowed the evidence to go in, holding that he could in his discretion allow the government to prove its conspiracy case after it had introduced much corroborative evidence.

The Hyde-Benson testimony was simply one further step toward showing the knowledge of Hermann of frauds in forest reserve lieu selections. The correspondence extended from October, 1901, to June, 1902, and represented the progress of the Hyde lieu selections from time of application to date of approval. They showed the efforts of Senator Mitchell to have the selections expedited, and the acquiescence of Hermann to these requests.

On cross-examination Valk admitted that he had been in the employ of Benson, of the Hyde-Benson land ring, and that when the "Citizen" letter came to the office of the commissioner he was being paid by Benson to keep him informed of happenings of interest to Benson.

Promised Five Cents an Acre.
Valk said that he had promised Benson to expedite cases for him, and that for every case expedited he was to be given five cents an acre. The witness said that he had told the government agents of his employment by Benson in December, 1902, and had continued in the service of the land office until after the first Hermann trial in Washington.

Valk said he had received \$2500 or \$3000 from Benson for work done for him. He did not remember to have had any connection with any one interested in the Blue mountain reserve.

On direct examination Mr. Heney established the fact that Valk was used as a government witness until 1907, when he was discharged.

"What caused your change of heart when you confessed?" asked Juror Metcalf.

"To be truthful," answered Valk, "it was my wife and mother."

Mr. Heney supplemented this with the information that W. J. Burns had got after him before his wife and mother did.

McCarnack Opposed Hermann.

E. P. McCarnack was recalled to the stand by Heney. He said he had been clerk of the state land board from 1878 to 1887. He had known Hermann for a great many years. He had been a delegate to conventions which nominated Hermann for congress. He had opposed Hermann openly in these conventions.

Mr. Heney explained this testimony by saying that its purpose was to show the acquaintance of McCarnack and Hermann, since McCarnack was mentioned as the Oregon agent of F. A. Hyde in the "Citizens" letter.

Court was adjourned at the conclusion of McCarnack's testimony. Mr. Heney announcing that he would conclude his case by noon today, provided Professor Roth reached the city in time to testify.

GUNS USED TO BREAK DAM AND SAVE TOWN

(Continued From Page One.)

uses the gas supply furnished by this plant for lighting and cooking.

An enormous trunk sewer broke at Clifty today, letting loose a vast flood of vile sewage, which turned the national road into a filthy canal.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Paris, Jan. 26.—A town today thousands of good victims, many of whom had not tasted food for two days, were standing in the bread lines at the public kitchens established with the relief fund to which wealthy Parisians are contributing.

The city is in a wretched state. Following a heavy fall of snow last night, warmer weather prevails today and the melting snows are swelling the floods that are sweeping down the Seine.

The Paris weather bureau offers no hope of immediate relief. Indications point to more rain or snow during the day.

Domestic communication is entirely suspended in many sections of the city. One by one the usual thoroughfares have been abandoned to the rising waters. Other streets have been closed by order of the authorities. Almost every avenue leading to the river is guarded by the military.

While the spectacle afforded by the spreading river is even more awe-inspiring than when darkness fell last night, the thousands that are massed along the banks in the places the authorities deem safe have apparently lost the slightest spirit. A realization of the danger that threatens their beautiful city and of the destruction that has already been wrought, seems to have come upon the people at last.

200,000 Homes Uninhabitable.
It is roughly estimated that 50,000 persons are without employment. The majority of these are of the class that depends upon each day's toll for the next day's bread, and suffering among them and their families is acute.

In the inundated districts at least 200,000 homes have been rendered uninhabitable. The housing and feeding of the homeless ones presents a problem of almost unanswerable difficulty.

Were issued this afternoon that no trains should be run through the Paris and Orleans tunnels or the subway under the Champs Elysees.

Government agents are busy requisitioning vacant houses throughout the city to shelter the thousands who have been driven to the streets. To accommodate all, however, is impossible.

