

A LIST OF THE THINGS THAT ARE IN CORVALLIS

The Corvallis Gazette-Times gives a list of the institutions and professions of that city, which will be of interest to the people of Albany, as well.

Corvallis has a population of 6,500 besides 2,000 students.

Largest Agricultural College west of the Mississippi.

An annual rainfall of 40 inches.

No extremes of heat or cold.

Delightful climate.

Magnificent scenery.

Excellent hunting and fishing nearby.

Pure mountain water, gravity system.

Champion volunteer fire department of the state.

Two railroad systems.

Two express companies.

Two rivers.

Water transportation.

Two telephone systems.

Extensive sewer system.

Continuous electric light service.

Six miles paved streets.

Three banks.

County court house.

City hall.

City park.

Twenty-two fraternities and sororities.

Twenty-three lodge societies.

Eleven churches.

Second largest public school attendance in the state.

Two interurban electric lines.

Manufactories

One daily paper.

Two weekly papers.

Three job printing offices.

Three tailor shops.

Six cleaners and dyers.

One florist.

One machine shop.

Largest creamery in the state.

One of largest flour mills in state.

One saw mill.

Two planing mills.

Two brick and tile factories.

One steam laundry.

One cigar factory.

Two hospitals.

Two ice and ice cream factories.

One lapidary.

One soda water factory.

One candy factory.

Two harness shops.

Mercantile Establishment

Two bakeries.

Six book and stationery stores.

Four department stores.

One exclusive ladies' store.

One exclusive shoe store.

One racket store.

One 5 to 25 cent store.

Three furniture stores.

Four drug stores.

Two electric supply stores.

Twenty-one grocery stores.

Three jewelry stores.

Seven meat markets.

Four hardware stores.

Three music houses.

Three exclusive men's clothing.

Two lumber dealers.

Five millinery shops.

Fourteen restaurants.

Two sporting goods houses.

Two seed houses.

Three second hand stores.

Two cigar stores.

One abstract company.

Three feed stores.

Professional

One abstract company.

Two architects.

Ten lawyers.

One auctioneer.

Six dentists.

Six doctors.

Two chiropractors.

One osteopath.

Two veterinarians.

Two undertakers.

Three opticians.

Fourteen ministers.

Two hundred and fifty professors and teachers in public schools and college.

Miscellaneous.

Nine barber shops.

Three cement contractors.

Four bowling alleys.

Six dairies.

Eleven real estate offices.

Eleven insurance offices.

Two livery stables.

One pheasant farm.

Three fuel yards.

Three garages.

Five auto dealers.

Five hopyards.

Four hotels.

Three photographers.

Seven painters and paper hangers.

Three taxi companies.

One regular jitney line.

Seven transfer companies.

One steamboat line.

Two theaters.

One bill poster.

Five blacksmith and wagon shops.

"And other things too numerous to mention."

LIBRARY NOTES

Among the reading circle books for the teachers at the library are the following: Morgan, The Backward Child, and Herman, The Hygiene of the School Child. These have been purchased especially for the teachers.

A number of very interesting children's books, beautifully illustrated, are now on the tables in the children's section. A great favorite is the Rock-et Book; also Cousseur Stories for Children, illustrated by Jessie Wilcox Smith. These and many others delight the little ones.

Maeterlinck's stirring book, "The Wrack of the Storm," picturing so vividly the awful war in Belgium is now ready for circulation.

Wells' Mr. Britling Sees it Through, has also been added to our shelves and is in great demand.

In it is found a picture of war-torn England that will stir the reader deeply.

Jerrold's "France—Her People and Spirit" gives an enthusiastic description of the part this stricken country is now taking in the world war.

Frank's "Tramping Through Mexico" is an interesting book, written in his vivacious manner.

Sinclair's novel, "Gig Timber," and Katharine's "From an Oregon Ranch" will interest all Oregonians.

The above are only a few of the

IN SOUTH AMERICA

Plan To Put Argentina On 'One Money Basis' Is Not Popular.

By Charles P. Stewart
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
Buenos Aires, Jan. 25.—The plan suggested by Dr. De la Plaza, just retired as president of Argentina, for putting the republic on a "one money" basis has not met with a very enthusiastic public reception.

