

THE SPANISH FORK PRESS

Elisha Warner, Publisher

SPANISH FORK UTAH THE UTAH BUDGET

Fire of unknown origin destroyed \$1,000 worth of groceries in the basement of a grocery store in Ogden.

While standing near the track of the Salt Lake & Ogden railroad at Clinton, John Winslow was struck by a car and seriously injured.

The rush for desert lands in the vicinity of Modena still continues. During the past week seven full sections, or 4,480 acres, were located.

J. B. Davis, 40 years old, a prisoner in the Utah penitentiary, died at the prison early Sunday night. He had been convicted of shop-lifting.

During the past year 250,000 acres of dry farm land in Utah have been filed upon, with 1,680,000 still remaining segregated and subject to entry.

A Bachelors' club has been formed at Manti, the members agreeing not to take a wife without first obtaining the approval of the other members of the club.

John Scow of Mayfield committed suicide on Sunday, shooting himself through the heart with a shotgun. Ill health and despondency led to the deed.

Several cases of infantile paralysis has broken out in the southern part of the state, and preventive measures are being urged by the state board of health to prevent the disease spreading.

Less than seven months ago there were but two interurban electric roads in Utah, one a trifle under seven miles in length, the other ten miles. Today the state can boast of seventy miles of electric roads.

More than \$150,000 will be collected by the farmers of Mithard county for alfalfa seed alone, which they have raised in the year 1910. Most of the seed has been sold and the money paid over to the farmers.

Governor Spry has named an advisory board of Utah business men to see that this state is properly represented with a display of its products at the Western Land Products exhibit to be held in Omaha, January 18 to 28.

After an illness lasting for a period of three years, Ellen M. Williams, one of the pioneer residents of Weber county, died November 25, at her home in Ogden. Mrs. Williams came to Utah in 1853.

Convicted of holding up a man in Ogden on July 23, and robbing him of \$9, Frank Bell and Bell Rio, half-breed Cherokee Indians, have been sentenced to serve twelve and seven years, respectively, in the state penitentiary.

The supreme court holds that Frank Connors, convicted on a charge of burglary and also on one of murder, must serve his term for burglary and then be delivered to the sheriff of Utah county for trial. Connors killed William Strong, city marshal of Provo, in 1899.

A dispute arising over a wager placed on a wrestling match resulted in a fatal shooting in Ogden, Oki Okana, a Japanese, being shot and killed by G. Kawashata, a fellow countryman, who surrendered to the police, claiming the shooting was in self-defense.

The Murray Commercial club has decided to hold an auction day at Murray every week. This will be principally farmers' day. The farmers and others who have cows, horses, chickens, vegetables, grains, or anything to dispose of, will bring it to the market place for auction.

Ruling that it is beyond the power of the courts of Utah to indicate to railroads where they shall make stops, because of the absence of statutes upon the subject, the supreme court has overruled the Second district court in the case of J. D. Sken against the Ogden Rapid Transit company.

Henry C. Lee, convicted at Ogden of having persuaded Grace Muir, 18 years old, of Rock Springs, Wyo., to marry him, representing that he had obtained a divorce from his wife, living in Ogden, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment. A fake marriage ceremony was entered into.

Vaccine, with the recommendation that it be used for vaccination purposes, is to be sent to the health authorities in Washington and Beaver counties by the state board of health, as the first method of being employed in the prevention of the spread of smallpox in the southern part of the state.

Jack Horne, a messenger boy, while riding a bicycle, grasped the side of a street car with one hand with the purpose of compelling the car to furnish the locomotive power for his wheel. Horne slipped and fell under the rapidly moving car, both of his feet being crushed, amputation being necessary.

Crazed by habitual drinking covering a period of two years, O. W. Jensen, a gardener of Brigham City, placed a .22-caliber rifle to his forehead and killed himself.

There were 288 deaths reported in the state in October, according to the monthly report of the state board of health. The report shows 117 deaths in Salt Lake county alone. The main disease causing the fatalities was typhoid fever.

William Riley Cole, one of the earliest Utah pioneers, a bodyguard of the Prophet Joseph Smith, a member of the Nauvoo legion, and one of the most active members of the church in the early days, died at the home of his daughter in Ogden on November 23, at the age of 93.

COUNTING NOSES in the UNITED STATES



LD DR. U. S. CENSUS, who has just completed the thirteenth diagnosis of the condition of Uncle Sam and his family, began it in 1790 and has been repeating it every ten years since. Uncle Sam has footed the bill, to date amounting to about \$47,000,000. Our venerable dad has calculated that the thirteenth investigation will cost about \$13,000,000; \$60,000,000 has been spent for this purpose since 1790.

The twelfth census cost about \$13,000,000, and as Uncle Sam's landed possessions have increased since then and his family gained about 15,000,000 more members than belonged to it in 1900, it would be considered no more than fair if the present diagnosis were to call for the spending of about \$19,000,000, which would be the sum if the rate of increase of expense at each census up to the twelfth were to be maintained for the thirteenth.