The great vaults under the July Vauxin in the Place Bastille, where rest the sarcophagi containing the bodies of the heroes of the battle, is in danger of being flooded. Enormous pumps, manned by the military, are being used to remove the water that has rushed in.

The entire Paris garrison is engaged in fighting the flood or in assisting with the rescue work. Every available soldier has been sent to the danger line.

Flood Not Yet at Its Height.
The entire trunk sewer system of the city is in grave danger of collapse. The basement of the city hall this afternoon contained eight feet of water. Although men are working valiantly with pumps, the flood beneath the building is rapidly rising and much apprehension is felt for the safety of the walls.

The authorities declared today that a further rise of two feet in the river will force the waters to the Pantheon in the Berlay quarter of East Paris. This section contains many large wine warehouses, which are already deep in water.

The water stands five feet deep in the Hotel Continental.

The foreign office on the Quai d'Orsay is entirely surrounded by water, but it was abandoned before the flood shut it in, and no one was imprisoned there.

The flood will reach its highest point tomorrow morning, according to hydro-metric estimates. It is then that the danger to the city will be the most critical.

At noon today the Seine at Pont Royal registered 28 feet. This is 19 feet and 8 inches above the normal level. The greatest immediate danger will lie in further breaks of the retaining wall along the river. This

great embankment in many places has already crumbled.

The authorities, who put forth their utmost efforts yesterday, are at their wits' end today and are using every remaining emergency measure to prepare for the situation threatened to-morrow.

Progress of Relief Work.

With the entire garrison of Paris at work, and with the officials engaging themselves in all sorts of actual relief work, the people still face the worst day of peril since the floods began.

The tenseness of the situation may be understood when it is realized that by one moment some bulwark may give way and send the roaring waters into portions of the city where people still remain in their homes.

The constant immediate danger has kept most of the men and women of Paris up day and night since Sunday morning, and the whole population is wrought up to such a high pitch of fear and nervousness that many are engaging in aimless pursuits such as always mark great disasters.

Thousands of volunteers who have manned relief boats have worked valiantly without rest day and night in bringing stricken families to places of safety.

The gendarmes and the soldiers have forced the reluctant to do their share and the emergency character of the work has placed the city under almost the same situation as if it were besieged by an army.

In some ways the attack of the furious waters is worse than that of an army, as the men of Paris are pitifully unable to cope with it, as they would be able to face a battle upon an equal footing with a force of invaders.

Consulate Under Water.

Paris, Jan. 26.—Although water stands five feet deep in the basement of his residence, Robert Bacon, the new United States ambassador to France, is sticking manfully to his post today. The house, which is in the Avenue Gerber, is almost surrounded by the water from the river. Its heating and lighting facilities have been put out of commission, and its telephone connections severed. Despite his uncomfortable position, Bacon has refused to seek dry quarters.

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(Continued From Page One.)

tual construction of the aeroplane now on exhibition at the automobile show and with the assistance of Mr. Crawford has been working on it ever since. Weather permitting, he expects to be

able to make a trial flight by May at least. "I have been able to carry on this work pretty much on the quiet," Mr. Burkhart stated today when approached at his workshop, "but as long as the cat is out of the bag, I am willing to talk about my machine."

Dreams of the Future.

"I am confident that before long," he continued, "aeroplane carrying 20 persons and capable of traveling at the rate of 100 miles per hour, will not be uncommon. The coming summer will see marked advance in the development of the length and speed of aeroplane flights. Last year worked wonders in the aviation field," he added, recalling Blériot's feat of crossing the English channel, the successful flights made in continental Europe by Farman, Curtiss and others, and especially the wonderful performance of the rigid government dirigibles by the Wrights and the Curtiss. This feat of the Wrights, more than all others, according to Mr. Burkhart's belief, created confidence in the ultimate success of aviation.

