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HIS OPENING REMARKS.

Senator Fulton on Railway Rate Regulation.

Mr. President. In discussing the pending measure I do not purpose entering upon any argument or attempt to prove either the necessity or the importance of additional legislation for the purpose of providing for a wider and stricter regulation and control of the persons engaged or the instrumentalities employed in conducting commerce among the states. I assume that it is the concenses of opinion here, as it unquestionably is throughout the country, that legislation of such character is not only desirable, but necessary, and that we believe, as the people believe, the time has come when a more strict and systematic regulation and control of the great transportation lines of this country engaged in interstate commerce should be exercised by the Federal Government. This conviction in the public mind has been of slow growth, but it is the result of profound deliberation, thought, and study.

It would not be accurate to say that the suggestion of government control and regulation of rates, fares, and charges of transportation lines is a suggestion of a new governmental policy, because in truth it is a policy that has obtained in many of the states for a considerable period of time; it is a policy that was long since adopted by many of the leading countries of Europe, and is still adhered to in one form or another. That it is a problem replete with difficulties and perplexing questions, particularly in this country, with its wide area and vast internal commerce is quite generally conceded. Hence it is not surprising that even among those who are most earnestly favoring legislation of this character there would be wide differences of opinion touching the methods to be employed, nor is it any impeachment of one's sincerity or zeal that his ideas upon a subject so fraught with difficulties and complex questions should not be in accord with the views or convictions of some other person or of many other persons. Nor should the public conclude that simply because the members of a legislative body, confronted with a great governmental policy or proposed policy such as this are disposed to move slowly in solving it, to study it from every possible point of view, that they are wanting in either earnestness or patriotism.

It is quite true, Mr. President, that there is a school of philosophers and magazine essayists who have discovered not the slightest difficulty in determining just exactly what should be done in this matter, and how it should be done. They do not admit that there is any excuse whatever for a moment's delay in the enactment of the legislation. I am frank to confess, Mr. President, that I am not so happily or fortunately constituted, nor am I sufficiently supplied with the quality of gray matter that is necessary to so ready and easy a solution of the grave governmental and constitutional questions which are presented by this inquiry.

I have given during the last several months such time as I have been able to spare to the study and investigation of a few only of the numerous questions involved, and I cannot say that I have yet reached a perfectly satisfactory conclusion concerning all of them.

I do not expect, Mr. President, to be able to contribute a single original thought or suggestion to this discussion or to change or influence the views of any member of this body. I only hope to be able to so express my own views that I will have furnished a reasonably clear explanation of my

motive for the votes that I have cast during the progress of this legislation.

I hear senators referred to on the one hand as railroad senators and on the other hand as the foes or opponents of corporations, corporate wealth, corporate power, and all that sort of thing. I sincerely trust that I am neither. I hope that I am a friend of railroads and of every other legitimate commercial and industrial enterprise. I would not knowingly cast a vote the effect of which would be to embarrass or cripple any legitimate industry or business. We are called upon, however, by legislation to regulate the conduct of individuals, and in a greater or less degree every character of business. That we find it necessary to exercise a higher degree of care and to provide for a wider degree of control and regulation of so-called "public service corporations" than of other enterprises is due entirely to the fact that the relation of these corporations to the public is in a large degree that of governmental agencies, clothed in a great measure with governmental powers. But in enacting legislation of this character we must take care that we neither sacrifice the interests of the public, on the one hand, nor render it impossible, on the other hand, for those who have invested their money, their savings, and their earnings in these corporations to earn a just and reasonable compensation for the services that they perform. To do the one would be to prove false to the trust with which we are charged. To do the other would be at once to discredit ourselves and our country.