Some time ago the Argentines grew tired of transacting business in a depreciated and fluctuating paper currency. They accordingly took an accounting and found that they had enough gold on hand to redeem their outstanding paper issues at the rate of 44 cents on the dollar.

A law was accordingly passed fixing 44 centavos as the legal value of a paper peso. A gold peso was worth 100 centavos, or the merest trifle less than \$1 United States money. Gold pesos were and still are so scarce, however, as to be practical curiosities. The gold to redeem the 44 centavo paper pesos was religiously kept at the Caja de Conversion, however, and whenever any more paper money was issued, a corresponding amount of gold was deposited in the caja.

The result of this was to stop the fluctuation of Argentine money, but it left the country with two kinds of pesos, at least nominally, gold and paper. It complicated bookkeeping and caused more other incidental inconveniences.

Just before his term as president expired, Dr. De la Plaza sent a message to congress saying he considered this poor arrangement. He proposed that, as the 44 centavos paper pesos wore out and were presented for redemption, in a volume sufficiently smaller to allow the gold reserve still to cover it.

There were other incidental features to his plan, concerning coinage and various minor details but, essentially, the scheme was to end the system of having two varieties of the same kind of money.

The public view is that this would be a god thing in theory but that it would cause more temporary inconvenience and confusion than the country likes to submit to. Furthermore it is asserted that the change would unsettle prices for a long time and that the consumer would get the worst of it.

Congress has the matter still under consideration but the plan has so many opponents that its adoption is doubtful.

MARINES GOOD SHOTS

73 Per Cent of U. S. Marines Are Declared to Be Skilled Riflemen

Washington, Jan. 23.—Declarations that since the days of frontier life have passed, Americans are no longer entitled to their former fame as riflemen are completely refuted by statistics, says officers of the U. S. Marines. These officers recently compiled data showing that splendid shooting qualities are still characteristic of American troops.

More than 73 per cent of the 6141 members of the United States Marine Corps who fired during 1916, on the 14 Marine Corps rifle ranges, are qualified skilled riflemen, according to the table just compiled. Of these sea-soldiers, 921, or 15 per cent, are expert riflemen; 1044, or 17 per cent, are sharpshooters; and 2518, or 41 per cent, are marksmen.

It is doubtful if Leatherstocking himself could outshoot them, say the Marines.

IN ENGLAND ALSO

British Prohibitionists Fighting For Absolute Bone Dryness.

By J. W. Pegler
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

London, Jan. 25.—British prohibitionists won't be satisfied until the entire nation boards the water wagon for the duration of the war and the demoralization period.

The gradual paring-down of "open" hours for drinking is not enough, they want absolute prohibition of all liquor and ban on its manufacture. Here are some of the striking comparisons advertised by the Strength of British Movement, demanding abolition of drink.

During the war enough grain has been used in liquor manufacture to make two billion quarters loaves of bread. Breweries and distilleries used enough sugar to supply the army. Though Germany has sunk 2,300,000 tons of British shipping, the liquor industry uses 1,800,000 measure tons a year to import raw materials.

The Board of Trade withdrew large numbers of skilled men from the army to carry on ship construction, but the liquor traffic could release enough artisans to make 800,000 tons in six months. Coal shortage compelled the withdrawal of 11,000 miners from the army to resume mining while liquor manufacture consumes the output of 6,000 miners.

The government passed the worker's customary holidays but loss of time directly traceable to alcohol equals a three month vacation by the entire nation. Prohibition people never tire of pointing to Russia as an example of what the water wagon can do.

They joined in the general outcry against the Asquith cabinet, daily demanding that the ministers resign and place the conduct of the war in more efficient hands and are now preparing to go before the people in the parliamentary elections, if cabinet action does not remove the alleged menace.

In an election the liquor matter would indirectly become a referendum as the people would be asked to elect or defeat candidates according to their advocacy of prohibition or opposition to it.

CAUSE OF LEAKAGE

Washington, Jan. 25.—(By United Press)—A high official declared that confidential State Department messages have leaked because the codes are known abroad.

WAR AN ELEPHANT

What War Has Done to Italy Financially Told in Big Figures

By John H. Hearley, United Press Staff Correspondent

Rome, Jan. 24.—The budget reports for Italy's two years of war today shows that in the financial year 1915-16 Italy spent \$2,125,000,000, of which \$652,000,000 were for ordinary and \$1,473,000,000 for war expenses.

