

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ROASTS MANAGEMENT OF STATE INSANE ASYLUM

Guard Special Service.

Salem, Jan. 20.—The special report filed with the legislature this afternoon by the committee appointed two years ago to investigate the state institutions roasts the management in several places. The asylum and home for the feeble-minded are particularly grilled. The report shows the asylum farm cost \$35,000 in two years, which is enough to buy farm products for six years.

A resolution will be introduced for a special investigation to make a thorough probe of the asylum.

The report follows the line of Bowerman's attack on the asylum yesterday.

Calkins presented a bill today holding responsible people giving liquor to intoxicated persons.

Allbee, whose "Oregon system" resolution was defeated Wednesday, has presented a new version, which does not claim the best system of government in the world for Oregon. The resolution is to give the progressives an opportunity to exhibit themselves before their constituents.

A joint memorial was introduced today asking the Oregon delegation to co-operate with California for the Klamath project.

The legislature adjourns until Monday this afternoon.

Senator Bowerman's speech yesterday was sensational. In the first place he defended his judgment in selecting the branch asylum site at Pendleton, and said that the state had bought this land for \$16 an acre and that the state needs this land, even though no asylum is erected upon it. He declared he had the assistance of a competent engineer, while West and State Treasurer Kay had taken a plumber with them. He explained his appointment of Dr. Plamondon for superintendent of the asylum, and denied the charge it was for political effect.

Bowerman stated he did not ask Dr. Steiner to accompany him because he believes Steiner is extravagant in his ideas and not fit for the position. Bowerman had gone to school with Plamondon and knew the latter understood his business. Besides, Bowerman wanted the advice of a man who had worked for a living and knew the value of a dollar.

When Bowerman appointed Plamondon, he said it was with the belief that the new board would discharge him if the board wanted to play peanut politics. Then, by contrast, Bowerman showed that the board had appointed Professor Ackerman as president of the state normal school, although the normal school will not open before next November and yet Plamondon had been discharged on the ground that there was no need of a superintendent before the branch asylum was ready.

Bowerman said the board did right in appointing Ackerman, as it was fit he should travel East and familiarize himself with normal schools, and the board should have retained Plamondon for the same reason. General extravagance at the asylum was charged, with too many employees. Money appropriated for a recreation hall was not used for that purpose and the asylum officials are back asking for more money for a recreation hall. After the ways and means committee refused to buy an automobile for Dr. Steiner two years ago, it was declared that the superintendent had bought one from the Bean account. Two years ago \$7,500 was appropriated to build cottages and furnish them for the officers, yet they spent nearly \$12,000.

Appropriation was made for the finest cow barn in the United States at the asylum, yet the sewage was given no attention and ran into the creek from which the cattle drank. Mismanagement in many ways, as well as extravagance, was among the accusations.

Grange and Bond Bills. The state grange is lining up against some of the good road bills already introduced into the house, or to be presented. The ultimate outcome is expected to be the presentation of bills which meet with the favor of the grangers.

An unheralded meeting of a number of officers and members of the grange and ten legislators was held Tuesday night in the state house. It was proposed to keep it secret until after a second meeting to be held later in the week. Those who attended were A. J. Mason, of Hood River, a member of the executive committee of the state grange; C. D. Hoffman, of La Grande, a member of the legislative committee; J. A. Younggreen, master of the Springfield grange; Representatives Shaw, Brownhill, Gill, Simpson, Libby, Cottel, Carter, Pierce, Mariner, Chambers and a number of other grange members.

The proposed highway commission and highway commissioner were vigorously opposed by most of those present. It being contended that Washington's experience with this plan had resulted in an expenditure of about fifty per cent of the funds in blue prints and specifications. A suggestion by Representative Brownhill that each county have its own engineer and section crew and spend its own funds met with much favor. The Pacific highway was criticized. It being declared that it was being promoted chiefly by Portland automobile owners and would become dangerous to farmers because of its use by joyriders.

NEW SYSTEM OF CALLING CENTRAL

There Will Be No More "Red," "Black" or "Main" in Eugene System

There is to be no more "red," "black" or "main" hanging in front of the Eugene telephone numbers after the new directory is published, which will be in ten days. A new system has been arranged by which there will be only three digits in the telephone number, instead of four, as at present. Each number will be followed by a small letter of the alphabet. This is to make a great saving in time, both for the subscriber and the silver-voiced "central" who answers "Number, please," steen hundred times a day. The subscriber under the new system will, upon taking down the receiver, call for his number, which may be 334-J. Central replies "334-J," and perhaps follows with "That line is busy," or a no-number later, or perhaps three minutes later, in a cute little pleasant voice, "Are you waiting? I'll ring them again." The new phone books are in the hands of The Guard job department, and will be on the press soon. It is thought that they can be delivered in less than two weeks. They will be gladly received by the owners of some books which are existing in several packages, and which have some pages gone.