"No, this work of mine is not a hobby; I have no time to waste on hobbies. It is a serious effort to accomplish something in a field which I believe offers great opportunities for subsequent commercial development. I hope that this experimental machine will fly, and I believe it will, unless I have erred in the preparation of my data. But practical construction work in aeroplane building already done, now affords a firm basis from which to proceed. The day of pioneer experimentation is passed, one might say."

Device to Crook Wings.
At the present time Mr. Burkhart has two applications for patents pending at Washington for improvements that he has designed. The real feature of the Burkhart machine is a device for crooking the wings to preserve the longitudinal stability of the machine, thus doing away with the necessity of auxiliary planes, such as are used on the Curtiss-Herring machines, and further avoiding infringement upon the Wright scheme of warping the wings.

Another way in which the Burkhart machine differs from the Curtiss is that the several systems of control are in front of the driver, including the two vertical rudders by which the machine is turned on the same plane, the forward control for ascending and descending and the device by which the wings are crooked to prevent tipping.

The two main planes and the forward control planes have a combined surface of 375 square feet, and are covered with a prepared white muslin material that is practically airtight. Installed in back of and above the driver's seat is an 8 cylinder 40 horsepower Curtiss air cooled engine, which at a conservative estimate should be able to propel the machine through the air at a rate of 35 miles an hour. The total weight of the Burkhart machine, including the driver, is less than 600 pounds, and its designer states that if his initial flights are successful the machine is so con-

structed as to be able to carry two persons if a speed of 35 miles is maintained.

WHITMAN MEN SICK WITH HOPE DEFERRED

Washington, Jan. 26.—Professor Hendrick of Whitman college is here from Walla Walla trying to get through congress his bill to donate to the college the site of Fort Walla Walla. It has been regarded as certain that this fort, almost as aged as the story of Marcus Whitman's ride across the continent, is to be abandoned, and the college authorities bethought themselves to ask for it from the government as an addition to Whitman's campus area.

President S. B. L. Penrose came on with Professor Hendrick at the beginning of the session. They were assured by some members that their bill would easily get through before the holidays, but the college men have discovered that there is a close resemblance between congressional promises and "pious faith."

Shoots Wolf, Fined.

Eugene, Or., Jan. 26.—Dr. C. W. Southworth of Eugene has been sued in the district court for \$300 damages by William Brown of St. Johns, Newfound-land, for killing the latter's traveling wolf with which he was traveling around the world. Brown, who was making his trip with four dogs and the wolf arrived here one day last week on his way south. The next morning after he arrived, Dr. Southworth saw the wolf on the street and thinking it a wild coyote that had wandered in from the hills, shot and killed it.



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ARROW CUFFS, 25 cents a Pair

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You Can Save in Many Ways by Taking Advantage of the Last Five Days of the Rummage Sale

An Unusual Event in Waists

Lingerie Waists Grouped in Four Lots.

\$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.50 and \$1.75 Waists.	88c	\$1.95, \$2.25 and \$2.50 Waists.	\$1.58
\$2.95, \$3.25, \$3.50 and \$3.95 Waists.	\$2.58	\$4.95, \$5.50 and \$5.95 Waists.	\$3.58

—made up in many smart, stylish effects and in just as complete a range of sizes as one finds anywhere in lingerie waists. And the materials—they're the very best—mull, batiste, India linens and the sheer Persian lawn. Some of the styles prettily trimmed with Valenciennes and Cluny laces and insertions—others hand embroidered. Also with lace yokes, while many are in straight line effects. Long sleeve and high neck styles, and those with the popular Dutch necks. That every lingerie waist in stock is included in these four lots makes it doubly interesting to the woman or miss who is awaiting such opportunity.



\$3.50, \$3.95 and \$4.50
Net Waists at \$2.98

Daintily trimmed white net waists with all-lace yokes, others of tucked net with lace medallions. Some trimmed with fine Valenciennes lace in long line effects. Fancy tucked sleeves with bands of lace insertion. Remarkable values in this group.