Ordinarily there would have been a surplus of \$92,000,000. The war ministry accounted for \$1,398,000,000. Needy families of soldiers received \$88,000,000 of this amount. The ministry of marine spent \$75,000,000.

Other items directly due to the war included \$51,000,000 for issuing and paying interest on three war loans; \$4,200,000 for transportation and helping emigrants to repatriate; \$1,400,000 to place the Italian Red Sea colony in a state of defence and \$1,200,000 for the fishermen of the Adriatic coast. The 1915-16 budget closed with a deficit of \$152,500,000.

In 1916-17 the army budget was increased by \$900,000,000 and the navy by \$63,600,000. The payment of interest on war loans amounted to \$57,000,000; \$4,400,000 went towards repatriated Italians; \$1,000,000 towards strengthening further the Red Sea colony; \$900,000 to the fishermen; \$300,000 to war orphans. The total expense was \$1,796,400,000 and the deficit \$652,400,000.

The general economic conditions may be considered almost as good. Probably, much less distress has been caused by the war in Italy than in other belligerent countries. Since the war's beginning Italians have worked more, produced more and saved more than ever before.

The population's thriftiness and toil are proven by the fact that, while the savings banks had \$1,519,000,000 on deposit on June 30, 1914, the present deposits considerably exceed \$1,600,000,000. This, in spite of the higher cost of living and the war loans, which have absorbed millions of dollars of small savings. Besides, the remittances from emigrants have almost ceased, as there are now only 35,000 emigrants abroad, compared with 380,000 in 1913. In 1916 imports exceeded exports by \$664,400,000.

Smoke Albany Specials, best 10-cent cigars.

WHEN answering classified ads, please mention the Democrat.

PUT HIS SON TO SLEEP

Guard:

The pastor of one Eugene church probably had a desire to spank a good sized boy yesterday morning when his son went to sleep and snored so loudly that he attracted the attention of the entire congregation.

According to some reports this is the first person known to have gone to sleep at this church during the service and the boy was excused by the congregation on the ground that he had probably had an opportunity to read the manuscript prepared for the sermon.

During the actual delivery of the sermon, the pastor's voice was sufficient to drown the snores, but during the prayer, the snores gained the advantage and continued undisturbed until the final word, "Amen."

The boy, suddenly aroused, noticed the attention he had attracted, grabbed his hat and left the church.

CAN SHE DO IT

Woman Named Clerk of Senate Foreign Relations Committee

Washington, Jan. 24.—(By United Press)—Can a woman keep a secret? The foreign relations committee of the United States senate thinks so. The committee has chosen for the first time in history a woman as the clerk of the committee. This is an important post. Her name is Miss Jessie L. Simpson—businesswoman extraordinary.

Her nomination carries with it the privilege of the floor of the senate, enjoyed by but one other woman in history, Miss Leona Wells, clerk of the military committee.

Miss Simpson was nominated for the clerkship by Chairman Stone, and received the unanimous vote of the committee, of which she has been acting clerk for six months.

Sheridan's Granddaughter—

Chief of Police John Catlin today received a request thru the Portland police office to look out for a watch stolen from Alice Sheridan while at Portland recently. She is a resident of Presidio, Calif., and Chief Catlin says she is a granddaughter of Gen. Phil Sheridan, of Civil War fame, and that he knows her. He was once Sheridan's head bugler and was well acquainted with the Sheridans.

POTATO RAISING TO BE BIG VALLEY INDUSTRY

Eugene Register:

E. E. Morrison, of Springfield, a former mayor of the mill city, told the members of the Chamber of Commerce at their weekly luncheon yesterday how the potato business of the upper Willamette valley has been built up from nothing five years ago to a point where Eugene and Springfield now bid fair to become the best known potato producing district on the coast. He predicted an output of 1,000 cars per year within a short time, which will mean bringing in from \$350,000 to \$400,000 of new money to pay for the crop.

Mr. Morrison's story was a recital of confidence in the potato industry and willingness to back his judgment with money. He told how he had brought in good seed, sold it on time to the growers, and guaranteed a reasonable price for the crop when harvested. This was continued year after year until both quality and output were greatly increased and a market built up where none existed before.

