

THE EVENING NEWS

CARL D. SHOEMAKER, Editor and Sole Proprietor. ISSUED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY. Subscription Rates—Daily, Per year, by mail, \$3.00 Per month, delivered, .50 Semi-Weekly, \$2.00 Six months, 1.00 Entered as second-class matter November 5, 1910, at Roseburg, Ore., under act of March 3, 1879. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1912.

THE PARCELS POST.

Postmaster General Hitchcock has just issued his pamphlet of regulations for the parcels post which becomes effective on the first day of January. It is very generally understood that for the purposes of the parcels post the United States has been divided into eight separate zones. The first zone embraces an area within a radius of fifty miles of any given office; the second zone embraces an area within the radius of 150 miles; the third 300 miles; the fourth 600 miles, etc. For instance we will take Roseburg as the center of the first zone. One could then send a package to any point within fifty miles of Roseburg at the minimum rate of parcels postage. Eugene would be within the second zone from Roseburg and Portland in the third. I would cost more to send the same sized package to Portland than to Eugene and more to Eugene than to Drain.

11 pounds is the limit of weight that may be sent through the parcels post. To any point in the starting zone the seven pounds are carried for 15 cents. To carry the same package into the second zone would require 45 cents in postage. Into the third zone the rate would be 57 cents. Into the eighth and last zone the rate would be \$1.32.

One feature of the parcels post will be the distinctive stamps which the department will issue. Parcels intended for shipment by the parcels post must bear the special distinctive stamp, otherwise the package will remain in the office where deposited until the special stamp has been sent either by the sender or the person to whom addressed.

Parcels may be deposited in any postoffice or may be given to rural route carriers whose duty it is to deposit them in the postoffice promptly.

Parcels must also be wrapped in such a manner that their contents may be easily examined by the postal authorities should they so desire. On the outside of the package the sender must put his own or his firm's name preceded by the word "From" and followed by his post-office address.

The sender may also place on the wrapper any inscription, not too long, which will not interfere with the placing of the stamps. "Happy New Year," "Do not open till Xmas" and any other similar inscriptions are permitted.

No package will be mailed which exceeds eleven pounds in weight or which is greater in size than 72 inches in length and girth combined.

Spiritus, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors of any kind are prohibited from the parcels post. Poisons, explosives, infernal machines, matter which is manifestly obscene, lewd or lascivious, pistols and revolvers and any article having a bad odor are also prohibited from being sent through the parcels post.

All parcels containing perishable goods must be so labeled and fragile matter must be so marked. Eggs will be accepted but they must be securely packed so that the possibility of destroying them in handling is reduced to the minimum.

Parcels containing valuable articles may be insured up to \$50.00 by paying the required fee of ten cents. On account of this insurance feature of the parcels post no matter sent by any agency will be registered.

The regulations are comprehensive and cover the various phases of the operation of the new department of the postoffice. Full and complete information in regard to the parcels post may be obtained from your postmaster and packages may be sent on and after January the first, 1913.

HOMESTEADS WILL BE FORFEITED BY GOVERNMENT.

New Laws Will Result Beneficially to Those Who Contemplate Taking Up Homesteads.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—More than 2,000 homesteads in Northeastern Washington and Northern Idaho will be forfeited, according to Congressman William LaFollette's estimate, unless the recent ruling of Secretary of the Interior Fisher, that settlers have no further option as between the new three-year law and the old five-year period for "proving up" their claims, shall be remedied by an amendment to the law at this session. That is why general support is being given an amendment to be

introduced by Senator Borah in the one house and Congressman LaFollette in the other, to relieve the settlers in wooded or brush districts of the cultivation clause in the three-year law.

Fisher ruled that no settler could prove a homestead under the old five-year period unless he had filed prior to June 6, 1912, when the three-year law, designed as an alternative choice with the five-year plan, became operative. The settlers now facing loss of their homes had not cleared the 20 acres required to be put under cultivation under the new plan, nor can they afford to complete any such improvement within the time limit.

