

The Corvallis Times.

WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

Vol. XVIII.-No. 17.

CORVALLIS, OREGON, SEPTEMBER 13, 1905.

B. F. IRVING, dtb
and Proprietor

Summer Clearance Sale!

Great Bargains in
all Departments
Big Stock to make
your selections . . .

Get our Prices
and make
Comparison.

J. H. HARRIS.



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.

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

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silverware.

Eyes tested free of charge
and glasses fitted correctly
at prices within reach of all
Fine watch repairing a speciality

Pratt The Jeweler & Optician.

OFFICE OF
J. W. BAILEY
STATE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER
ROOM 10, BREEDEN BLDG.

Portland, Oregon, Oct. 25, 1905

The two Mason Jar caps has been examined. Upon examination the metal of the new Mason cap was found to be pure zinc. The small pin holes in the old Mason cap were undoubtedly caused by the action of vegetable acids. As a result the fruit in the jar must have been greatly contaminated with poisonous zinc compounds.

I regard the use of jars with zinc caps as very unsanitary and even dangerous.

Yours very truly,

J. W. BAILEY,

State Dairy and Food Commissioner.

JAPS JOKER

THEIR ENVOYS GAVE UP INDEMNITY BUT FOR SOMETHING BETTER IN CONCESSIONS.

Komura Played his Hand Well—
Thousands Killed and Injured
in Earthquake—Much
Property Loss—Other
News.

Washington, Sept. 9.—As with all things jap anese, there is a little joker hidden in the recent peace treaty put there by the wily Komura and the shrewd Takahira. It means that, while Japan was, little by little ceding her rights to an indemnity for war costs, she was covertly preparing a way to wrest from the Russian bear a greater money prize than he would have ever been able to pay in the name of an indemnity. The prize and oker is contained in the ninth and eleventh articles of the treaty: Tonight all Washington is laughing in its sleeve at the way that Russia has handed over through these clauses of the treaty, over \$30,000,000 annually, to Japan.

The clause reads:
"Russia cedes to Japan the southern part of Sakalin Island as far north as the 50th degree of north latitude, together with the islands dependent thereon. The right of free navigation is assured in the bays of La Perouse and Tartare."

This seems to be very simple in its phrasing but read article 11 and you will see the fine and crafty hand of the Japanese when the clause states:

"Russia engages herself to make an agreement with Japan giving to Japanese subjects the right to fish in Russian territorial waters, the sea of Japan, the sea of Okhotsk and Behring sea."

Both of these clauses it is asserted here by eminent authorities, are nothing less than giving to Japan paramount power in the Pacific placing her in advance of the United States there and giving her fishery rights in the seas of Behring, Okhotsk, Tartare and La Perouse, worth a third more than are fishery rights in the Pacific worth to the United States.

Japan's rights are now under the treaty, said to be worth \$30,000,000 annually or more than those of the United States there. If an indemnity had been assented to, Japan would not have gained these rights. Under an indemnity clause all she would have ever been able to get from Russia is 5 per cent interest on the \$600,000,000 she demanded. This would have amounted to \$30,000,000. If the first demand had been accepted by Russia, a sixth of it would have satisfied Japan. Finding that she could not get the indemnity required, she, Japan, got it by fashioning this joker and having it put in the treaty. This is why Washington smiles—diplomatic Washington, at least.

Toledo, O, Sept. 10.—Norman B. Ream took another whirl at high finance in a poker market on the Kaiser Wilhelm, a week ago, and

Ask Your Dealer for Economy Jars

And take no other
Economy Jars are sanitary, no zinc, no poison,
no mould, no separate rubber ring.

Salem, Oregon, January 31, 1904.

Kerr Glass Manufacturing Company.

Portland, Oregon. Dear Sirs:—

I used six dozen of your fruit jars last season and am very much pleased with them. The Economy Jar is the nicest looking and the best jar I have ever used.

I canned all kinds of fruits, vegetables, meats, fish, pickles and chicken, and had fine success with the Economy Jar.

I was awarded all the first prizes, consisting of 8 blue ribbons, at the Oregon State Fair, 1903, for my exhibit of canned fruits and jelly.

The Oregon commissioners bought all my fruit to represent Oregon at the St. Louis Fair. I have been requested to put up fruit for the Lewis & Clark Centennial Exposition 1905, and I will use your Economy Jars. They are a sure seal, easy to open, and I prefer them to any jar I have ever used.

Yours very truly,

Mrs. S. R. Foster.

It is worth your while to know YOUR preserved fruits and vegetables are free from poisonous compounds? You know this if you use the ECONOMY JARS they are endorsed and used by the

OREGON AGRI. COLLEGE, LELAND STANFORD JR. UNIVERSITY, CALIF
and other Colleges and Universities.

Prof. Snell of the Oregon Agricultural College especially recommends ECONOMY JARS because the cover is Sanitary and free from any Possibilities of Forming Poisonous Compounds with the contents of the Jar

Wadhams & Kerr Bros. Distributors

Wholesale Grocers.