Mr. Morse says he likes Oregon better than ever since his trip, and says Eugene is about the best place he has seen. Mr. and Mrs. Morse are both in splendid health and were well throughout the trip.

COMMISSION FORM OF GOVERNMENT IS POPULAR

"Be it further resolved, that we the citizens of the city of Eugene in mass meeting assembled, express ourselves as being in favor of the principle of commission form of government for the city of Eugene."

That there is an exceedingly deep and positive interest being taken by the citizens of Eugene in the matter of city government was plainly manifested at the courthouse mass meeting held last evening. Before the time set for the meeting to begin there was a good crowd on hand and over 300 hundred people including many of the city's heavy tax payers, participated as good talkers or good listeners. On the whole the meeting was a pronounced expression of general favor for the submission of the question of commission form of government to the voters of Eugene at the coming election in April.

Prof. John Straub touched off the fireworks when he suggested that it was time for the meeting to open, and H. E. Slattery called upon Councilman T. H. Garrett to state the object of the meeting. Mr. Garrett said that the council had called this meeting for the purpose of getting an expression from the people, and he called upon Councilman W. S. Moon who had been a member of the former charter commission. Mr. Moon explained his position in regard to the matter and stated that although a member of the commission he did not vote for the charter as submitted because it provided for radical changes which he did not approve of and because the council had the water plant under consideration and other matters demanding all their attention. He regretted that many men acted and voted very largely upon sentiment and without information. The water plant he stated was now in shape and it was up to the city to attend to it. Mr. Garrett followed with a few well-timed remarks emphasizing the power of concerted action and urging the election of the best men and standing back of the men elected.

Warm Discussion. Mr. Slattery then presented resolutions, submitted in writing, the reading of which started the ball rolling properly. On motion of W. M. Green, seconded by M. J. Duryea, and others, the resolutions came before the house for discussion, and the discussion was red-hot for more than an hour. Mr. Svarverud was the first speaker upon the resolution and he took a very decided stand against the passage or adoption of any resolutions with more consideration. He said he had studied the question to some extent and was interested but not ready to support it yet. He referred to the city government of Minneapolis where they have a good form of representative government and pay their mayor only fifty dollars per year. He thought the proposition to pay the mayor \$750 and expect his full time was absurd, and furthermore that at present was not the proper time for a change here. He referred to the need of sewers and other improvements, requiring expenditures of a great deal of money. Mr. Svarverud said that it was a hobby with some people to catch up something new and advocate it and he thought it best to put some of that hobby down and use some sense.

Dr. D. W. Jarvis, following Mr. Svarverud, expressed the belief that the present council has done the very best it could and as good as though salaries had been paid, and stated that he would favor anything that would better conditions although he was not in favor of the commission plan as under discussion. Another reading of the resolution was called for and heard.

Time Too Short. Attorney Bilyeu stated that the time was too short to get the matter properly before the council and the people at the coming election, and he was positively opposed to any plan of commission form of government. He favored representation by wards and districts and would have the county board increased from three to sixteen or twenty members and thereby lessen taxes. He believes the commission plan is too theoretical and dreamy, tending to abolish wards and centralize city government in the hands of a few men. Mr. Bilyeu said he had enlisted in the fight to stay to the finish, opposed to every form of commission government. His advice was to go slow and be careful and wait until we lift the load.

F. G. Young of the U. of O. made a strong plea for the adoption of the resolution and for the favorable consideration of the matter of government under the commission plan. The information given by him and reference made to the successful operation of the commission plan in various states were sufficient to show that he had studied the question quite fully and stood upon the advantage ground of knowledge concerning the matter. He said that the University took pride in the city of Eugene, and would gladly do its part to place it as the first city of the state. Referring to the conditions in California, Professor Young said the city of Berkeley, where the University of California is located, had made a success with the commission plan of government. The element of compensation is a business proposition, and this is a matter of business and not politics; a business that calls for study and keeping up with the times.

