

COPY OF PRESIDENT'S LETTER DEALING WITH CANAL TOLL RECEIVED

Order Relates to Charges for Deck Loads in Cargo of Lumber in Vessels.

EXEMPTION IS GRANTED

Text Received by J. N. Teal From Senator Chamberlain Interests to Local Shippers.

A copy of President Wilson's order relating to lumber aboard tolls has been received by Joseph N. Teal from Senator George E. Chamberlain, a letter from Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison accompanying the order, saying:

"A cable is being sent to the governor of the Panama canal to put the instructions of the president into effect at once, pending the preparation of formal rules and regulations covering the matter."

As the exempting of decisions from canal tolls is expected to aid the lumber operators of this district in developing Atlantic coast markets, the full text of President Wilson's order is of decided interest. It reads as follows:

The White House, Washington.—My Dear Sir: There has been brought to my attention the effect of the tolls levied by the Panama canal upon the lumber cargo of vessels registered in accordance therewith. Attention has also been called to the fact that in the case of vessels carrying cargo of lumber, the tolls are levied upon the gross weight of the cargo, and not upon the net weight, as in the case of other cargo. It is my intention to exempt the lumber cargo of vessels from the tolls levied upon the gross weight of the cargo, and to levy the tolls upon the net weight of the cargo.

Canal Act Amended.

The Panama canal act, as amended by the act of August 24, 1909, is hereby amended to provide that from and after the date of the passage of this act the tolls levied upon the cargo of vessels of the United States for the use of the Panama canal shall be levied upon the net weight of the cargo, and not upon the gross weight, and may be based on any form of tonnage for warships and another for ships of commerce. The rate of this toll shall be the same as that levied upon vessels of other nations carrying cargo of lumber, and shall not exceed the rate levied upon the cargo of such vessels, and shall not be less than 20 cents per net registered ton, nor be more than 40 cents per net registered ton, subject, however, to the provisions of this act.

Rate Shall Remain.

It is further provided that the tolls levied upon the cargo of vessels of the United States for the use of the Panama canal shall remain the same as those levied upon the cargo of such vessels, and shall not be less than 20 cents per net registered ton, nor be more than 40 cents per net registered ton, subject, however, to the provisions of this act.