Portland, Oregon

got away with a lot of gold that belonged to several other exponents of high-finance business.

George Westinghouse, the man who invented the airbrake, and the man recently selected by Thomas F. Ryan as one of the three trustees of the Equitable Life; Henry C. Frick, the Pittsburg millionaire, steel man, and F. Augustus Heinze the Montana copper king, fell before Mr. Ream's expert system of playing poker.

The Kaiser Wilhelm landed in New York last Thursday morning and Mr. Ream was just \$90,000 richer than he had been a few hours before. The night before, the last game played in the saloon did the trick. The four financial stars played to a crowded saloon. The game had been going on steadily for four or five days, but Wednesday night the limit was taken off, and the financiers loosened their belts and fell to.

The betting started low enough, but as the time left for play dwindled the stakes grew. Big hand followed big hand, and at last the watchers got a universal headache every time they tried to count the money. Some of the men in the crowd decided that the United States mint had turned loose, and formed a combination with the bank of England, with the joint riches of both on the gambling table.

After several small jackpots of \$25,000 and other such trivial sums the quartet of gamblers, after trying to quit for a long time, and falling down before the fascination of the game, agreed on one grand finale, where all limits of past were to be dwarfed and forgotten, and then the fun began. The hand was dealt around and the betting began. Before the players draw cards, for the final titanic struggle, there was over \$20,000 in the pot.

After the draw, the game continued to grow faster and fiercer. Somebody bet \$1,000 and somebody raised back, and the raising continued back and forth, and every bet higher than the one before, until somebody called.

There was \$90,000 in the pot when the call came. On the show-down, Mr. Ream had the high hand and he raked in the stake putting him away to the good on the night's play, and making him one of the best bet candidates for the high honors so long held by John W. Gates.

Portland, Sept. 10.—A movement

to initiate a number of amendments to the Oregon constitution has been started, and an organization is forming to boom them for the next June campaign when they will be submitted to the electors of the state. The amendments will be initiated by petition of at least 8 per cent of the number of voters who cast their ballots for supreme judge in the June election last year.

The first amendment on the list would give the people power to call the referendum on single items in an appropriation bill; at present, the referendum can be called only on a bill as a whole. The same amendment provides that the electors of any town or county or electoral district in the state for which the legislature passes an act, can demand the referendum on the act. The latter half of this amendment would give the people power to control salaries of county, district or city officers, and would take away from legislators their dictatorial powers over laws relating to their localities. The legislature is accustomed to pass local bills on recommendation of the lawmakers from the affected district.

This legislative courtesy has given large one-man power to legislators over charters and salaries of state and city officers.

On the single item part of the amendment, the pamphlet says:

"The referendum petition now filed against the appropriation bill for the current expenses of the insane asylum, penitentiary, deaf mute and blind schools, University, Agricultural College and Normal schools, principally because of objection to the appropriation for so many normals, proves the need for this amendment. In this case, appropriations for about \$800,000 which are necessary and to which no one objects, are held up for the election because they are included in a bill with other appropriations of about \$200,000 to which many people do object. This causes inconvenience and the loss of much money by the state in the payment of interest.

"We have not provided for extending the veto power of the governor to single items of appropriation bills because it seems unnecessary when the voters can protect themselves as they can if this amendment is adopted, and also because we believe it is unwise to increase the one-man power in our government."

Under the present law a public

officer cannot be discharged unless he has committed some crime, and says the pamphlet, "there is not a farmer or a business man who would hire a laborer under such terms. Every public officer should hold his office only while his services are satisfactory to the people, just as any other hired man who holds his job while he pleases his employer. It often happens that sheriffs say they cannot and will not enforce the laws. Every year some assessors say they cannot possibly make a fair assessment on taxable property that will make the burden proportionately as heavy for the millionaire and the great corporation as it is for the small farmer and the owner of a small house. If one fourth of the voters could bring such officers face to face with a public discharge for incompetency, the officers would do their work right or we should get men who could and would."

Rome, Sept. 8.—All Italy is suffering from terrible depression because of the news from the south where one of the worst earthquakes ever experienced occurred today. Although the earthquake was felt all over Calabria, and to a certain extent in Sicily, the worst news comes from Pizzo and Monteleone and from 18 villages, which are said to have been completely destroyed.

According to the latest news received 370 persons have been killed and a great number injured. It is as yet impossible to even estimate the property losses.

The shock was felt at 2:55 o'clock this morning. It lasted 13 seconds at Cantanzaro, and soon thereafter was felt at Messina, Reggio, Monteleone, Martinano, Stefacomi, Tripari, Piccopio, Zammara, Cassaniti, Naida, Olivadi, and other points.

Scenes of indescribable terror ensued. Woman aroused from their sleep rushed half clad into the streets screaming with fear, carrying their babies and dragging along their other children and calling for help on the Madonna and the saints. The men escaped in the open with their families calling on their favorite saints for protection. The cafes were taken by assault by the strangely garbed crowd but as daylight broke without a repetition of the earthquake, the crowd gradually melted away until by 8 o'clock the streets had almost resumed their normal appearance.

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