In Furniture THERE IS STILL OFFERED MANY UNUSUAL BARGAINS

DINING TABLES—IN THE GOLDEN OAK AND FUMED OAK.

\$16.00 square Table in fumed oak, 6 feet extension, for	\$7.50
\$20.00 square Table in fumed oak, 10 feet extension, for	\$11.50
\$22.50 round Table in fumed oak, 10 feet extension, for	\$12.75
\$28.00 round Table in golden oak, pedestal base, 10 feet extension, for	\$18.75
\$37.50 square Table in fumed oak, pedestal base, 6 feet extension, for	\$22.75
\$38.00 Table in quartered golden oak, pedestal base, 6 ft. extension, for	\$27.50
\$52.00 Table in fumed oak, 8 feet extension, for	\$39.75

IN THE Crockery Rummage —ARE THESE AND MANY OTHER BARGAINS

25c Bowls, special at, each	18c
45c Scalloped Vegetable Dishes, 7-in.	32c
Set of 6 Sauce Dishes, reg. 70c, set	45c
65c Baking Dishes, 8-in., special at	48c
80c Jugs, large size, special at, each	64c
\$1.25 covered Butter Dishes, special	80c
Set of 6 Tea Cups and Saucers, regularly \$1.20, special at, set	94c
Set of 6 Plates, 7-inch; regularly \$1.30, special at, set	92c
Set of 6 Oatmeal Dishes, regularly \$1.50, special at, set	98c
Set of 6 Coffee Cups and Saucers, regularly \$1.75, special at, set	\$1.25
\$2.00 Platters, 16-inch, special at	\$1.36

IN EARTHENWARE BAKING CASSE-ROLES MIXING BOWLS, CROCKS.

"Rockingham" Mixing Bowls, mottled brown ware. Three sizes: 10c Bowls at 6c each; 15c Bowls at 9c each; 20c Bowls, each, 12c

Blue Earthenware Baking Casseroles, or Combination Bakers; can also be used for pudding dishes, milk crocks or mixing bowls, two sizes: 40c size at 26c, 55c size at 36c

Blue Earthenware Bowls, Crock, 4 sizes: 3/4-gal. Bowls, 15c values, at, each 9c

1/2-gal. Bowls, 20c values, at, each 11c

1-gal. Bowls, 25c values, at, each 14c

1 1/2-gal. Bowls, 30c values, at, each 17c

One-Pair and Two-Pair Lots of Portieres

AT HALF AND LESS

1 pair of Blue Portieres, with applique border, \$15.00 val., at, pair	\$5.00
2 pair of Rose Portieres, all-over pattern, \$8.00 values, at, pair	\$4.50
1 pair plain Red Portieres, \$10.00 val., at, pair	\$5.00
1 pair Blue Repp Portieres, \$13.50 val., at, pair	\$6.75
1 pair Crash Portieres, with applique border, \$26.00 value, at, pair	\$10.00
1 pair Tapestry Portieres, all-over figured effect, \$25 val., at, pair	\$10.00
1 pair Red Velour Portieres, with leather applique, \$25.00 values, at, pair	\$10.00
1 Green Silk Panel, with embroidered border, \$90.00 values, at	\$35.00
1 pair Red Velvet Portieres, with figured border, \$25 val., at, pair	\$13.50
Single Portieres of gray silk velour, with applique border, \$75 val., at, pair	\$10.00
1 pair Green Crash Portieres, with applique border, \$35 val., at, pr.	\$15.00
1 pair Green Velour Portieres, with embroidered border, \$95.00 value, at, pair	\$20.00
1 pair Portieres, in rose shade, \$60.00 value, at, pair	\$25.00

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For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, and all other ailments of the throat and lungs. It is the only remedy that cures the cough and soothes the throat. It is the only remedy that cures the cough and soothes the throat. It is the only remedy that cures the cough and soothes the throat.

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