

WHAT THE CENSUS TAKER WILL ASK YOU

The census enumerator when he goes in the census in April, will be required to ask thirty-two questions and they are classified under thirteen groups as follows:

Name of each person whose place of abode on April 15, 1910, was in his family.

Personal description—Sex to the race; age last birthday; whether single, married, widowed or divorced; number of years of present marriage; mother of how many children, number born, number living.

Nativity—Place of birth of this person; place of birth of father; place of birth of mother. If born in the United States, give the state or territory. If of foreign birth, give the country.

Citizenship—Year of immigration to the United States; whether naturalized or alien.

Whether able to speak English; or if not, give the language spoken.

Occupation—Trade or profession of this person, as spinner, salesman, laborer, etc.; general nature of industry, business or establishment in which this person works, as cotton mill, dry goods store, farm, etc.; whether an employer or working on own account. If an employer, whether out of work on April 15, 1910; number of weeks out of work during the year 1909.

Education—Whether able to read; whether able to write; attended school any time since September 1, 1909.

Ownership of home—Owned or rented; owned free or mortgaged; farm or home; number of farm schedule.

Whether a survivor of the union confederate army or navy. Whether deaf and dumb.

THE DRAMA

(By William S. Brewer)

New York, Jan. 8.—In "A Little Brother of the Rich" last night at Wallack's Theatre Joseph Medill Patterson and Harriet Ford made a contribution to divorce statistics which should set a pace even in New York. Only those in the play escaped being unhitched who had avoided taking the necessary preliminary step. With the apt phrase "Marry in haste and divorce at leisure" as the moral emphasized throughout, three racy acts any man might be justified in doubting Vincent Serrano's mental balance when even so charming an argument as Ida Conquest could convince him that matrimony was to be treated.

With the exception of Miss Conquest, whose reputation remained unscathed, three game cocks and a stage cab were the only respectable members of the cast. But if the people are unwholesome they play the saving grace of over reaching the intended satire on manners and morals of the wealthy and arriving at genuine burlesque. When the atmosphere is moribund with what Dr. Parkhurst so delicately terms "tandem polygamy," the audience goes into hysterics and sin is foiled. The play runs smoothly and has its claim to be considered. In the first act in the Savoy Theatre last night a young army aviator, depending on a feverish day, saved him from wreck in Wall Street, bargained crudely over a woman's good name with a mine owner out in Roosevelt City, Nev. So opened Theodore Burt Sayre's melodrama in four acts, "The Commanding Officer." The woman was the young and pretty wife of the colonel commanding at Fort Butler, and the mine owner had been her lover before her marriage. The colonel's wife had really been a little foolish in an absence of her husband which follows a morning's quarrel. Into her folly she drags a dear girl friend, so that at length two good names are involved. A play thus built about the reputations of two innocent persons. In such things "The Commanding Officer" abounds. It is a melodrama plain and simple, depending on feverish elements for its life. By the simple measure of the effective curtain, it is a creditable piece of work. A lesson in unselfishness is taught with many laughs and a tear or two in Francis Wilson's comedy, "The Bachelor's Baby" which is presented at the Criterion Theatre. For a play written by its star this was remarkably well balanced. Mr. Wilson played Thomas Beach, a bachelor and old hater. A five-year-old girl is thrust upon him by the death of his twin brother. Gradually the child wins his heart. A love story of another sort also has Beach for its central figure. It is a wonder that even a hardened bachelor like Beach could have withstood for a moment the winsomeness of Martha Calvert Beach, played by a little boy called Baby Davis on the program.

DIED

At the Eugene hospital Jan. 6, 1910, John Stollberg, aged 81 years. The funeral will be held tomorrow with burial at Marcola where the deceased resided. Cottage Grove, Jan. 5, 1910. The ten-month-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Jones, of Cottage Grove, died of a severe cough. The mother of the child is a sister of Mrs. George Matlock and Miss Aba Johnson, of Eugene.

DIG TIMBER DEAL ABOUT COMPLETED

Cottage Grove, Or., Jan. 6.—Negotiations which have been pending six months between the government and Cottage Grove investors for 175,000,000 feet of standing timber in the Umpqua National Forest Reserve will be completed within a few days. The Government has accepted the bid of A. B. Wood and J. H. Chambers of \$2 a thousand stumpage and has informed them a contract has been formed from Washington for execution. In view of this the Cottage Grove men have organized a company to carry on operations in the reserve. The construction of a mile of railroad to connect with the Oregon and Southeastern at Dixon was begun today, and a sawmill with a daily capacity of 100,000 feet will be equipped inside of the forest reserve. By the terms of the contract the operating company will have five years in which to remove the timber, and to do this a sawmill of 100,000 daily capacity will have to run a double shift. If this is found not practicable a second mill will be built.