The outlook for the potato grower, according to Mr. Morrison, is good. The present prices are abnormal, and cannot be expected to prevail year after year, but he thinks that all the potatoes of good quality that can be grown in this district next year will net the grower a good profit. He estimated the average profits from potato growing in the future at from \$30 to \$40 per acre. This estimate, of course, was based upon the production of potatoes of good quality and of the varieties most in demand in the markets supplied from here.

Quality of product, according to Mr. Morrison, is the secret of potato profits. He pointed out that in earlier years little attention was given to potato growing here and as a result quality suffered greatly. Potato diseases flourished and the varieties ran

down and became untrue to type. The potato grower, he asserted, must pay attention to his crop and must see to it that he produces a good potato, but if he does that he need have little fear of disposing of his crop at a fair figure.

He advised steady and consistent planting of potatoes, and asserted that if quality is kept up there will be no trouble in disposing of the crop. He advised against the establishment of starch factories for taking care of culls, as he believes the culls are more valuable for hog feed than for starch. Eighteen cents per hundred, he said, is about the top price that can be paid for starch purposes, and culls can be fed to hogs with better returns than that.

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED:

FOR SALE—158-acre farm 8 miles north of Corvallis. First class improvements. Easy terms. Geo. H. Boom, R. D. 1, Corvallis. J25F8

FOR SALE—70-acre farm 7 miles northwest of Albany, well improved; one-half mile from electric station. Geo. H. Boom, R. D. 1, Corvallis. J25F8

FOR SALE—40-acres six and one-half miles northwest of Albany, all in cultivation; 60 rods from electric station. Geo. H. Boom, Corvallis. R. D. 1. J25F8

FOR SALE—2-year-old registered Holstein Bull, \$500. Also 4-year-old horse, weight 1200 lbs. Geo. H. Boom, R. D. 1, Corvallis. J25F8

FOR SALE—160 acres of unimproved land, one-fourth mile from Morrison on C. & E. Ry. Price \$2500, \$1200 cash, balance on time. J. R. Hicken, Portland, Ore. J25-31

FOR SALE or TRADE—Fancy green and stool good bargain, easy terms, call Bell phone 4177, address 238 West Fifth St. d15 13 s w

WHEN answering classified ads, please mention the Democrat.

6% FARM LOANS

We Have One Million Dollars

to loan on improved farms in the Willamette Valley.

VERMONT LOAN & TRUST COMPANY

J. M. & H. M. HAWKINS

General Agents Albany 6%

Thursday, Friday and Saturday SALESDAY BARGAINS That Will Score High in Point of Real Economy

Our January Clearance Sale for this year has eclipsed all previous records for low prices in Women's Suits, Coats and Dresses, but the sacrifice prices we are preparing to offer for the balance of this month will cap the climax of all former efforts. For we have again gone through the stocks and made still deeper reductions. We simply desire to close out every winter garment at the earliest moment possible.

FURTHER and GREATER REDUCTIONS ON OUR ENTIRE STOCK of SUITS, COATS, and DRESSES

Stylish Suits Less Than HALF-PRICE

Semi-tailored and fur-trimmed Novelty suits, serges, gabardines and broadcloth. Original prices of garments that ranged from \$22.50 to \$60.00 now on sale at the following prices—

\$7.95 \$9.85
\$11.85
\$14.85 \$16.95
SEE THE WINDOWS

Prices Quoted Above Are
Also in Effect at
THE TOGGERY

Any Fancy Winter Coat \$8.95 This is an exceptional offer, your choice

—of any remaining woman's fancy mixture winter Coat in either of our two stores on sale at the exceptional low price of

\$8.95

Plush Coats Reduced

Only a limited number of our high grade Salts plush coats of former prices from \$22.50 to \$45.00. Now on sale—

\$10.95 \$12.85 \$14.85
\$19.85

WOMEN'S SHOP.

McSternberg & Co.
QUALITY AND VALUE ALWAYS

C-B Corsets on Sale 1-3 Off

Broken lines and discontinued numbers in C-B Corsets, regularly sold at from \$1.50 to \$2.00. In this assortment will be found a good assortment of sizes. Sale prices 60c to \$1.98.

89c to \$1.98

Women's House Dresses 98c
\$1.25, \$1.35 and \$1.50 house dresses of striped and check, made in pretty styles.

Ladies' Tan Ties 11c
Regularly sold for 20c
98c Flannelette Sacques 59c
\$1.50 Flannelette Kimonos 69c
Bungalow