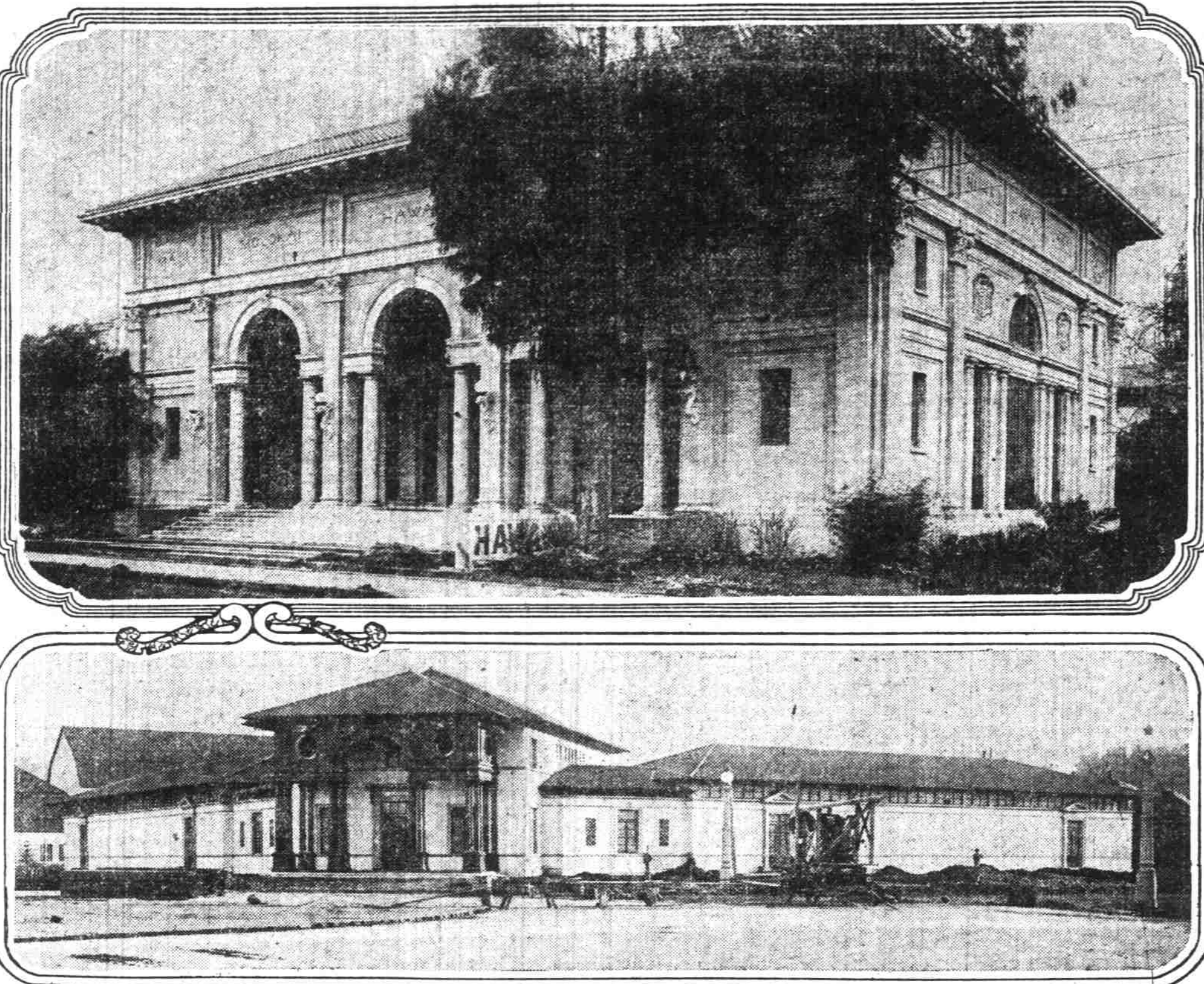
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It is further provided that the tolls levied upon the cargo of vessels of the United States for the use of the Panama canal shall remain the same as those levied upon the cargo of such vessels, and shall not be less than 20 cents per net registered ton, nor be more than 40 cents per net registered ton, subject, however, to the provisions of this act.

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AMERICAN POSSESSIONS HAVE EXTENSIVE EXHIBITIONS



Top—The Hawaiian building at the Panama-Pacific International exposition, which houses a varied and interesting exhibit from the islands. Bottom—The Philippine building, in which the exhibits are distinctive in interest and character.

WOODROW WILSON.

greater sum is produced than would be produced by multiplying at 1.25 the net registered tonnage under the United States statute, such excess shall not be demanded or collected.

D. RESTA, DRIVING PEUGEOT CAR, WINS GRAND PRIX RACE

(Continued From Page One.)

almost impossible during the steady downpour during the race, and at the finish all the drivers were covered with mud.

Victor Is 25 Years Old.

This was the first race Resta has ever run in this country. He is 25 years old and came to the United States from England where he had been a demonstrator for the Sunbeam car.

Seventy thousand persons braved the cold rain to watch the race—the attendance falling nearly 50,000 short of that anticipated, owing to the weather. This was the first big automobile event of the Panama-Pacific exposition. The second will be run next Saturday when the drivers who performed today, will, for the most part meet in the Vanderbilt race.