LEAVES 25 CENTS TO WIFE FROM WHOM HE HAD SEPARATED

Will of Henry Brown, Old Resident, Who Died at Weed, Cal., Admitted to Probate

The will of Henry Brown, an old resident here, who died at Weed, Cal., on September 30, 1909, which was admitted to probate this afternoon, provides that 25 cents be given to a wife (Mariah Brown) from whom he had separated because he was not legally married to her, she having another husband from whom she had no divorce.

The will provides that the remainder of the property shall be divided share and share alike among his five children, as follows: Sophia Willard, Hannah Danforth, Thomas Brown, William Brown, son of his wife, Sarah Brown, and William Brown, son of his wife, Jane Brown. The will was made in Eugene on July 20, 1909.

On July 29, 1909, a codicil was executed which revokes the provision in the will giving William Brown, son of Jane Brown, one-fifth of the property, and bequeathes his portion, except \$25 to his daughter, Sophia Willard, and his wife, Jane Brown, an invalid, and his daughter being a cripple. The value of the property of the estate is estimated at \$2500.

MEYERS IS GUILTY IN SECOND DEGREE

Salem Man Convicted of Murder of Police man

Salem, Or., Jan. 6.—After deliberating 12 hours, the jury in the circuit court for this county at 5 o'clock this morning delivered a verdict of guilty in the second degree against George Meyers charged with the killing of Patrolman Eckart in this city last October. The trial has been in progress since Monday afternoon and the case went to the jury at 5 o'clock Wednesday evening. The penalty provided by statute for murder in the second degree is life imprisonment.

Meyers shot and killed Officer Eckart while under arrest and about to be placed in the city jail. The shooting occurred in front of the police station in Salem at one o'clock in the morning. Meyers had had difficulty with his brother, Arthur Meyers, in the rooms of the latter, and Arthur went out to seek a policeman and found Eckart.

Attorneys P. H. D'Arcy and S. T. Richardson defended the prisoner, who has behind him the wealth of his father who now lives in Portland. The case will without doubt be carried on to the Supreme court.

H. W. and M. L. Meyers, brothers of the convicted man, conduct at Salem, the largest department store in Oregon, outside of Portland. The family gained notoriety about 18 months ago, when the two brothers in business here attempted unsuccessfully to prevent the marriage of their father, who is 70 years of age. At the time a strong box, containing \$50,000 worth of securities and jewels was lost in Portland while being transferred to the father through the Well Fargo from a local bank.

OSCAR BUSEY, OF HARRISBURG, KILLED

Was Thrown From His Horse While Driving His Cow Home

Special Correspondence. Harrisburg, Or., Jan. 6.—Oscar Busey, of this city, was instantly killed yesterday. He was leading a cow from his farm north of town and in some unaccountable manner was thrown from his horse on Territorial street. John and James Coleman, who had traveled a short distance behind him, discovered him lying in the street, and when they arrived on the scene he was gasping for his last breath, so that particulars of his demise will never be known. Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made at this writing.

20,000 ACRES TIMBER LAND TO BE PURCHASED

A big crew of timber cruisers, said to be in the employ of the Lacey Timber Company, one of the largest timber-buying concerns in the West, arrived in Eugene from Portland last night and left by private conveyance this afternoon for the lower Siuslaw country to cruise several tracts of timber land, said to be twenty thousand acres in extent.

The men brought with them complete cruisers' outfits and paraphernalia. They had the appearance of being a railroad surveying crew, and many people who saw them at the Hotel Smeede today, and witnessed their departure for the Siuslaw this afternoon believed they were, but inquiry of members of the crew elicited the information that they were working for the Lacey Timber Company, although most of them were very reticent about giving out any information.

To Mapleton and Mound The crew was divided into two divisions, one of them leaving for Mapleton and the other for Mound, where they say they will cruise large areas of timber and run township and section lines. The vehicles were hired from the Bangs Livery Company. The men expect to be in the Siuslaw country during a greater part of the spring.

The members of the crew are as follows: John P. VanOrsdel, S. V. Buse, Frank Coy, Byron Wolfe, Paul Bowers, Bernard Schwinner, George Seahome, Leo Martin, Albert Angell, Carl Day, C. A. Wiley, Jack Cannon, J. G. Brown. They say another large crew will arrive here in a day or so to assist them with the work.

Attracted by Harbor Work The Lacey Timber Company at present owns no timber in Lane county as far as is known, but it is evident that they are about to purchase large tracts in the Siuslaw country.

