

The Corvallis Times.

WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

Vol. XV.—No. 47.

CORVALLIS, OREGON, JANUARY 10, 1903.

B. F. IRVINE
Editor and Proprietor.

During January Our
Entire Stock of . . .

**Dry Goods, Clothing,
Hats and Shoes,**

WILL BE SOLD AT
A Big Reduction.

New Goods Arriving Daily.

Save Money by Making
Your Purchases this Month.

J. H. HARRIS.

HOME-SEEKERS!

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR SOME REAL good bargains in stock, grain, fruit and poultry Ranches, write for my special list, or come and see me. I shall take pleasure in giving you all the reliable information you wish, also showing you over the country.

HENRY AMBLER,
Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance.
Philomath, Oregon.



ENGRAVING

HAVING the only facilities in the city for First-Class Engraving, when so desired, all Christmas goods sold by us will be engraved absolutely FREE OF CHARGE.

PRATT,
The Jeweler and Optician.

NEW YEAR'S TABLE DELICACIES

When supplied by P. M. Zierolf, insure the utmost satisfaction to guests and host. If you intend to entertain, leave your order with us and you will certainly be pleased both with the quality of our food products and our moderate prices.

P. M. ZIEROLF

Times Office for Job Printing.

HORSE MUST GO

**ELECTRICITY IN FIFTEEN YEARS
WILL SUPPLANT STEAM ON
RAILWAYS**

Wireless Telegraphy will be used for Commercial Purposes Edison Says so—Five Hundred Pound Woman—Other News.

New York, Jan. 2.—Thomas A. Edison, the great inventor, made the following statement to the World Wednesday:

"The great problems of the year are the problems of fighting bacteria, of getting electricity direct from coal, of getting power from the elements cheaply, and in applying the many uses of electricity to manufactures.

"I look for a wonderful year. There is more activity in science than there has ever been before, more men are working on big problems and great discoveries would be only natural.

"For myself, my storage battery, on which I have worked four years, will be put on the market in January. It solves the traction problem, and its introduction means that the horse will have to go.

"I expect to give up practical invention for two years. I am going to experiment—going to delve into some problems that I have put by for an idle time, and for once am going to work without having the production of a commercial commodity in view.

"I am going into the byways of science. I prefer not to say what my experiments will be. Yes, trying to get electricity direct from coal is one of them.

"The wireless telegraphy I assuredly expect to see perfected for commercial purposes—if not fully so in 1903 at least advanced toward that end. The right kind of man is working at it, a practical man, an earnest man, and I have confidence in him.

"As to the objection that messages may be tapped—that's as far as the objectors can see now. That may be true tonight; tomorrow it may be different.

"I am not interested in the flying machine. I could never see any commercial use for it. I have never had time to read much about it.

"I expect to see electricity supplant steam as a motive power. In fifteen years electricity will be the railway motive power; 1903 will advance it in that direction.

"Nineteen hundred and three will bring great advances in surgery, in the study of bacteria, in the knowledge of the cause and prevention of disease.

"Medicine is played out. Every new discovery of bacteria shows us all the more convincingly that we have been wrong and that the million tons of stuff we have taken was all useless.

"They may even discover the germ of old age. I don't predict it, but it might be by the sacrifice of animal life, human life could be prolonged.

"The doctor of the future will give no medicine, but will instruct his patient in the care of the human frame, in diet and in the cause and prevention of diseases.

"Surgery, diet, antisepsis—these three are the vital things of the future in the preservation of the health of humanity. There were never so many able, active minds at work on the problems of disease as now, and all their discoveries are tending to the simple truth—that you can't improve on nature.

"The newspapers are among the great agents that will grow better in 1903 and in years to come. They are the great school. A man who does not read the newspapers might as well be dead. They are a powerful influence for advancement. They are getting better, they are printing more science and paying more attention to the things that benefit and improve humanity.

"There will be few more wars. The world seems to be tending to peace. We should have a great navy, one three times as large as the present—not to fight, but to have ready in case there should be a fight. A great navy is one of the greatest stimulants to science.

"We are only in the infancy of electricity. Its possibility no man can dream no more than a man

fifty years ago could have foretold what we have today. Little discoveries like the Roentgen and the Becquerel rays and similar things will lead to great things—what, cannot be told just now.