Senator Borah proposes that only one acre, in timber or brush country, be required to be under cultivation at the end of the first year, and only three acres at the end of the third year.

Many of the settlers "squatted" on the land before it was thrown open for entry, and under the old law were eligible to prove their right, but now must clear and cultivate an impossible area of woodland.

In Douglas county, Oregon, 60 claims were taken about ten years ago, and since the land was not surveyed and thrown open to legal entry until after June 6 of this year they may shortly be evicted.

Congressman Lafferty, of Portland, has introduced in the House two of the progressive party bills, which in this session will cover a wide range of subjects. His first proposal is that a minimum wage commission, similar to that now at work in Massachusetts, be established for the District of Columbia. The penalty attached to refusal by an employer to raise wages in accordance with an award by the commission is to be \$25 fine per employe, in each instance proven.

Lafferty's second measure provides that a physical valuation shall be determined for all public utilities in the District, and that their service and their rates and prices of service or commodities shall then be fixed upon a basis of the actual physical investment, and not upon the basis of stock capitalization. This bill is adapted from those in effect in Wisconsin and Oregon.

As in the case of Senator LaFollette's eight hour bill, the introducer has no expectation that these will become law at this session. They are designed only to build up a public demand for legislation on these lines.

Congressman Baker, of California, demands that the English walnut industry, rapidly developing in his state, be given the protection due an infant from the federal government. He is not looking for a protective tariff, but asks that \$10,000 be set aside for the use of the Bureau of Plant Industry in conducting an experiment station which shall improve the breeds of walnut trees. Little is known in this field at present, and the scientific men are anxious to go into it.

George Goode, a lawyer of Wenatchee, Wash., has arrived at the capitol after walking the entire distance from his home in 18 months. Goode earned his way at odd jobs, and hoped to get a political one when he reached here. Owing to the fact that President Taft, whom Goode supported and in whose aid he sought to run for congressman in his district two years ago, has very few days of patronage disposal left, the man from Wenatchee will soon start to walk back home.

It is conceded by House opponents of the Raker Asiatic exclusion bill that if that measure is once released from committee it will be passed by the House by a substantial majority. Chairman Burnett, of the immigration committee has promised to have it reported soon after the holidays. All of the western members will vote for it, and nearly all of them will give it their sincere support.

In the senate the sentiment is less certainly in favor of keeping out the Hindus and Japanese, but pressure from home is counted upon to bring a majority into line. If the action in the House is prompt enough, in any event, action by the new congress is assured.

While Senator Bourne and his joint committee are going again into the whole question of national aid to good roads, Congressman Warburton, of Washington has his bill for the construction of a national military highway nearly ready for introduction in the House. This military highway plan, which proved effective in Warburton's campaign, calls for the building of paved roads connecting the capitals of all of the states, with each other and with the national capital—a matter of 15,000 miles of highway paved 14 feet wide. The money to pay for this improvement he would secure by restoring the internal revenue of 1879 on tobacco. The present revenue from the

tobacco tax he says is about \$58,000,000, while under the tax in force in 1879 it would now be \$125,000,000.

Warburton would use about \$200,000 of this revenue annually for improving roads in each of the national parks.

Congressman William Kent, of California, who has joined with David Starr Jordan, president of Stanford University, Benj. Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California, and Archbishop Rierdan, of San Francisco in an appeal to President Taft for an amiable adjustment of the Panama canal tolls dispute with Great Britain, today outlined his argument against free tolls for American shipping, as the result of a study of past treaties.

He said that the history of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty seemed to prove that England refrained from colonizing the isthmus in definite return for uniform tolls. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty, he asserted, was drafted on the same basis as the Suez agreement, which provides for no discrimination. When this treaty was before the senate the question of discrimination in favor of American shipping was raised by Senator Bard, of California, and voted down.

"To the lay mind," said Kent, "it is always interesting to learn the intent of parties entering into a legal obligation or formulating a law. This is abhorrent to the legal mind, which cares all for the letter and nothing for the intent."