The announcement of the proposed improvement of the Siuslaw harbor by the building of a jetty, bonds for which have been issued and the contract for the work let, is said to have attracted this big company to the timber lands of the Siuslaw, which are said to be among the finest on the coast.

PINCHOT'S DIRECT SLAP AT TAFT

Letter of Forester to Senator Dooliver is Read in the Senate

Washington, Jan. 6.—The reading in the senate today of a letter from Gifford Pinchot, chief forester, to Senator Dooliver, of the senate committee on agriculture, in which a direct slap at President Taft takes the form of a positive indorsement of L. R. Glavis and an intimation that the president did not know what he was doing when he ordered the removal of the special agent, put a new face on the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy. It was followed by a hurried meeting of the cabinet, and it is said in Washington tonight that "some action as to Mr. Pinchot's course is not unexpected."

Early Removal Expected

This is taken to mean that the president will remove Pinchot at an early date. The president issued some time ago an order that no subordinate in any government department should disclose any information to congress except through the head of his department. The letter of Pinchot addressed to Dooliver is clearly a violation of this order. It is said that the president has felt for some time that Pinchot has been "defying the lightning."

The members of the cabinet who attended the session today were Secretary Knox, Secretary McVeagh, Attorney-General Wickersham and Secretary Wilson, the last named the secretary over whose head Pinchot went when he addressed his communication to the chairman of the committee of agriculture of the senate. It was said that Pinchot's conduct was discussed freely although none of those who participated would tell what went on at the conference.

Glavis Openly Upheld

Pinchot in his letter upholds Glavis, whom he describes as "the most vigorous defender of the people's interests," despite the fact that the president has declared him unfit to remain in the public service. The further assertion is made that the Cunningham real lands were about to go to fraudulent claimants until Glavis and the forestry bureau officials took a hand. This impugns the intentions of high officials of the interior department, and is said to have aroused Mr. Taft's keen resentment.

THIRTY BIRTHS AND 23 DEATHS IN DECEMBER

Monthly Report of County Health Officer Harris is Completed Today

Dr. J. W. Harris, county health officer, finished his report for December this afternoon. It is as follows: Deaths, 23; 9 females and 14 males. Causes of death were as follows: Puerperal fever, 1; cancer, 3; paralysis, 3; influenza, 1; anemia, 3; uremic poisoning, 1; diabetes, 1; apoplexy, 1; pneumonia, 2; enteritis, 1; eczema, 1; heart trouble, 3; skin disease, 1; peritonitis, 1; accidental, 2. There were 30 births in the county during the month, 21 males and 9 females. There were two cases of contagious disease, both typhoid fever.

PRESENCE OF TAFT'S SPECIAL MESSAGE OF INTEREST TO COMMERCE LAW

Washington, Jan. 7.—Following is the full text of the president's special message on the interstate commerce and anti-trust laws, submitted in both houses of congress today. To the Senate and House of Representatives: I withheld from my annual message a discussion of needed legislation under the authority which congress has to regulate commerce between the states and with foreign countries, and said that I would bring this subject matter to your attention later in the season. Accordingly, I beg to submit to you certain recommendations, and to the amendments to the interstate commerce law and certain considerations arising out of the operations of the anti-trust law, suggesting the wisdom of federal incorporation of industrial companies.

In the annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission of the year 1909 attention is called to the fact that between July 1, 1908, and the close of that year, sixteen suits have been begun to set aside orders of the commission (besides one commenced before that date) which have been permitted to go without protest, that the questions presented by these various suits were fundamental, as the constitutionality of the act here in question, and the right of congress to delegate to any tribunal authority to establish an interstate rate was denied, but that perhaps the most serious practical question involved in the suits was the right of the courts to review the orders of the commission; and it was pointed out that, if the contention of the carriers in any of these suits were sustained, but little progress had been made in the Hepburn act toward the effective regulation of interstate transportation charges. In twelve of the cases referred to I was stated preliminary injunctions were prayed for, being granted in six and refused in six. It has been from the first well understood that the commission, in its published traffic agreements, was subject to the approval of the commission, but maintaining always the principle of competition between naturally competing lines and avoiding the common control of one railroad company by another company owning a competing line. This condition has grown up under legislative power conferred by the laws of this state, and to attempt now suddenly to reverse that policy so far as it affects the ownership of stocks heretofore so acquired would be to inflict a grievous injury, not only upon the corporations affected, but upon a large body of the investment holding public.