"As to books, the books of today are more to my liking than the old books. It is so with painting. It is a great time, great things are being done and it is impossible to prophesy. Better health, greater enlightenment, better facilities of living are being placed in our reach with every day. I look for a wonderful year of progress."

Benton, Ill., Jan. 1.—Miss Mollie Atchison, the largest woman in Illinois, died today. She was twenty-six years of age and weighed 520 pounds.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Attorney-General Knox yesterday made public an abstract of his recommendations for the regulation of trusts. These have been approved by the President. He proposes that—

Penalties be provided for all discriminatory practices in regard to interstate commerce, aimed against both the giver and receiver of such illegal advantage.

Where products are the subject of such discrimination, the Federal courts be given power to restrain their interstate or foreign transportation.

Penalties be imposed on the transportation of freight at less than the published rate, such penalties to be born by both carrier and shipper.

Provision be made to reach combines which produce wholly within one state but engage in interstate trade.

Provisions be made to collect information in regard to corporations engaged in interstate commerce, and for this purpose a bureau be created in the proposed Department of Commerce.

A special law be passed to speed the final decision of suits begun under the present anti-trust law.

Mr. Knox wrote a letter to the chairman of the committee of the Senate and House in charge of trust bills, which embodies these proposals.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The day in the Senate was eventful, because of a notable speech by Senator Hoar on his bill regulating trusts and an attack by Senator Vest on protected industry through the operation of the Dingley law. Senator Hoar's utterance was listened to with marked attention. He argued that if his bill should become law and prove effective no corporation engaged in the commerce which is within the jurisdiction of Congress should keep its condition a secret.

Senator Vest used as a text for his remarks his resolution introduced Monday instructing the committee on finance to prepare and report a bill removing the duty on coal. Feeble in the extreme and supporting himself on his desk, he called attention to the condition of distress which has arisen as a result of the shortage in the coal supply. There was breathless silence in the chamber as he spoke, and every Senator on the floor turned in his direction in order to catch his words.

Aldrich took exception to some of Vest's statements, and at his request the resolution, went over till tomorrow, when Aldrich will make reply.

Kansas City, Jan. 7.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, the temperance reformer today, closed negotiations for a large residence at Kansas City, Kan., to be used as a home for drunkards' wives. The price paid was \$7500, and it is understood that Mrs. Nation will spend several thousand dollars in improving the property, which will be turned over to her within three months. The money to establish the home was raised by Mrs. Nation on her recent trip East.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 31.—Dr. William B. Bolles believes the visit of Dr. Lorenz will give a considerable impetus to investigation along the lines of his specialty in the United States.

"There are already quite a number of American surgeons," said he, "who have and can successfully operate as he has done, and undoubtedly there will soon be a good many more, so that in a short time congenital dislocations will have lost much of their terror. Investigations along this line will lead to other discoveries, and surgery will continue to advance rapidly."

IN SIXTEEN DAYS

**ROCKEFELLER MADE A PROFIT OF
THIRTY SIX MILLION DOLLARS**

Happened Last Month—Advanced The Price of Standard Coal Oil Three and a Half Cents Cleared Seven Million In a Single Day.

New York, Dec. 31.—John D. Rockefeller advanced the price of crude oil 3 cents a barrel yesterday and as a reward his Standard Oil stock was made to leap \$17 a share on the curb market. It sold at \$720.

As Mr. Rockefeller owns 400,000 shares of the 1,000,000 shares in existence, the rise meant a gain of \$6,800,000 for him for the day. December was a lucky month for Mr. Rockefeller. Though the coal famine he was enabled to put the screws on the consumers more tightly than ever before, raising the price both of crude and refined oils. As a result the price of Standard Oil stock has leaped since December 15th from \$640 to \$720. Besides it has paid a dividend of \$10,000,000. Therefore Standard Oil stockholders are \$90,000,000 richer today than they were two weeks ago. As Mr. Rockefeller owns two-fifths of the stock, his personal share of the profits amounts to \$36,000,000 in sixteen days—a trifle over \$2,000,000 a day.

It was reliably reported in Wall street yesterday that there would be further advances in the prices of oil in the near future, some dealers expecting crude oil to go to \$2 a barrel. It is now \$1.55. Refined will advance with it. This company is making strenuous efforts to corner the Texas oil production.

Refined petroleum was advanced 10 per cent. yesterday.