Joseph Choate, who was one of those engaged in drafting the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and securing its ratification, is authority for the statement that the intent was clearly what the words of the treaty would imply—that there should be no discrimination, even in favor of American coastwise trade.

As to the justice of free tolls, Kent declared that they would probably act as a subsidy to the coastwise shipping combination, which can fix rates far lower than rail rates and still absorb the remitted tolls. Should any benefit get past the combine to the consuming public, only the people in coast states would benefit, and they would benefit at the expense of the whole country, who through some form of tax would be forced to pay the maintenance deficit of the canal after having paid for its original construction.

VALIDITY OF GLENDALE ELECTION IS ATTACKED

District Attorney Says Election Was Held in Glendale Precinct and Not in Town as Law Provides.

In his argument before Judge J. W. Hamilton this afternoon in the case of the State vs. J. A. McLeod, of Glendale, accused of violating the local option laws, District Attorney George M. Brown, in charge of the prosecution, attacked the recent local option held at that city, and briefly referred to a number of alleged errors in the proceedings which he contended were fatal to the election and would result in its being declared illegal.

First, the district attorney said the call of the election was irregular for the reason that it stated that an election was to be held in Glendale precinct and not in the city of Glendale. In regard to this alleged error, the district attorney said the election laws provided that in elections held under the Home Rule bill the call for such election should specifically designate the territory in which the vote was to be held. In the Glendale election, the district attorney said the call was lame for the reason that it stated the election was to be held in Glendale precinct and not in the town of Glendale as provided by the statutes. "It is not for this court to determine whether or not the Glendale precinct extends into the country," said the district attorney. "On its face, the call shows that the election was held in the Glendale precinct, and not in the town of Glendale as it should in order to conform with the law."

In commenting on the call and the election that followed the district attorney informed the court that the Glendale precinct did extend into the country, however, and that he had been told that certain people voted who lived outside of the city limits. The district attorney also called the court's attention to the fact that the necessary proof was not at hand to show that all who voted resided within the corporate limits of the town of Glendale and were qualified. The district attorney contended that in cases where the precincts extended into the country it would be necessary for the election board to keep the ballots separate—one box being maintained for depositing of ballots cast by those living inside the city limits and another for those outside. In the election at issue, the district attorney said no proof was at hand to show that this had been done. Secondly, the district attorney claimed that the county clerk erred

IMPORTANT!!

AUTOMOBILE CONTESTANTS READ

REMEMBER That we accept our Coupons in settlement of accounts.

REMEMBER That our Coupons are good until used.

REMEMBER That for all accounts settled before Jan. 1st., we will give as an inducement 5 votes for each cent in value.

REMEMBER That we have decided to allow 5 votes for each cent of cash until end of contest.

REMEMBER That the following special offers are also made:

- A Bonus of 100,000 votes on each steel range.
A Bonus of 50,000 on each heater or cast cook stove.
A Bonus of 25,000 on each Oil Heater.
A Bonus of 50,000 on each Plow.
A Bonus on all baskets according to value. Call and see them.

Contest Closes January 15th. Get Busy.

Churchill H'dware Co.

when he failed or neglected to attend that there was nothing in the return of the sheriff to show that the notices of election were posted in public places as required by law, neither was there anything to show that the election was confined to voters residing within the corporate limits of Glendale. The return, as the district attorney contended, simply showed that an election was held in the Glendale precinct, and not in the town of Glendale as required by the election laws. In conclusion, the district attorney stated that he believed the election was held illegally, and not in accordance with the election laws of the state. In the event Judge Hamilton should hold that the election was irregular as contended by the district attorney, Glendale will remain in the "dry" ranks for another two years.

THE BEE HIVE

It is our sole object to carry lines of Groceries that are in every way satisfactory. We invite your criticism of any or all our goods. If they are not the best, we want to know where they fall short of being just right, and we will take it as a personal favor where suggestions or criticisms are given relative to improving the quality of our goods and the service we give.

All Goods Sold With our PositiveGuarantee.....

THE BEE HIVE GROCERY, INC. ROY ROADMAN AND R. C. DUNHAM, PROPRIETORS. PHONE 91