The race started promptly at 10:30, when Starter Louis Wagner gave the signal and Cooper, Ruckstell and Newhouse led the line with a roar. Three seconds later the big racers piloted by Taylor and Bragg leaped forward and the other 25 starters were sent away at three second intervals. Scarcely

DATA FOR INCOME TAX MUST BE GIVEN TO GOVERNMENT MONDAY

(Continued From Page One.)

able increase in the amount of the tax to be collected is anticipated, and more diligence will be exercised by the collector and his assistant collectors throughout the country to see that no one who should pay the tax escapes. It is also the belief of the commissioner that the added experience which his assistants now have will enable them to serve the public more promptly. There will be fewer occasions for misunderstanding the requirements of the law, he says, and that naturally there will be fewer points of interpretation raised.

In the case of the collection of the corporation excise tax a great many misunderstandings and difficulties arose from the fact that the companies subject to the tax had not made a report for two months under the law in force prior to the present one, and for the last 10 months of their year they had to make their report according to the present law. There were also a great many points of issue as to the meaning of the new law and its many intricacies, and they required almost as much schooling to decide what was required by the law as did the public themselves.

Now there is a large staff of experienced field men who can deal with the public much more satisfactorily. It will be necessary, of course, to increase the number of deputies this year but they will be given a good deal of schooling before being sent out into the field.

The figures given are of special interest at this time, as they show in detail what was done by his office last year in collecting the corporation and individual income of Oregon.

Record of Returns Made.
There was a total of 4497 returns made by corporations in Oregon for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, of which 2332 showed that a tax was due on them. The total capital stock listed was \$550,659,770. The returns showed bonded and other indebtedness aggregating \$354,333,769, and gave their net income as \$19,818,664, or an average of 3.6 per cent on the capital stock outstanding.

The corporations making returns are divided into five classes. Financial and commercial corporations not exempt, including banks, trust companies, guaranty and surety companies, title

guarantee companies, building associations and insurance companies of all classes are designated as class A.

There were 461 returns received in this class, of which 298 were subject to tax. Their total capital stock was \$40,268,949; their bonded and other indebtedness, \$7,177,961, and their net income \$2,588,702, or practically 7.4 per cent on their capital stock. This classification showed the highest net earnings.

Class B includes public service companies, such as railroads, water companies, transportation companies of all kinds, stage lines, pipe lines, gas and electric light companies, storage, telephone and telegraph companies. These

showed that their net earnings were but 3.3 per cent of their capital stock, which aggregated \$163,708,969, and their bonded and other indebtedness was \$216,277,996. The net earnings were \$5,326,412. There were 473 returns made under this heading, of which 213 were subject to the tax.

Industrial Concerns Shown.
Industrial and manufacturing concerns are shown under class C. There were 1166 which made returns, but only 469, or the smallest proportion in any class, being subject to the tax. The earnings showed but 2.7 per cent on the capital stock, which is the lowest return for either of the classifications. The total capital stock was \$283,744,915; bonded and other indebtedness, \$66,819,456, and total net income \$5,322,156.

Class D comprises all mercantile concerns. There were 902 sent in returns, of which 591 were subject to tax. The total capital stock was \$42,069,407; bonded and other indebtedness, \$26,361,575, and net income, \$2,427,391. The earnings showed 5.8 per cent on the capital stock, which is the highest return for either of the classifications. The total capital stock was \$23,744,915; bonded and other indebtedness, \$66,819,456, and total net income \$5,322,156.

The miscellaneous class, in which 1564 returns were received and of which 763 were subject to the tax, include architects, contractors, hotel companies, theatres, etc. These returned 5 per cent earned on their capital stock, which aggregated \$68,871,457; bonded indebtedness, \$38,156,789, and net earnings, \$3,244,001.

The federal tax collected from the corporations of Oregon for the last fiscal year included \$38,368 under the old law and \$146,751 under the present corporation income tax law, a total of \$235,120. There was no additional expense incurred by Collector Miller's office in the collection of this tax. Of the entire assessment levied against the corporations, only \$240,535 was added to the returns made by the corporations themselves.