San Francisco, Dec. 31.—San Francisco Examiner: While the Standard Oil Company is taking advantage of the coal famine to raise the price of kerosene and abstract more scores of millions from the pockets of the helpless American people—helpless because they won't use their brains and think when they go to the ballot box—it is timely to tell the story again of how the Standard Oil Company originated and became the greatest money gathering machine that was ever invented.

It is a story which has been often told, but never more simply and dispassionately than by Ida M. Tarbell, the historian, in McClure's Magazine.

In 1861 John D. Rockefeller and his associates entered into a conspiracy with the railroads serving the oil regions. Under the terms of this conspiracy a monopoly was to be created by freezing out of business all oil refiners who were not members of the band.

The railroads had been fighting one another; by combining and associating themselves with Rockefeller & Co. they would cease cutting rates and earn more money. Their charters forbade them to discriminate in freight rates, but they paid no more attention to that provision than the coal-carrying roads of Pennsylvania now pay to the law which prohibits them from engaging in mining.

The contracts with the South Improvement Company (really the Standard Oil) which the railroad managers secretly signed fixed rates of freight from all the leading shipping points within the oil regions to all the great refining centers—New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg and Cleveland. Miss Tarbell thus explains how the conspiracy worked:

"For example, the open rate on crude oil to New York was put at \$2.50 a barrel. On this price the South Improvement Company was allowed a rebate of \$1.06. But it got not only this rebate, it was given in cash a like amount on each barrel of crude shipped by parties outside the combination."

That is, the outsider paid \$2.50 freight on each barrel, while Rockefeller & Co., because of the double rebate, paid only 44 cents!

What happened to the outside refiners who were made the victims of this swindle?

There were at that time twenty-six refineries in Cleveland some of them very large plants.

"To the owners of these refineries Mr. Rockefeller went one by one and explained the South Improvement Company. 'You see,' he told them, 'this scheme is bound to work. It means an absolute control by us of the oil business. There is no chance for any one outside. But we are going to give everybody a chance to come in. You are to turn over your refinery to my appraisers, and I will give you Standard Oil Company stock, or cash, as you prefer, for the value we put upon it.' Certain refiners objected. They did not want to sell. They did want to keep and manage their business. Mr. Rockefeller was regretful, but firm."

Most of the refiners sold out to Mr. Rockefeller at Mr. Rockefeller's own price, which in some instances was less than half the real value. Those who did not sell out to Mr. Rockefeller at Mr. Rockefeller's price lived to be sorry. What Mr. Rockefeller did in Cleveland Mr. Rockefeller's partners did elsewhere.

To this day the railroads are the backbone of the Standard Oil Company. When the company wants to stock up anywhere the rate on oil is lowered enormously. The lowered rate is opened to anybody—on paper. But if you, an outsider, happen to want oil cars, there are no oil cars for you. When the Standard has filled its tanks, up goes the rate again to the old prohibitive point—and then you can get cars if you want them, but there will be no money in it for you.

No wonder Mr. Rockefeller and his associates have mountainous fortunes and that those fortunes continue to grow like rolled snowballs. These men possess the extorting power of monopoly—the power to take from millions of others what does not belong to the takers.

The Standard Oil Company, born of a criminal conspiracy, and throughout its career never hesitating at any illegality, not even at acts of violence against competitors, is a towering gold-plated monument to the failure of American law to protect the property rights of the citizen.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Secretary Root has prepared a bill dealing with the transport question. It proposes that—

The Secretary of war be allowed to charter the vessel for three years to private individuals in open competition, to whom contracts for transporting troops and supplies to and from Manila shall be given.

The Government may resume possession of the vessels after due notice, when necessity arises.

The ships are to have American registry.

Senator Foster showed Secretary Moody a telegram from the Mayor of Bremerton challenging investigation of moral conditions in the town.

The Secretary replied by showing a letter from Captain Eaton of the Oregon, describing in most drastic terms the rules of thugs and dive-keepers.

The proposal to lease grazing lands has been revived by the Nebraska delegation, which has changed front since proceedings were begun against illegal fencing.

St Lawrence Island has been made a reindeer preserve for Alaska.

It is proposed to spend \$60,000 on a hospital at Vancouver Barracks.

Oregon is the lowest bidder for the care of the Alaska insane.

Representative Crushman has introduced a bill for the erection of Government salmon hatcheries in Alaska.

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE