

# The Corvallis Times.

WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

Vol. XVII.-No. 37.

CORVALLIS, OREGON, FEBRUARY 1, 1905.

R. F. IRVINE, Editor,  
and Proprietor

## For January

You Can Secure  
**Bargains Throughout**  
Our Entire Store

Every department  
filled with choice  
goods and prices  
should interest you

Store with two Fronts  
Jefferson and Second St.  
**J. H. HARRIS.**

Free Bus.

Fine Light Sample Rooms.

## Hotel Corvallis

J. C. Hammel, Prop.

Leading Hotel in Corvallis. Recently opened. New brick building. Newly furnished, with modern conveniences. Furnace Heat, Electric Lights, Fire Escapes. Hot and cold water on every floor. Fine single rooms. Elegant suites. Leading house in the Willamette Valley.

Rates: \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$2.00 per day.

## EMERY'S ART STUDIO

South Main St., Corvallis, Ore.

Carbon, Platinum and Platino Portraiture

O. A. C. ATHLETIC AND SCENIC VIEWS.

Art Calendars, Sofa Pillow Covers,  
And other Photographic Novelties.

## HODES'

## Pioneer Gun Store

Hunters' Supplies, Fishing Tackle,  
Sporting Goods, Sewing Mach. Extras,  
Keys of all Kinds, and Fine Cutlery

H. E. HODES, - CORVALLIS, OR.

### HIS LINE CUT

#### KUROPATKIN'S ADVANCE MAY CUT COMMUNI- CATIONS.

Oyama's Flank Is Threatened—  
Russian Commander Has a  
Large Army, but Japanese  
Claim Success at One  
Point.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 20.—According to reports current in military circles, General Kuropatkin has broken through Field Marshal Oyama's left wing and threatens his communications with Yinkaw. Whether or not the report is true, the Associated Press learns from a high military source that General Kuropatkin has undertaken a general offensive movement on both flanks, with the object of threatening both lines of Japanese communication and forcing the Japanese from their Winter quarters. The information of the Associated Press said:

"After General Mistschenka's raid, General Kuropatkin decided that Oyama's position could be turned westward from the plains. The advance has absolutely no connection with events in European Russia.

"If, as has been reported, the Russians have already succeeded in piercing the Japanese left, they doubtless will be able to reach a point west of Liaofang, in which case the Japanese will be outflanked. A similar movement southward from Bentsiaputze will strike the Japanese line of communications toward the Yalu. Although cold, the weather is ideal for campaigning. The ground is hard and the river is frozen solid, making the movement of artillery easy.

No other official news was received from the front Saturday night. Kuropatkin has something short of 300,000 men and over 1100 guns, including a number of six-inch, in position on his center. The troops engaged on the right, in addition to general Mistschenko's and General Rennenkampf's cavalry, are believed to be principally Siberian and part of the First European artillery.

Mukden, Jan. 28.—The most important cannonade since the first battle on the Shakhe river was maintained all yesterday in a continuous snow storm, against the Japanese left, which Field Marshal Oyama has been reinforcing with troops from Port Arthur since General Mistschenko's raid.

The attack was centered about seven miles west of Shakhe station and it resulted in the Japanese withdrawal from Holantai and Fonguang-Chiatzu, which the Russians have occupied.

The cannonading and snow storm continues undiminished today. It is considerably colder.

The cannonading indicates that an extended contest is progressing. The driving wind and snow favor the Russians, thus offsetting the advantage the Japanese had last October, when the sun shone in the Russians eyes.

Today reports indicate that the Japanese are continuing to push back, while the Russian cavalry, it is understood, advanced its lines ten miles.

The Japanese yesterday flew a large kite into the Russian lines. The kite was covered with photographs showing the treatment of Russian prisoners in Japan. It was evidently intended to attract the Russian soldiers. On January 27 there was a heavy cannonade on the right flank. It subsided entirely shortly after noon and quiet now continues throughout the center and right.

Berlin, Jan. 28.—Foreign residents in St. Petersburg are beginning to arrive in Berlin to await developments. Some Americans and Englishmen who are obliged to remain there to attend to business are sending their families here. The opinion of the arrivals is that the present half-calm is only a period of preparations for greater resistance to the government, and that active smuggling of arms and dynamite is going on across the Austrian frontier. St. Petersburg Society shares the belief that more se-

rious events and even a revolution are impending.