The report also shows an interesting series of figures in the collection of the individual income tax in Oregon. The total number of returns was 2329, of which 2307 were made by married persons, 379 by single men, 143 by single women and nine separate returns made by married women.

Of the number making returns 773 returned incomes above \$2500 and 63 returned \$3333.33; 934 between that figure and \$5000; 732 between \$5000 and \$10,000; 192 between \$10,000 and \$15,000; 77 between \$15,000 and \$20,000; 35 between \$20,000 and \$25,000; 17 between \$25,000 and \$30,000; 28 between \$30,000 and \$40,000; nine between \$40,000 and \$50,000; 10 between \$50,000 and \$75,000; one between \$75,000 and \$100,000, and one between \$250,000 and \$500,000.

Tax Collected in Oregon.
The total individual income tax collected in Oregon was \$94054. Of this \$25,27 was refunded and \$209 in penalties is included. The normal one per cent tax on incomes over \$3000 brought \$60,521; the one per cent additional on incomes of \$20,000 to \$50,000, \$13,157; the two per cent on incomes from \$50,000 to \$75,000, \$3,279; the three per cent on incomes from \$75,000 to \$100,000, \$2,339; the four per cent on incomes from 100,000 to \$250,000, \$2,000; and \$82,000 on incomes from \$250,000 to \$500,000, \$529.00.

The additional expense to the local office for collecting the income tax was \$2,915. The net total of the corporation income tax collected in Oregon was \$146,751, and the individual tax \$90,029. The cost of collecting was therefore 1.1 per cent. The cost of collecting the corporation tax for the entire United States was less than four-tenths of 1 per cent and 1.2 per cent for the entire individual income tax.

The total individual income tax paid in the United States was \$28,253,534 of which the normal tax was \$12,728,038. The total returns numbered 357,598, of which 278,535 were made by married persons, 55,212 by single men, 23,651 by single women, 4,571 by married women made separate returns. As was the case in Oregon, the greatest number of returns for either class of income was between \$3,333.33 and \$5,000, while at the extreme top over 44 men have incomes exceeding \$1,000,000 a year. There are 1,426 American citizens residing abroad with total net incomes of \$19,843,393, and 426 non-resident aliens registered incomes aggregating \$7,317,842.

216,909 Returns Made.
There were 216,909 corporation returns made, and the tax was computed on \$39,118. The total tax assessed against them was \$43,396,499. The capital stock aggregated \$64,071,419,885; bonded and other indebtedness, \$27,136,216,996; total net income, \$4,329,550,093.

According to the classification shown above those in class A earned 13.57 on their capital stock; class B, 4.55 per cent; class C, 7.63 per cent; class D, 10.44 per cent; class E, 6.21 per cent.

The government collected \$1,708,270 over and above what the corporations had assessed themselves, and adjustments amounting to \$39,118 were made, making the total additional tax collected \$2,107,388.

The total tax collected from corporations was \$43,127,739 and the individual tax earned \$28,253,534. The estimate of the commissioner of internal revenue is that the income tax for the present fiscal year will total \$40,000,000 and the corporation tax about the same. For 1916 he figures an increase of \$2,500,000 for each class of tax.

Hicks Throws Up Job at San Diego
Manager of Washington State Building Designs—Disagreements Responsible for His Action.

San Diego, Cal., Feb. 27.—Gwynn Hicks, who has been in charge of the Washington state building at the San Diego exposition today, announced his resignation, to take effect as soon as his successor can arrive. That probably will be within a month.

"There were disagreements with the commission as to the character of the exhibit and an unwillingness to let me proceed with my program for getting additional exhibits from the chambers of commerce," said Hicks. "I consider it essential to a proper showing of Washington resources and there was nothing for me to do save to resign."

It is said that L. M. Brown will arrive in a week or two to assist in the rearrangement of the exhibit, to be followed by Richard Seely Jones, executive commissioner.