I have not the slightest patience with the cry that simply because a senator favors this bill or that, he is necessarily and ipso facto the tool, the agent, or the representative of some peculiar or special interest. I am very confident that every senator in this body in casting his vote upon this question, as upon every other, will so cast it as to represent, according to his best judgment and according to his conscience, the people whose duty it is for him to represent here. That there should be wide differences of opinion is not surprising. A man who comes from a purely commercial center is naturally imbued with ideas and convictions that prevail there; a man who comes from a manufacturing center is quite naturally influenced in a large measure in his convictions by the convictions that prevail there; and so a man who comes from an agricultural section is influenced largely by the views that are entertained there touching public questions and matters of legislation. Were this not true, we would not be representing our constituents, I make no pretence that my judgment is not influenced—I know it must be, though perhaps unknown to me influenced very largely—on questions of public policy by what seems to be the judgment and the wishes of the people I in part represent.

I honor the man, Mr. President, who has the courage of his convictions. It may be unpopular for the moment for him to advocate them, but I believe in the principle of eternal justice, and I believe that justice will ultimately prevail and the time will come when he will be recognized and honored because of the courage he displayed in standing for his convictions.

The Chinook wind, which plays capers many and varied east of the Cascade Range, has stolen within range of Bert Huffman's pen, which poetically discomposes: And then on the western sea afar, The Gate of the Winds is left ajar, And gently stealing on timid wing, A soft wind comes from the Garden of Spring!

Fine early Dent seed corn at Zierl's.

MOSQUITO BRIEF.

The Attention of Scientists is Being Turned to the Pest.

Many a fellow who has batted at an elusive mosquito has been guilty of expressions not proper in polite society. For all the vengeance declared in the centuries passed the pest still endures and is as great a nuisance as ever. In spite of all efforts he, or it, has flourished.

Of late years we have heard much of the mosquito as a breeder disseminator of disease. Various medical authorities agree, so we are told, in holding the insect responsible for the spread of disease. In order to show that serious thought is centered on the mosquito we reprint the following from one of the greatest periodicals in the world, the Scientific American:

This is another name for the prevention of mosquito breeding by obliterating the primary conditions requisite for their wholesome production. On the 11th inst., the Third Annual Convention of the American Mosquito Extermination Society was held in this city, at the New York Aquarium, and supplemented in the evening by a dinner given at the Union League Club by the President, Mr. William J. Matheson, in honor of several guests and Health Board officials.

At the convention it was shown that much progress had been made toward the abatement of the mosquito nuisance by a greater enlightenment of public sentiment in its favor, as evidenced through recent legislative enactments.

In the state of New Jersey, for example, where only a few years ago the suggestion of eliminating the mosquito met with ridicule, now, as a result of a more universal education and extension of information on the subject, it is reported that the state legislature has passed almost unanimously an appropriation of \$350,000 to be expended at the rate of \$50,000 per year for the diking and ditching of the great salt marshes lying adjacent to the city of Newark and about the Hackensack River. Legislation is also in progress in the New York legislature to the same end for the benefit of New York City.

The convention adopted what is termed, "Mosquito Brief," stating in simple language the number of species of mosquitoes that inhabit marsh lands and cesspools of the United States—that they can only be bred in water; that one mosquito can lay on the average three hundred eggs a day; that the life of one mosquito is about a month. The most dangerous of Southern mosquitoes is the *Stegomyia fasciata*, the natural carrier of yellow fever germs.

At the evening dinner, Gen. Fred D. Grant, of Governor's Island, U. S. army post, gave some interesting reminiscences on mosquitoes and their effect on the health of the army. He related how he had protected a division of the army located on one side of the Rio Grande River, in a southern section of the county, from the spread of yellow fever, which had broken out in a town situated on the opposite bank. He secured funds from Washington to carry out an effective system of screening, and said as a result that not one of his men was taken with the fever. On Governor's Island, numerous relics in the shape of 15-inch gun shells were inverted, so as to shed water instead of holding it, which had the effect of relieving locally the generation of the insects. Even upright rifle barrels were filled with sand to avoid the collection of water. Mr. Paul D. Cravath related an interesting record concerning the relation of the mosquito to malaria. On the north side of Long Island, about thirty miles from New York, there were cer-

tain valleys and bays where the mosquito was notoriously evident. The areas were located on a map. Another record was made as to the extent of malaria over this section, from physicians and others, and these areas were placed upon a second duplicate map. This medical map was superimposed over the first map, and it was found that the areas in both cases pretty evenly matched each other.

