

# CORVALLIS GAZETTE



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## AN INTERESTING MEETING.

### Good Attendance of the Citizens' League Meeting and Great Enthusiasm.

The meeting of the Citizens' League which was held in the City Hall, Tuesday evening, was quite well attended. President B. W. Johnson called the meeting to order and John F. Allen, secretary of the league, read the minutes of the former meeting.

Great interest in the matter of advancing the interests of the people of Corvallis and Benton county was manifested and on all sides there seemed naught but a sincere and unselfish desire to accomplish something that would benefit all classes. The matter of having Benton thoroughly advertised at the Lewis and Clark Fair was considered of vital importance and was discussed quite freely and many excellent suggestions made. The matter is in the hands of competent committees and in all likelihood they will be enabled to report something satisfactory at the next meeting.

When it came to the matter of an effort to have the town cleaned up and made presentable, various suggestions were made. A. J. Johnson, who in the capacity of bank inspector travels over a greater part of the Pacific Northwest several times each year, took the floor and told what he had observed in various cities, large and small, in the way of cleaning up. In every place he has been the cry is "clean up." Every conceivable means is resorted to in order to bring this about. He considered "cleanliness" the greatest advertisement for any town or city. He said, and truly, too, that Nature has been lavish in Corvallis. But the people must do their part—not a few people, but everybody. Let each man start in to shame his neighbor and something will result.

Captain George A. Robinson took the floor and created a little diversion with a suggestion on the proper manner for securing a clean town. He went over the ground and briefly outlined a plan of action, after which he advocated that those people who would not clean up their property be given to understand that they would be sold out and he suggested that property of this class of people, if any can be found in Corvallis, be listed with the various real estate firms of this city to be sold out. The captain is a real estate dealer and we believe he meant all he said. There is something about his proposition that "takes hold," anyway.

A crusade against things uncleanly is soon to be waged on vigorous lines. Acting on a suggestion of A. J. Johnson to the effect that a woman would come nearer making a man clean up his yard than any other power could hope to do, Dr. J. A. Harper proposed to enlist the assistance of the ladies of the city in this matter. Naturally, when casting about for a body composed entirely of women, the Ladies' Coffee Club was mentioned and as a result the doctor found himself appointed a committee of one to confer with this organization and report at the next regular meeting of the league. If the ladies will work in harmony with the league, and beyond a doubt they will, it is safe to predict that the town will soon have a polish that you can see your face in.

In the course of the evening President B. W. Johnson read quite a lengthy paper in which he briefly touched on conditions, good and evil, and proposed remedies in some instances. The president is thoroughly in earnest and if his lead is followed somebody's heels will crack as sure as fate.

Dr. James Withycombe, representing the college committee, of which he is chairman, speaking

of what could be done for the advancement of Corvallis, said that one of the greatest necessities here was a number of suitable houses, little cottages, for the people who came here to school their children. He said that last year both himself and wife made personal canvases for such places, for people from abroad, but could not find anything suitable. For this reason the school is kept back, and the town as well. He said that OAC is growing rapidly and ere long there will be 1,000 students enrolled. But it is very apparent that some provision must be made to house, not alone these students, but parents, guardians, and the like, who may come to assist and look after the students during the college year. Here is a splendid field for the investment of some money. There is nothing in this section that will pay better interest on the capital required than the erection of a number of small, neat, attractive little cottages of from three to five rooms.

Many new names were added to the membership roll of the league and from a movement on foot it is likely that this organization is on the eve of a great growth and also will achieve many worthy deeds for the advancement and upbuilding of various community interests. The next meeting is scheduled for the first Tuesday evening in May, which is the 3rd.

## Something of a Tangle.

Sam Warfield arrived from Alsea Tuesday evening. He came out as the representative of the people of that section to inquire into matters relating to Alsea cemetery. There is quite a history in connection with this burial ground.

From what is learned, it seems that nearly 30 years ago, or in 1876, J. E. Greer deeded a plot of land, about an acre, to the Alsea people for the establishment of a cemetery. Articles were filed incorporating the association under the title of the Alsea Cemetery Incorporation. The incorporators were J. H. Mason, Mulkey Vernon and J. E. Greer. Both Mason and Vernon are now dead and Mr. Greer has moved from Alsea to Corvallis.