The wife of a leading American of St. Petersburg who has arrived here relates how a princess who was expressing the most positive views concerning Governor-General Trepoft to a countess was interrupted with the remark:

"You talk like an anarchist."  
"Are you not one?" replied the princess.  
"I think we all are now," said the countess.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 28.—It is unofficially announced that a very important arrest was made just outside of St. Petersburg in the vicinity of Izorezk last night, the real name of the prisoner is not yet known to the authorities. The person is a young man who was in possession of two false passports and a letter written in his own blood addressed to the Terrorist organization, the Russian anarchist committee.

In the letter he says that in taking the step he has resolved upon, he bids farewell to the brethren in the organization.

This sort of a letter is well known here, as all political murderers, including the assassin of Von Plehve, wrote similar epistles. It is stated that the person against whom the contemplated act was to be directed is the czar.

It is reported that the council of ministers has decided to authorize a minor state of siege for a short period under certain restrictions, if there is not an immediate resumption of work in the provinces.

Municipal authorities at Warsaw are today holding a conference with the manufacturers, with a view of arriving at the settlement of the strike. Everything is quiet there today. No newspapers were published.

A telegram from Moscow states there are still 20,000 on strike. All newspapers appeared this morning.

No reports of serious disturbances during the night have reached the capital. Everything is quiet here. Business is resuming its usual aspect.

The belief is growing that the government will not act sternly toward the prisoners taken in connection with the revolutionary movement. Probably a pardon will be granted to practically all of the 4,000 thus far arrested.

General Dadiutin, chief of the Gen d'Armerie, has been appointed prefect of St. Petersburg to succeed General Fouillon.

At Riga bands of excited workmen paraded the streets this morning and the agitation by students increases. No newspapers appeared today. The total dead as the result of Thursday's encounter is 36 and the wounded 60. The garrison has been reinforced by Sotnia Cossacks.

Fourteen factories have opened in this city in the last few days, and Monday will see a general resumption of work. The men returning are not asking conditions of their employers, but depending upon the government's promise in the matter of shorter hours and the adjustment of grievances. The government proposes to compel the masters to settle and carry out the letter and spirit of the proclamation which means that the masters must foot the bill.

It is said that Father Gopon is at the hospital recovering from wounds he received Sunday. After his recovery he will be court-martialed for high treason and hanged.

In Kieff the agitation is progressing to all classes. The danger of a general strike still exists. Several factories have been able to resume work, and similar instances are reported from other cities. In many of the Baltic cities conflicts between the police, soldiers and strikers have taken place, and there have been a large number of arrests.

The strike continues at Saratoff, Kharkoff and Lodz. At Warsaw the condition is rapidly growing worse. The strike is spreading rapidly, shops have been closed, there have been no newspapers, the supply of bread is exhausted and conditions are very serious. Warsaw is full of troops.

At Warsaw two were killed, seven wounded, in a clash between strikers and troops last night.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 28.—It is stated on the highest authority that the government intends to concede to a number of the working men's demands, including the eight hour day, and an increase of wages.

### TABLES ARE TURNED

#### RUSSIAN ATTACKS END IN GREAT DISASTER.

Japanese Forces the Enemy Back to  
Right Bank—Body of 500 Men  
Captured—Casualties on  
Both Sides Said to Be  
Very Heavy.

Tokio, Jan. 30.—The Russian advance movement upon the Japanese left and center has ended disastrously for the enemy, and the Japanese forces have driven back the attacks and conquered all along the line. In many places the fighting, which has raged furiously for three days, has ceased, and in the vicinity of Sandepu our soldiers are now engaged in dilodging the enemy from the village which they captured Friday.

Field Marshal Oyama has sent several dispatches to the imperial military headquarters. The last one deciphered Sunday evening, states that the enemy is in full retreat and has abandoned his attempt to turn our left flank.

The first advance of the enemy's lines towards Liutiachkan Friday was met with a counter-advance upon the village itself, which we occupied. During the night of Friday the enemy made two attacks upon the position. Japanese reinforcements had been brought forward and both of the Russian assaults were repulsed with heavy losses. The fighting was continued in a desultory manner at various places throughout Saturday until late in the evening, when the Russians executed a counter-attack upon Heikantai, which had been occupied by our forces during the day.

The attack by the Russians was one of the most determined ever attempted by them. It was repulsed, and the Japanese detachments holding the positions spread over the vicinity, occupied Peitsaihotsu and fortified their position in and around Hsiantai. Besides this, many minor strongholds were established and well fortified in the neighborhood.

Our victories at these points checked the entire right flank of the enemy, part of which had crossed the Hun river and had driven small parties of Japanese occupying the forts toward the southwest on Thursday and Friday. The Japanese victories at Heikantai and at Liuliokan implied the retaking of those positions, and before our advance the Russians retreated across the Hun river to its right bank, and Field Marshal Oyama immediately ordered several large detachments to the pursuit.