This record is of special interest to all boards of health, and proves most graphically how possible to improve the public health by the prevention of mosquito breeding.

Other interesting remarks were made, showing how many places by being reclaimed and converted into public parks could easily improve land valuation, and at the same time become a public benefit.

The Relief Fund.

The committees appointed to secure funds and supplies for the destitute of San Francisco are certainly doing a great work. Another car was dispatched to the stricken city Wednesday evening. It contained ladies', Misses', and children's apparel, also men's clothing, boots, shoes, hats, caps, etc. Six cases of the above were contributed by the merchants of the city and the remainder was collected by the ladies' committee to whom much credit is due for their unceasing efforts. All clothing collected by the ladies was thoroughly cleaned, mended and so packed that it will arrive at its destination in first-class condition.

The car which started south from this point Wednesday evening contained the following in addition to the above-mentioned clothing, etc: 1,000 pounds of sulphur, 4 tons mill feed and 5 tons of baled hay.

Tomorrow is "Farmers Contribution Day" and there is an appeal for eggs, bacon, potatoes, baled hay and oats—all to be delivered at the J. H. Simpson warehouse not later than noon. Following is a list of recent contributions:

E. Allen	I. O. O. F. fund	\$10.00
S. L. Shedd		5.00
Geo. Coote		5.00
Mrs. Rose Selling		5.00
Helen V. Crawford		5.00
D. E. Mathews		5.00
E. R. Lake		10.00
Lillian Lake		5.00
Emma Crawford		5.00
Victor P. Moses		5.00
Graham & Wortham		20.00
Mary H. Whitby		5.00
W. A. Gellately		5.00
Hout & Jones		10.00
Mrs. J. W. Howard		5.00
Casper Rademaker		2.00
E. W. S. Pratt		4.00
John E. Wyatt		10.00
Thos. A. Jones		5.00
Pauline Kline		10.00
Dick Scott		1.00
Monroe Sunday School		2.50
C. L. Heckhart		2.00
R. V. Hollenberg		2.00
Mrs. Charles Bardwell		1.00
Corvallis Creamery Co.		20.00
Mrs. Ida Callahan		5.00
Mc. McKellips		5.00
M. P. Morgan		2.00
S. L. Kline (Mdse.)		100.00
F. L. Miller (Mdse.)		100.00
J. H. Harris (Mdse.)		40.00
A. K. Ross (Mdse.)		48.80
Wellsheer & Gray (Mdse.)		50.00
A. Hodges (Mdse.)		3.50
E. F. Bryant (Clothing)		8.00
D. Kiger (Potatoes)		1.00
B. M. Harris (Flour)		2.00
A. W. Fischer (Mill Feed)		50.00
Mrs. C. C. Hartless (Hay)		10.00

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Is the essential characteristic of men and women. Invaluable to good business men and necessary to housewives. A woman shows good judgement when she buys White's Cream Vermifuge for her baby. The best worm medicine ever offered to mothers. Many indeed are the sensible mothers, who write their gratitude for the good health of their children, which they owe to the use of White's Cream Vermifuge. Sold by Graham & Wortham.

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discloses the fact that their stock is very complete—all goods being of latest style and best manufacture. Among the things tastily displayed are Art Squares and Rugs. We have some very choice patterns in Ingrain, Shiraz, Brussels and Axminster. You will surely miss something nice if you fail to look them over. A new and complete line of Granite and Tinware. We guarantee prices as low as any house in the Valley.

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