For years no incorporation fees have been paid and the matter seemed to have lapsed to goodness knows where. The exact state of affairs was not known to the people of Alsea, and as they were desirous of making certain improvements and putting the cemetery in a presentable condition, Mr. Warfield was sent out to inquire into matters as much as possible.

This he did Wednesday, with the assistance of the county officials, and was enabled to go home with all information sought. He found the original deed given by Mr. Greer to have been duly recorded, as were also the articles of incorporation.

Some few years ago, T. R. Chandler deeded a-half acre to the cemetery association, making it all told, about one and a-half or two acres in size. It is the intention of the people to reorganize in the form of an association, and as the old corporation seems to have died a natural death, or through negligence, they are slightly puzzled as to how they are to have the old deeds transferred to the new association.

However, they will hold a meeting Saturday afternoon and adopt some mode of procedure, and they may determine to enlist the assistance of some attorney to straighten out the tangle.

## Will Interest Many.

Every person should know that good health is impossible if kidneys are deranged. Foley's Kidney Cure will cure kidney and bladder disease in every form; and will build up and strengthen these organs so they will perform their functions properly. No danger of Bright's disease nor diabetes if Foley's Kidney Cure is taken in time. Sold by Graham & Wortham.

## WHAT VETCH WILL DO.

### L. L. Brooks Gives His Experiences and Conclusions—Very Interesting.

ED. GAZETTE—Ever since coming to Oregon I have been a believer that vetch was one of the most profitable crops raised in the state. I now think more of it than ever, as I have just made a test by feeding three steers, three years old, for 30 days on vetch, hay and water, without a bit of grain.

They gained 245 pounds, or 8 1/2% each. They were driven three blocks and weighed on Feb. 28, their weight then was 2,520. They were then driven to my farm and fed until March 29, then driven back six miles to the scales on which they were first weighed, and their weight was found to be 2,765 pounds.

These cattle were weighed on Mr. Bodine's scales at the old carriage factory, and if anyone doubts these figures they can go and see Mr. Bodine and see the weights and dates. If these cattle had gained 8 1/4 pounds more apiece there would have been a gain of three pounds each per day. The stock were not of the best kind for rapid fattening, being of mixed breed—part Jersey and Holstein.

Farmers, the time is coming when more stock can be raised here at less cost; when every farmer has a field of vetch for hay and a fine alfalfa field for pasture. I know vetch can be raised successfully, and I believe from what experience I have had with alfalfa that it can be successfully raised in this state, where there is a good soil six feet deep—I mean where there is six feet of good soil before it strikes rock. The better the soil and deeper the roots can go the better the yield.

It is considerable cost and trouble to get it started the first year, but after that, if you get a good stand, you will be paid for your trouble and expense. The two acres I have, sowed May 26, 1904, the best of it is now 26 inches high and the roots run down two feet. This was sowed on a clay side hill, one of the poorest spots on the plow land portion of the farm.

Anyone wishing to try alfalfa, if they buy twenty 20 pounds or more seed of me, I will give them directions for preparing the ground, how and when to sow, what to sow with, inoculating, material, and care of the first year. I am to furnish the best clean seed that can be purchased, as I am in the seed business. Write for anything you want in grass, clover, or grain seeds, stock or poultry. If I do not have it on hand, will get it. During the past year I have shipped vetch seed to nearly every state in the Union and Canada. I believe I have sold more vetch seed than any farmer in the United States.

Two things more I want to speak of—good roads and electric lights. A great many farmers now have free rural mail delivery, and the Independent telephones in their houses, and seem quite satisfied with both. Of the latter, I have not heard of one being ordered out.

The next thing we want is good roads, so that our crops may be hauled to market at any time of the year, when the prices are best. How can this be brought about? A little higher tax for awhile. It is yet too early to talk electric lights in the farmer's home and cut off Rockettler's kerosene bill. Has any farmer figured on this question? Suppose all persons having the Independent telephones installed in their homes were to join forces and put up an electric light plant where it would be convenient for power—steam or water power.

I believe the time is ripe to commence figuring on this to ascertain what the cost would be.