A census expert has estimated that of the thirteen millions, the headquarters office force will earn \$4,000,000, the enumerators \$4,600,000, the supervisors \$910,000, and the special agents \$700,000. The administrative cost will be \$300,000, the stationery \$200,000, rent \$125,000, tabulating machines \$250,000, cards for tabulation processes, \$100,000, printing \$800,000, Alaska \$85,000, Porto Rico \$160,000. Total, \$12,950,000. If that is all the expense, it is cheap.

The late Gen. Francis A. Walker, who was a census authority greater than any other, living or dead, once wrote that "the people of the United States can well afford to pay for the very best census they can get." He penned this remark in connection with a frank confession of his own shortsightedness in underestimating the cost of the tenth census.

It's the old story: When you are ill get the best doctor you can afford.

The comparative cheapness with which the thirteenth census has been taken was largely due to Director E. Dana Durand's economical methods, to the introduction of semi-automatic electrical card-punching, tabulating and sorting machines, and to the inheritance of wisdom from the experience gained by the permanent census bureau. During the term of the latter the methods of inquiry, tabulation and compilation have been greatly improved, both in accuracy and in economy. Millions will be saved.

Mr. Durand is responsible for many of the new methods to increase statistical accuracy at every step of the census taking and to decrease the per capita cost of the enumeration. The card-punching, tabulating, and sorting machinery is the invention of a census mechanical expert and the patent rights belong to Uncle Sam. The machines are novel in plan and design, are of greater speed and efficiency than those they superseded, and can be built and operated at a large saving of money as compared with previous expenditures for this purpose.

Other money-saving features are the elimination of the vital-statistics inquiry from the work of the decennial census, as it belongs to the permanent branch of the United States census; the reduction in the number of schedules, the piece-price method of paying for machine work, the omission of the hand, household and neighborhood industries from the manufactures branch of the census, and the reduction of the size and number of copies of the final report.

Congress limited the thirteenth census to four general subjects—population, agriculture, manufactures, and mines and quarries. The director is authorized to determine the form and subdivision of inquiries. The inquiry as to population relates to the date April 15, 1910; that as to agriculture concerns the farm operations during 1909 and calls for an inventory of farm equipment April 15, 1910; that relative to manufactures and quarries is for 1909.

The enumeration carried only the population and agriculture schedules April 15, 1910. Special agents were sent out with the schedules for the manufactures, mines and quarries data. There were fully 65,000 enumerators, of whom about 45,000 carried both the population and agriculture schedules, as it is estimated that there are now fully 7,000,000 separate farms in America, with farmers numbering well up into a score of millions. In 1910 there were many more billions of dollars of fixed capital invested in agriculture than there were in manufactures, strange as it may seem. And

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as great a puzzle as the story it illustrates.

Brevet refers to it as "the famous vase of chaledony;" Misson calls it an agate; Bartoli a sardonyx; while Caylus and others correctly decided that it was made of glass. The blue body was first formed, and while still red hot, coated over as far as the blue reliefs were intended to reach with semiopaque white glass, the delicate figure being afterwards cut down to the blue ground in the same manner as with real cameos.

There are about 750 permanent clerks and 3,000 temporary clerks, etc. The supervisors numbered 330 and they employed and directed the 65,000 enumerators. About 1,000 chief special agents and assistant special agents. The supervisors also employed 1,000 clerks, 500 special agents and 4,000 interpreters to assist them in the direction of the enumerators.

The data relating to population is trans-

ferred to manila cards, by the punching

holes in them to correspond with the different items in the schedules. An electrical machine controlled by a clerk can punch holes in 3 cards a day. Three hundred of these machines used and 90,000,000 cards were ordered.

After the punching the cards are handed into an electric tabulating machine with "pin-box" attachment which permits the quired pins to pass through the various placed holes in the cards, in this establishing an electric circuit resulting in the tabulation of the items on counters which register results in printing on spooled paper some like a stock "ticker." There are 100 of these machines. After certain comparisons for accuracy, the schedules are permanently served in a great iron safe in the census bureau. As the card does not contain the name of the persons for whom it stands, all personally is eliminated from the cards. All danger of misuse of such information disappears. Severe penalties are provided in case any employee discloses census information to others. The next step is the making of the tables and to accompany the analyses, then, finally, the issue of the printed bulletin and reports. Before July 1, 1912, the must be over and the thirteenth census to join its scientific ancestors.

Romance of Old Portugal

The recent deposition of King Manuel Portugal and the events in the young life that led up to it will no doubt bring to the minds of some of the older residents of the city the story of Elise Hensler, Springfield girl who married a king and came the Countess Edia.

The king she married was Don Ferdinand II. of Portugal, a great grandfather of Manuel. Elise lived in Springfield about years ago, probably for about four years.