Mr. Svarverud again entered an appeal for the careful consideration of matters before taking decisive action, and he endorsed the stand taken by Mr. Bilyeu against the adoption of the resolution or any form of commission plan of government at the present time. He was followed by a gentleman from West Virginia, who stated that he was a newcomer here but had acquired property and was interested. He gave some very interesting figures and statements regarding the operation of commission plans. Then Mr. Bilyeu again spoke against the proposed resolution and bestowed a few left handed compliments upon persons who expressed opinions contrary to those he was holding. The gentleman following Mr. Bilyeu at this time argued well for every man who participated in the government of the city in which he lives, urging the election of a group of men who will constantly guard the interests of the people of Eugene, and he believed the commission form of government best calculated to give to us what we need. His argument that under a plan where the responsibility rested upon a few men the question of who is responsible for things done or left undone can easily be definitely fixed. The one fact, that of paying men for their services, was sufficient ground upon which to favor the plan, because no one need have compunction for holding paid men responsible for their actions.

Van Boskirk's Statistics. At this juncture Mr. Svarverud attempted to ask the question of bonding the officers under the new plan, but he lost the floor to Mr. Van Boskirk, who had come prepared to boost the new plan movement with figures and statistics showing its workings in Texas, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and elsewhere and he thought Oregon was greatly indebted to the fact that the advisability of applying the new form government to cities of more than 100,000, but emphasized the importance of great movement going on by referring to the many places that are considering the same question as this time. He said that the only cure-all was good citizenship. A good point was made concerning the expenditures of public money and he challenged any one present to say that there could not have been a saving in the expenditures recently made covering the cost of Eugene's new water plant.

Attorney J. M. Pipes, for the city, made his position plain and labored under the impression that the matter was greatly misunderstood. He referred to the necessary outlay of many thousands of dollars within the next ten years and asked the people to hesitate in putting these matters into the hands of a few men, for business reasons particularly. He appealed for ward representation and said that the closer a citizen can be to the government the better his condition, and the more representatives you have the better off you will be.

Prof. Young spoke again touching upon the matter of franchises, showing that under the commission form of government the people have a large part. Then again Mr. Slattery's resolution was read. Mr. Humphrey followed with a most earnest talk in which he stated that for thirty-five years he and his father had been a part of Eugene and he regarded this meeting as the most important public gathering ever held in Eugene. He is thoroughly in favor of the commission form of government. He is sure we need a change and he looks with gratitude upon the assistance being rendered by the University source. Mr. Humphrey stated plainly that he believed the city of Eugene was lacking in business management of its affairs and needed men to bring it out of the condition existing, and he favored paying the mayor a salary of \$2,000 or more per year.

Big Vote for Resolution. It was about 9:30 when the vote was called for upon the question of passing the resolution, and the ayes and nays were so indefinite that Mayor Matlock appointed Attorneys Pipes and Slattery as tellers and instructed them to take a rising vote and count the standing men. The result was unanimously in favor of the resolution. Then Prof. Young was called for a fifteen-minute talk but he cut it down to a few brief statements, all right to the point. He stated that the parties working upon this proposed change invited all counsel, advice and recommendations that citizens of Eugene had to offer. He closed by stating that this should be made the largest and best boost Eugene has ever had.

Mr. Van Boskirk attempted to offer another set of resolutions but by amendment his motion carried to the effect that a committee of seven or nine men from various civic organizations should meet with the charter commission, or first resolution workers, and co-operate in the whole matter. Attorney Ness brought up the light and water matter and stated that there were already before the people for consideration at the coming election, matters of importance that should not be overlooked while the new plan was under consideration, thus avoiding complications. S. D. Allen spoke at some length and the meeting came to a close.

EUGENE WOMAN IS MADE WIFE OF CHINAMAN

One of the women mentioned in a special dispatch to The Guard a few days ago, as wanting to marry a Chinaman and being from Eugene, but refused a license at Vancouver, Wash., has finally succeeded in tying up with the Celestial. The following is from the Oregonian, being from a correspondent at Vancouver:

In the presence of two young couples who had just been married, a white woman giving her age as 26 years was married to a Chinaman in the county commissioner's room at the courthouse at 5 o'clock by Lloyd Davis, Justice of the Peace.

This is one of the two couples who last Thursday attempted to get marriage license here, and who later went to Stevenson in vain. With the couple today was Henry Crass, an attorney, who was prepared to serve mandamus proceedings on the county auditor in case he refused to issue the license.

The ceremony was one of the shortest on record. When Justice Davis asked the necessary questions and made out the papers, he commanded: "Stand up."