The poles are already up to put the wires on. I want to hear from others on these subjects. Be sure to sign your name, as many times people wish to write and ask questions on various subjects.

Your,  
L. L. BROOKS.

## Wholesale Cattle Poisoning.

People in Alsea are considerably interested regarding the poisoning of a number of cattle in Alsea about ten days ago. From what is learned, it appears that five head were killed by poison. A couple of 2-year-old heifers and a steer were the property of Mrs. Martha Slate. These were found dead Sunday evening, a week ago.

Two cows were poisoned at the same time for A. B. Bowen. The poison of all the cows came from the same place and was only a short distance from the places of Mrs. Slate and Mr. Bowen and the stock had fed together during the day. Mrs. Slate's cattle died Sunday evening, but Mr. Bowen noticed that something was amiss with his cows when they arrived home in the evening and set to work to relieve them. Despite everything possible to do the cows died Monday morning.

At one time it was thought that the stock had eaten larkspur or water hemlock. The college authorities were communicated with and they inclined to the belief from information sent them that it was a case of poisoning either by larkspur or water hemlock. Mrs. Slate had agreed to stand the expense of having a chemical analysis made of the stomachs of the poisoned animals, but on hearing from the college the matter was dropped.

However, since looking into the matter calmly and recalling the results of either of the above mentioned poisons on cattle, the people over there are quite positive that the death of the stock was due to poison of some other kind. Not one of the cattle bloated in the least, no did they froth at the mouth, as is said to be the case in either larkspur or water hemlock poisoning. It seems that they have pretty generally concluded that poisoning was caused by paris green, but all the reasons for such conclusions are not forthcoming and the public in all probability will have to whistle for the facts.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE

## WHAT MAY IT MEAN?

### The Power of the People is Discussed More or Less.

A great deal depends upon the interpretation of a bill which may be passed at the legislature, later to find a place on the statutes of Oregon. Sometimes the exact meaning is somewhat obscure and more evils result from misinterpretations of the law than if it did not exist.

Recently there has been much discussion of the referendum and its powers, and, for reasons that will be explained later, we will print that part of the "amendment of the constitution of the State of Oregon" adopted by the vote of the people in June, 1902, as follows:

"The second power is the referendum, and it may be ordered (except as to the laws necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety) either by the petition signed by five per cent of the legal voters, or by the legislative assembly, as other bills are enacted. Referendum petitions shall be filed with the secretary of state not more than ninety days after the final adjournment of the legislative assembly which passed the bill on which the referendum is demanded. The veto power of the governor shall not extend to measures referred to the people. All elections on measures referred to the people of the state shall be at the biennial regular elections, except when the legislative assembly shall order a special election. Any measure referred to the people shall take effect and become a law when it is approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon, and not otherwise. The style of all bills shall be: 'Be it enacted by the people of the State of Oregon.' This section shall not be construed to deprive any member of the legislative assembly of the right to introduce any measure. The whole number of votes cast for justice of the supreme court at the regular election last preceding the filing of any petition for the initiative, or for the referendum shall be the basis on which the number of legal voters necessary to sign such petition shall be counted. Petitions and orders for the initiative and for the referendum shall be filed with the secretary of state, and in submitting the same to the people he, and all other officers, shall be guided by the general laws and the acts submitting this amendment, un-

til legislation shall be especially provided therefor."

From the above, it will be seen that in no place is it stated that the acts to be effective must be taken by the state as a whole. The question is, can Salem, Albany, Eugene or Corvallis, invoke the referendum on matters of legislation, based on the necessary five or eight per cent of the votes cast at the above-stated election? In other words, can the referendum be invoked on petitions signed by five per cent of the voters of said incorporated city?

It may be claimed that we make our own laws. Yes, but above and beyond us is the legislative body of the State of Oregon, who delegates certain authority to incorporated cities and are in so doing making the matter of city affairs in a measure a state act. Could five per cent of the legal voters of Corvallis, on petition filed with the secretary of state hold up any measure in prosecution within this city? That is the question. According to above printed amendment it is not stated that such a movement would be legal under the referendum; on the other hand, it is argued, it is not stated that such a thing may not be done. This is a matter that is attracting considerable attention in certain circles.

## The Corvallis Gazette

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