Complaint is made of shippers over the state of the law under which they are held bound to know the legal rate applicable to any particular shipment, as a matter of fact, having any certain means of actually ascertaining such rate. It has been suggested that, to meet this grievance, carriers should be required to furnish to a shipper, to quote the legal rate in writing, and that the shipper should be protected in acting upon the rate thus quoted; but the objection to this suggestion is that it would afford too easy a method of giving to favored shippers unreasonable preferences and rebates.

It is thought that the law should provide that a carrier, upon a written request in writing the rate or charge applicable to the proposed shipment under any schedule or tariffs to which the carrier is subject, should quote in writing the proper rate, or in consequence of a mistake or omission in some reasonable amount, say two hundred and fifty dollars, to accrue to the United States government, and be recovered in a civil action brought by the appropriate district attorney. Such a penalty would compel the agent of the carrier to exercise due diligence in quoting the legal applicable rate, and would thus afford a shipper a measure of protection, while not opening a way to collusion, and the giving of rebates or other unfair discrimination. Under the present law the commission can act only with respect to an alleged excessive rate or unduly discriminatory practice by a carrier on a complaint made by some individual affected thereby. The commission should not be authorized to act on its own initiative as well as upon the complaint of an individual investigating the fairness of any existing rate or practice, and I so provide; and also that the commission shall be fully empowered beyond any question to pass upon the classification of commodities for the purpose of fixing rates, in like manner as it may now do with respect to the maximum rate applicable to any transportation. Under the existing law the commission is not authorized to investigate an increase in rates until after it shall have become effective; and although one or more carriers may file with the commission a proposed increase in rates or other classifications, to become effective at the expiration of thirty days, from such filing, no proceeding can be taken to investigate the reasonableness of such proposed increase until after it is put into operation. On the other hand, if the commission shall make an order finding that an existing rate is excessive and directing it to be reduced, the carrier affected may, by proceedings in the courts, stay the operation of such order of reduction for months and even years.

Experience has shown that many, perhaps most, shippers do not resort to proceeding to recover the excessive rates which they may have been required to pay for the simple reason that they have added to the rate paid to the price thereof to their customers, and that the public, in effect, has paid the bill. On the other hand, the enormous volume of transportation charges, the great number of separate tariffs filed annually with the Interstate Commerce Commission, amounting to almost 200,000, and the impossibility of any commission supervising the making of tariffs on every transportation line with the United States to the extent that every tariff, has satisfied me that this power, if granted, should be conferred in a very limited and restricted form. I therefore recommend that the Interstate Commerce Commission be empowered whenever any proposed increase of rates is filed, at once to enter upon an investigation, and, if the reasonableness of such change, or that it be further empowered in its discretion to postpone the effective date of such increase, or of a second not exceeding 60 days beyond the date when

DEATH RATE OF LANE COUNTY IN 1909

The death rate in Lane county during 1909 was 7.6 for every thousand persons, and figuring on a basis of a population of 35,000, Dr. J. W. Harris, county health officer, today announced that there were 268 deaths in the county during the past year. This is a remarkably low death rate and speaks volumes for the climate of the Willamette valley and healthful conditions in Lane county. Of the 268 persons who died during the year 168 were males and 100 females. 243 births during 1909, 249 males and 194 females. Fifty-seven cases of contagious diseases were reported, of which 27 were typhoid fever, 12 diphtheria, three smallpox, six scarlet fever, five measles and six tuberculosis.

Such a rate would take effect, if within this time, it shall determine that such increase is unreasonable, it may then, by its order, either forbid the increase at all, or fix the maximum beyond which it shall not be permitted to go. On the other hand, at the expiration of this completed its investigation, then the time, the commission shall not have any effect, precisely as it could under the existing law, and the commission may continue its investigation with such results as must be realized under the law as it now stands.

The Republican platform of 1908 declared in favor of amending the interstate commerce law, but so as always to maintain the principle of competition between naturally competing lines and avoiding the common control of one line by any means whatsoever. One of the most potent means of exercising such control has been the holding of strength of one railroad company by another company owning a competing line. This condition has grown up under legislative power conferred by the laws of this state, and to attempt now suddenly to reverse that policy so far as it affects the ownership of stocks heretofore so acquired would be to inflict a grievous injury, not only upon the corporations affected, but upon a large body of the investment holding public.

ANTI-TRUST FEATURE OF SPECIAL MESSAGE

In that portion of the message dealing certainly be imposed to accomplish the establishment of a United States court of commerce of five judges to hear and determine appeals from the interstate commerce commission, and to attempt now suddenly to reverse that policy so far as it affects the ownership of stocks heretofore so acquired would be to inflict a grievous injury, not only upon the corporations affected, but upon a large body of the investment holding public.