The Henslers were humble people, lived simply. The daughters, Elise and her sister, were well received here and were given good musical education, especially Elise, who had quite a remarkable voice. Signor

an Italian, at the time a well known

of the voice, took an interest in Elise, and was when Signor Guidi went to Boston to the Henslers went there, largely through influence. He believed that Elise had a future as a singer and wished her to become a singer and wished her to become a singer and wished her to become a singer

he could continue teaching her.

Elise Hensler after her removal to her family to Boston continued her studies, was perseverant in her work and progress, well that she not only appeared in concert the large cities in this country, but also in Europe, where she sang before royalty. While singing in Lisbon several years after the death of Queen Maria that King Ferdinand heard her voice and felt the attraction led him to marry her.

Ferdinand was the titular king of Portugal, having been the second husband of Maria II. of Portugal. Ferdinand married Maria in 1836, when he was 20. The died in 1853, and he was regent during the minority of his son, Pedro V., who was the father of the assassinated King Carlos, grandfather of the deposed King Manuel. regency ended in 1855, and on June 19, he married Miss Hensler.

When the European powers decided time had come to restore Spain to a monarch following the overthrow of the short reign which existed from 1873 to 1875, considerable pressure was brought to bear upon Ferdinand to induce him to accept the vacant throne. But his wife could never be queen of Spain and it is possible that this fact alone led him to refuse.

This absolute refusal on his part to the throne of Spain, with all the pomp and splendor of royalty in exchange for the life that he was living with his mortal wife, had far-reaching consequences. The complications and jealousies resultant on attempt to find a king acceptable to all the powers helped to bring on the Franco-Prussian war, and Alsace and Lorraine went to Germany, whence they had been wrested from Napoleon Bonaparte.

In consequence of these peculiar facts, which geographically practically cut off all western Europe, Elise Hensler, Countess Edia, became famous throughout the world as "the woman who changed the map of Europe." During the life of the king they lived in a beautiful castle of Cintra. It is certain their life was above reproach. In 1870 the king died, and after that the countess retired in a cottage near the castle.



TABULATING MACHINE
USED IN CENSUS BUREAU



OLD STYLE TABULATOR

his mortgage indebtedness is decreasing fast; his taxation is small as compared with the urbanite's burden, and he has taken to automobile riding on a large scale.

Census taking every ten years is a tremendous task. It is the greatest single operation undertaken by Uncle Sam, with the exception of the Panama canal work and the assembling of an army in time of war. The American census is the largest, costliest and most accurate of any taken by the civilized nations. Its methods are the most modern and its equipment the most complete. The census bureau force comprises, first, Director E. Dana Durand

is the appointment clerk; George Johannes is the disbursing officer, and C. W. Spicer is the mechanical expert. In addition to these are the chiefs of the divisions under the chief statistician.

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Masterpiece of Glass Work

In the British museum, in London, on exhibition, is the Portland vase, the masterpiece of ancient glasswork. A chance discovery led to the rescue of this magnificent urn from the grave, where it had lain for hundreds of years, hidden and unknown. The vase was found early in the seventeenth century by some laborers, who, digging on a hillock in the neighborhood of Rome, broke into a small vault.

On further examination it revealed a suite of three sepulchral chambers. In the largest room they found a finely sculptured sarcophagus, which contained the beautiful vase. It was full of ashes, but it bore no inscription as to the remains it held, nor has the mystery ever been solved which shrouds its origin.

The vase was deposited in the Barberini palace, where it remained until 1770, when the representative of the Barberini family, a Roman princess, was forced to part with it to pay her gambling debts. The vase changed hands twice, then it was disposed of to the duchess of Portland, but with such secrecy that her own family was not aware of the transaction until after her death.

At the sale of the duchess of Portland's collection it was purchased by her son, the third duke of Portland, for the sum of \$5,145, and it was deposited in the museum by his successor. The vase was wantonly smashed in pieces by a drunken visitor, but the fragments were, however, joined together, but the bottom, with its mysterious figure in Phrygian cap, was not replaced.

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as great a puzzle as the story it illustrates. Brevet refers to it as "the famous vase of chaledony;" Misson calls it an agate; Bartoli a sardonyx; while Caylus and others correctly decided that it was made of glass. The blue body was first formed, and while still red hot, coated over as far as the blue reliefs were intended to reach with semiopaque white glass, the delicate figure being afterwards cut down to the blue ground in the same manner as with real cameos.

"No Openings Nowheres"

She is fortunate in having girl chums who draw roses from their friends now and then. The other afternoon one of her rosy friends plucked a bright red one on her and she sallied forth into the street to make other women envious. She had not gone far when she felt a tug at the shoulder and turned to see a strange woman.

"Where'd you git that rose?" asked the stranger covetously.

"A friend of mine gave it to me," was the answer, produced with some chill.

"A friend of yours? In a store?"

"No, not in a store."

"Well, hain't there no openings nowhere?"

"Not that I know of."

"Humph! Just my luck. I'm just crazy for a rose, and when I saw you I just knowed there was a fall opening somewhere."