WISCONSIN'S EUGENIC MARRIAGE LAW CUTS NUMBER OF WEDDINGS

About 4000 Couples Less Took the Big Jump in 1914 Than in Year 1913.

HEALTH BOARD APPROVES

Says Educational Value of the Act Should Be Considered in Judging Its Effect.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 27.—The Wisconsin eugenic marriage law, the first of its kind in the world, has now been in effect a little over a year, and the results can be estimated. The state board of health has just reported that one effect is a lessening of the number of marriages contracted. It appears that about 4000 couples less took the big jump in 1914 than in 1913.

The board of health does not believe the eugenic law is entirely responsible for the decline. "On account of the great prevalence of certain diseases in the state, it is only reasonable to expect that there would be some decline in the number of marriages reported if the eugenic law is properly enforced on a case-by-case basis," it says. "On account of the great prevalence of certain diseases in the state, it is only reasonable to expect that there would be some decline in the number of marriages reported if the eugenic law is properly enforced on a case-by-case basis," it says.

"Statistics compiled by many other states and several foreign countries, show that, extending over a period of years, the rate of marriage in our country is declining. This factor must be considered in making proper deductions from the figures presented. The industrial depression which has been upon us for more than a year is also responsible in a large measure. Statistics show that a financial depression seriously retards marriage in the same way that it produces a decline in the birth rate."

"Thoughtful persons who know of the ravages of certain diseases will agree that the actual number of marriages occurring in the state in a given period of time is not nearly so important to our posterity as the general healthfulness of the contracting parties."

"The educational value of the eugenic marriage law should not be lost sight of. A more fruitful campaign of education could not have been waged throughout this state than through the passage and enforcement of the law."

The report throws some light on the attitude of men and women toward matrimony. It would seem that for women once was enough; at least only 672 widows married again, while 928 widowers took another chance. However, the situation was reversed in the case of divorcees. Of the grass widows, 220 married again, while only 288 men took a chance.

In 12,969 of the total number of marriages, both parties were native born, with both parties native; in 683 the groom was native and the bride foreign born; in 1470 cases the groom was foreign born and the bride was native; in 2121 marriages both parties were foreign born. In 93 cases the nativity of one or both parties was unknown or not stated.

Object to Girls' Trousers.
New York, Feb. 27.—Because two choir girls are to wear boys' trousers in amateur production in the Calvary Baptist church, several members of the choir threaten to resign.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c. Adv.

MORE GRAIN; LESS SUGAR
Basle, Switzerland, Feb. 27.—The German government is contemplating the issuance of a decree reducing by one-quarter the area previously employed for the raising of sugar beets so as to increase the production of grain and vegetables. Sugar manufacturers are raising objections. They contend that sugar is a nourishing food and that the by-products are valuable for feeding cattle.

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A Delicious Dinner at The Portland—

The Portland's cuisine and service is world-famed, and it is enjoyed with rare appreciation by Portland citizens themselves.

In the beautiful dining and grill rooms are served the finest delicacies, garden fresh forest and stream, from dairy, orchard and garden—prepared with rare skill—wholesome, tempting, satisfying.

BREAKFAST from 6:30 to 12
AFTERNOON TEA from 3:30 to 6
DINNER from 5:30 to 8
GRILL SERVICE from Noon to 1 A. M.
WEEKDAY CLUB LUNCHEONS from 12 to 2
Served in Dining Room and Grill
SUNDAY TABLE D'HOTEL DINNER \$1
Served in the Dining Room
THE ORCHESTRA PLAYS in the Grill Each Evening Before and After the Theatre

Geo. C. Ober, Manager.

Remember the Press Club benefit for the Larch Mountain Trail at the Heilig on Tuesday night.

CHILDREN ARE NOW SAFE
Fresno, Cal., Feb. 27.—The two small children of Jack Henderson, who

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BEN SELLING MORRISON AT FOURTH
A Shop for Gentlewomen

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