The president says: If we would maintain our present business supremacy, we should give to the nation an opportunity to reorganize and concentrate their legitimate capital in a federal corporation and to carry on their large business within the lines of the law. Second, the constitutionality of such federal incorporation. The regulation of interstate and foreign commerce is certainly conferred by the federal measure upon congress, and if congress shall insist that it may provide and authorize certain agencies to carry on that commerce, it would seem to be within its power. The power of incorporation has been exercised by congress, and upheld by the supreme court in this regard. Why, then, with respect to any other form of interstate commerce, should the state boundaries and into foreign commerce, may the same power not be asserted? Indeed, it is the very fact that they carry on interstate commerce in violation of the laws of the United States, and are subject to federal prosecution and control. Even those who are willing to concede that the supreme court may sustain such federal incorporation are equally ready to oppose it on the ground of its tendency to the enlargement of federal power at the expense of the power of the states. It is a sufficient answer to this argument to say that no other method can be suggested which offers federal protection on the one hand and close federal supervision on the other, of these great organizations, with consent to say that they are as wide as the country, and are entirely unlimited in their business by state lines. Nor is the centralization of federal power likely to be excessive. Only the largest corporations would avail themselves of such a federal supervision and control that would be burdened of complete federal supervision and control that would be imposed to accomplish the purpose of the incorporation would not be accepted by an ordinary business concern. The third objection, that the worst offenders would not be federal incorporation, is easily answered. The decrees of injunction recently adopted in prosecutions under the anti-trust law are so thorough and sweeping that the corporations affected by them have but three alternatives before them.

First, they must resolve themselves into the component parts in the different states, with consent to say that themselves of capital and effective organization, and to the country of concentrated energy and enterprise, or Second, in defiance of law and under some secret trust, they must attempt to continue their business in violation of the federal statute, and thus incur the penalties of contempt and bring on an indefinite criminal prosecution, or Third, they must recognize and accept in good faith the charter of a federal corporation law, as a substitute for a federal corporation law, is unnecessary except to reach that kind of corporation which is the type of the corporations already advanced, will take advantage voluntarily of any corporation law, while the other state corporations doing an interstate business do not need the supervision or the regulation of a federal license, and would only be unnecessarily burdened thereby.

The attorney-general, in my suggestion, has drafted a federal corporation bill, embodying the views I have attempted to set forth, and it will be at the disposition of the appropriate committee of congress. Signed WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

SCHOOL AND ROAD DISTRICT TAX LEVIES

Following is a complete list of tax levies made by school and road districts of Lane county, also the levies of the several cities and the Port of Siuslaw:

Table with columns: School District Levies, Tax, and Valuation. Lists various districts and their respective tax rates and valuations.

Table with columns: Road District Levies, Tax, and Valuation. Lists various road districts and their respective tax rates and valuations.

Table with columns: Mills, Valuation, and Tax. Lists various municipalities and their respective mill rates and valuations.

JUDGES AND CLERKS OF ELECTION TO BE APPOINTED IN JUNE

Previously Named in January, But Change in Election Date Puts It Off

Usually it is the duty of the county commissioners' court to appoint the judges and clerks of election at the January term preceding the biennial, state and county election, but now that the election date has been changed from June to November the appointments will not be made until the June term. Such was the decision a day or so ago of Attorney General Crawford.

The amendment to the constitution providing for the change in the time of election also provides that "All laws pertaining to the nomination of candidates, registration of votes and all other things incident to the holding of the regular biennial elections shall be enforced and be effected the same number of days before the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November that have heretofore been the first Monday in June biennially, except as hereinafter provided by law." The opinion holds that, under the provisions of amendment relative to the holding of all elections, the operations of all laws are held to work the same length of time before the election as it has been in the elections previous to the change.

The county court, heretofore, at the January term, has appointed for each precinct the three judges and three clerks, who hold office for two years. Now, however, they are to be appointed at the June term of court. The election has been placed five months later, and the time of appointment has, therefore, been made five months later.

NORRIS DECLARES INSURGENTS WILL NOT BE COERCED

Washington, Jan. 6.—In an interesting outburst to the house enemies of Nebraska, charged the president with signing out the house enemies of Speaker Cannon for punishment by withholding patronage and declaring they would not be intimidated into silence by any combination between the president and speaker.

The circuit court case of Ft. N. Plank vs. A. Wilkes, to recover commission on the sale of a farm at Pleasant Hill has been settled out of court, the plaintiff having given the full amount of the commission. H. B. Bryson was attorney for the plaintiff.