Bride Chews Gum at Wedding. Miss Nina Nelson, 26 years old, dressed in a black silk coat that reached the bottom of her carmine-colored dress, and wearing a black hat from the top of which floated two scanty ostrich plumes, and her face partly hidden by a dark veil, arose and put out her hand. Gee Wah, the Chinaman, 42 years old, with his American clothes, soft shirt, his one clipped off and the top of his head bald, slowly arose and grasping the hand of his bride-to-be with his right, nodded assent for the ceremony to proceed. His face was expressionless.

Said the justice to the Celestial: "Do you take this woman to be your wife, and will you support her for life?" To which he mumbled: "Yah."

Looking toward Miss Nelson, who was chewing gum vigorously, he said, "Do you take this Chinaman for your lawful husband, and will you live with him for life?" Stopping long enough to mash the gum between her teeth four times and with a laugh, she almost grunted: "Yah."

"Then, by the authority of the law I wedded in me, I pronounce you legally wedded as man and wife," said the justice.

Kissing Is Dispensed With. There was no kissing, no effusion of affection, but the newly made bride stepped to the other side of the room to talk with some men who were known to her, while Gee Wah signed the necessary papers and paid the fee.

Gee Wah consented to go to a gallery to have his picture taken with his white wife, but she objected strenuously, and said, "Me for Portland to spend my money." In leaving the courthouse Gee Wah went on ahead of the bride, who lingered on the steps to adjust her veil, saying to a deputy sheriff, "I am going to Portland to spend my money. I know the way."

And the wedding crowd disappeared down Eleventh street, towards the ferry.

In the marriage return Gee Wah said he was a cook and that he worked as a native of China, but he had been a long time in America. He recently purchased a restaurant from Martin Finnerman, who was witness today. Miss Nelson was a waitress in the restaurant when Gee Wah first met her. She said she was a native of New Jersey and a daughter of John Nelson, but that she had a stepfather.

TOWN OF GARDINER SUFFERED VERY HEAVY LOSS BY FIRE BUT MILL WAS SAVED

Marshfield, Or., Jan. 17.—The town of Gardiner, at the mouth of the Umpqua river, was threatened with total destruction by fire last night. The hotel and seven dwelling houses were destroyed. The fire was placed under control at midnight, and no one was killed or injured. The loss is estimated at \$30,000, and as the city is in a prosperous condition, no outside assistance is required.

The Gardiner Mill Co.'s sawmills, the leading industry of the town, and Reed's general store, were saved by hard work on the part of the citizens.

A loss of thirty thousand was sustained by fire last night, which threatened to destroy the entire town of Gardiner near the mouth of the Umpqua river. Heroic work on the part of the citizens who organized a bucket brigade was all that saved the town. The buildings destroyed were the Gardiner Hotel, conducted by Joe Schilling, the Palace hotel, residences of C. Marks, Mrs. Graham, P. Rice and Mrs. Perkins. The Balemey drinking parlor, Bob Hughes' drinking parlor and the Mason ice building were also destroyed. Loss on the buildings alone, exclusive of contents, will be about thirty thousand dollars, only partly covered by insurance. The fire was started by a lamp in the Gardiner hotel being overturned. Hotel was quickly in flames and the fire rapidly spread to adjoining structures. It was necessary to dynamite three different buildings before the progress of the flames was checked. Only a small part of the contents of the hotel were saved. Every one in the town helped to fight the flames. No one was injured or killed.

Some years ago Gardiner was almost entirely destroyed by fire.

CHAMP CLARK NAMED TO SUCCEED CANNON

Minority Leader Nominated by Acclamation in Caucus

Washington, Jan. 19.—Representative Champ Clark of Missouri, democratic leader of the house and receptive candidate for the Democratic nomination for the presidency, was nominated by acclamation for speaker of the house in the 62d congress by the democratic caucus.

This, with the selection of a committee on ways and means to make an early preparation for tariff legislation for submission to congress at the beginning of the next session in December, was the main event of the caucus.

Aiken Deserts Democrats. About 210 democrats were present. Hay, of Virginia, presided, and Ashbrook of Ohio, was secretary. Francis Burton Harrison of New York, called the attention of the caucus to the fact that the name of Theron A. Aiken, representative-elect from New York had been called twice in the opening roll call.

Harrison said he had been reliably informed that Aiken had declared that he would not enter the caucus tonight, and that Aiken said he would vote with the republicans. Harrison therefore asked that Aiken's name be stricken from the roll of the democrats.