Another unsuccessful attack made by the enemy occurred on Saturday night at Chenchiepao and Litsjenton. The battle which was fought along a considerable distance in the direction of Chenchiepao, raged for several hours. The large forces were engaged, and the casualties on both sides were great. The fighting lasted for several hours, but early Sunday morning the Russians were repulsed all along the line, leaving many killed and wounded on the battlefield. The rout of the Russians was so complete that about 500 officers and men were made prisoners.

The fighting in the vicinity of Sandepu ended Friday night with the capture of the village by the Russians, and was resumed Saturday. The Russians threw a strong force against the redoubt located northeast of the village, but were repulsed with terrible loss. They repeated the attack, with the same result, and then desisted, sending some of their attacking force towards Somopu, where a concentrated force of Japanese was attacked by several columns of Russians. The battle at this point raged throughout Saturday, and on the evening of that day it came to a close with a crushing Russian defeat.

The Russian movement, which began with an advance to the left bank of the Hun river, and has now ended with the enemy's retreat to the right bank, was inaugurated by desultory artillery firing Wednesday, which was soon followed by minor attacks, which on Friday and Saturday merged into a general battle all along our left. Our right and center was also en-

gaged Friday and Saturday by Russian forces, which were apparently acting under direction to carry the battle line to the left wing of our center army. The advance against the right began with desultory attacks by small Russian forces, which were immediately repulsed. Several attacks upon our right were also turned into Japanese victories.

Portland, Jan. 28.—An incarnation of hideousness that has been aptly named "devilfish," was displayed this morning in front of a fish market at Fifth and Burnside streets. This monster weighs more than 100 pounds, and its tentacles measure about 15 feet from tip to tip. The sinuous, slimy folds in the center of the radiating tentacles, which pass for a body, will cover an area of about two feet. The great tentacles, which are lined with double rows of suckers, are larger than a man's arms at the biceps, and doubtless had great strength.

Mr. Guistin, who is familiar with the habits and records of the octopus, says that this specimen is undoubtedly the largest ever captured in the Pacific Northwest. It was taken near Everett, Wash., by four fishermen, who had a fierce struggle before they killed it. It became entangled in their seine, and when brought to the surface, began to use its tentacles, and striving hard to draw the men from their boat. By all of them working together, and because the monster was befouled by the seine, it was finally landed in the boat and dispatched. The conflict was sickening to all four, as the vile odors and clammy, filthy touch of the devilfish were almost intolerable.

Mr. Guistin has sold the thing to a California man, who is going to have it preserved and exhibit it in museums.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 25.—All controversy as to the cause of the break in the Sitka-Valdez government cable was set at rest in the local office of the signal corps when Major Glassford received the following from Major Russell, on the repairing ship Burnside:

"Burnside has made a very quick and pleasant voyage. No storms and seas moderate. Arrived at Sitka afternoon 22d. The fault in the Sitka-Valdez cable was found seven miles from Sitka. It was caused by a rather large whale catching the cable on his lower jaw and throwing a loop in it which held the whale. The struggles of the whale ruptured the conducting wires.

"The putrid carcass was brought up still attached to the cable. This is an accident probably unique in the annals of cable engineering.

At Kings Valley.

Bad colds and sore throats are very prevalent in the valley at present.

William Troxel sold his timber claim up the Luckiamute to Dick Dunn for four thousand dollars.

Art Miller has finished his logging contract.

Link Chambers is in the valley soliciting members for the Twenty-five Hundred of Albany.

It is reported that there will soon be another extension of the telephone line from the Vincent place. There is also talk of building from the Vincent country to Hoskins.

There was a pound party Friday evening at the United Evangelical church.

No Pity Shown.

"For years fate was after me continuously" writes F. A. Gulleed, Verbena Ala. "I had a terrible case of Piles causing 24 Tumors. When all failed Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured me. Equally good for Burns and all sores and pains. Only 25c at Allen & Woodward's drug Store.

Over 1,000 Members.

The 2500 of Albany, Oregon, has now over 1,000 members, and is increasing rapidly. It costs now \$2.50 to join, the applicant paying his own examination fee to the doctor. The cost of joining will be increased to \$3.50, on March, 1905. At the rate it is now increasing it will during this year reach its limit, 2500 members. Only 3 deaths in 4 years. Only 50 cents dues for each year. Officers receive no pay. No lodge meeting. All open and square. No rent. It bears investigation. Best thing for your pocket book. Join now. 1-m