Governor Wilson's inaugural address was largely a repetition of the principles of "real democracy" which he expounded during the campaign. Democratic leaders from all over the state attended the ceremony and informally banded themselves together in a "Wilson for President" committee. It is understood that from now on the friends and admirers of the new governor will bend every energy toward securing for Dr. Wilson the democratic presidential nomination in 1912.

Following are the important points of Governor Wilson's address: "Corporations are organizations which have proven very useful, but which have for the time being slipped out of the control of the very law that gave them leave to be and that can make or unmake them at pleasure. We have now to set ourselves to control them, soberly but effectively, and to bring them thoroughly within the regulation of the law."

"Our law with regards to the relations of employer and agent, framed for another age which nobody now living remembers. New rules must be devised for their (employees) protection, for their compensation when injured, for their support when disabled. "I would urge the imperative obligation of public honesty we are under to effect such changes in the law of the state as will henceforth effectively prevent the abuse of the privilege of incorporation which has in recent years brought so much discredit upon the state."

E. H. Rhodes, of Albany, yesterday completed a big land deal, under which he has traded his large prune and apple orchard at Jefferson for 1440 acres of wheat land in Gilliam county. E. B. Garrison of Jefferson represents the other parties and the prune orchard will be in his name. It is one of the best in the valley, the past season doing a \$9,000 business, and is said to be worth at least \$40,000. Mr. Rhodes, though, does not care to continue the responsibility of looking after it, hence the trade. The Gilliam county property as a valuable holding. Mr. Rhodes does not expect to look after it personally.—Democrat.

FORGER PLEADS GUILTY AND GETS 20 YEARS. Klamath Falls, Or., Jan. 19.—Thaddeus York, alias F. B. Houston, a noted forger, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 20 years this morning. He will serve two years and be under parole for 18.

MANY WARSHIPS ON NAVAL PROGRAM FOR NEXT YEAR. Washington, Jan. 20.—Two battleships, two cruisers, eight torpedo boat destroyers and four submarines constitute the naval increase in the program for next year, according to the action of the house committee on naval affairs.

WAR BREAKS OUT IN SAN DOMINGO. Port Au Prince, Jan. 20.—War with Santo Domingo appears inevitable. The Dominican troops have occupied Grand Grosse, on the Haytien southern frontier, and are marching on Saltrou Hayti. The government will oppose this invasion and is hurrying preparations to send troops to the menaced points.

NATRON EXTENSION TO BE FINISHED INSIDE OF YEAR. Judge Baldwin, of Klamath Falls, Says 100 Miles Yet to Build. With 100 miles of railroad yet to construct, it will be one year before the Southern Pacific company will be running trains over the Natron branch into Klamath Falls. This is the opinion of Judge Baldwin, of Klamath who arrived here yesterday. "Tracks are laid and construction trains are running 26 miles north of Klamath Falls," said Judge Baldwin. "I was talking with Contractor Erickson just before leaving and he said that the grade was completed this week considerable above Sprague river. The track is laid to Williams river. All told about 40 miles are graded and 20 miles of track laid north from Klamath Falls. From Natron south, I understand, 45 miles have been completed. The intervening space is in the neighborhood of 100 miles. Much of this is of easy construction, particularly in what is known as the Klamath marsh. Here it will be constructed quickly, and as Constructo Kelly told me, with the exception of pushing a tree aside here and there, there are no serious barriers."

"We all figure that next January we will be able to come direct to Portland by this new route. I have been let between a point above Sprague river and the southern terminus below Natron."—Oregonian.

STEVENS SAYS OREGON ELECTRIC COMES THIS YEAR. Hill's General Manager Promises to Rush Construction. In an interview printed in the Oregonian this morning, John F. Stevens, manager of the Oregon Electric, who had just returned from the East, stated that the railway would be built to Eugene this year.

The only delay in the matter, before letting construction contracts, Mr. Stevens said, would be that caused by considering and deciding upon the several routes that had been surveyed. This matter would be attended to at once.

No definite plans have been made for the extension of the line south or west of Eugene, although Mr. Stevens spoke hopefully of such procedure at some future time. He denied, however, any connection between the Hill interests and the Lane County Asset Co., or any other local corporation organized recently for the ostensible purpose of building a railroad toward the coast by way of Elmira and with the probable intention of eventually reaching Coos Bay.

"We have no purpose at present," he said, "except to complete the work already undertaken."

WILSON BECOMES GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY