

**PIPER PAGE BILL
DUE WEDNESDAY**

**Washington Senate This Week
Finds Report Favorable
for Women.**

**STATE LABOR INDORSES
Federation, Even Planning Campaign for Measure of Own, Inspects Senator's Document and Passes Approval.**

OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 1.—(Special.)—With a favorable committee report and an indorsement from many committees and organizations, including the State Federation of Labor, the women's minimum wage bill favored in the Washington Legislature by Senator George W. Piper of King County, will come before the Senate probably next Wednesday. This and a teachers' pension fund, which also has a favorable committee report, are expected to be the main issues in the Senate during the week.

The wage bill has enough support in the Senate committee on labor and labor statistics, to which it was sent, to assure its being sent back with a favorable report. There are but two members of the committee who are not heartily in favor of the measure. These two members probably will join in the favorable report with the others before the bill is brought up for third reading in the upper house.

The Federation of Labor officials, who came to Olympia specially to promote the welfare of a woman's wage bill, have been checking over the Piper bill and, with a few minor amendments, have declared it to be satisfactory. With Senator Piper's consent, the Federation indorsed it and will do all they can to get it passed.

State Board Planned.
The bill provides for the creation of a state board to investigate the cost of living in various parts of the state and to fix the minimum salaries of women and minors by districts. Mr. Piper declares that there is no doubt about the success of the bill in both houses.

While the teachers' pension bill committee has not reported its findings to either house as yet, it is understood that the measure has been indorsed and will be returned with recommendations for passage. This bill provides for a system whereby teachers, who have served 20 years or longer in the public schools, will be entitled to retirement on a pension to be paid by the state.

Educators from all parts of the state have been in Olympia during the last week working for the bill. Public meetings have been held by the joint committees on education and the merits of the bill have been explained in detail. But one member of the joint committee will oppose the bill. He will not, however, send up a minority report. The bill is expected to bring up lively debate in both houses.

Both houses of the Legislature took a sudden spurt during the latter part of this week and made up a minor agenda. Fifteen bills were passed in the Senate and 17 in the House during the last three days, as compared with about a third that number for the first two weeks of the session.

Expense Problem Vital.
In deliberations it was demonstrated to a certainty that the policy of strict economy will prevail during all deliberations on questions of expenditures. That this is necessary is evident from the fact that there are already in the hands of the appropriations committees of the House and Senate enough appropriation bills to drain the treasury of the state in two years if all the money that will be available in the next ten years.

The principal bills calling for expenditures are measures providing for road extensions. There are but few members of either house who are not fathering proposed road extension acts of some sort. It is estimated that if all the bills for road extension are passed, the state would expend \$29,000,000 within the next two years on new roads.

The roads and bridges committee, in the face of the opposition to the measure, has decided upon a policy of economy which is expected to result in the larger part of the road plans being put over for the future. The committee has appointed a sub-committee, which is investigating the various road measures and is fixing up a programme which both houses will be asked to follow. The committee will draft a bill providing for what roads are needed and are possible under the amount that will be available for roads during the next two years.

Sam May Be Great.
The amount to be expended probably will be much greater than ever before, but probably not as much as some of the legislators are expecting. It is practically certain that the tax levy for both the state highway fund and the permanent highway fund will be increased. It is still an uncertain question as to how much of an increase there will be.

The policy of economy is expected to extend into the various state departments and institutions where increases of salaries are being sought. The majority of members of the Senate have gone on record already as opposing any salary increases, and the rest probably will oppose any increase unless exceedingly deserving. The House undoubtedly will take the same stand.

In the Senate during the week a bill came up providing for the increasing of the salary of the Adjutant-General and other officers of the National Guard. Fifteen Senators spoke on the floor against salary increases, and the majority of the others voted that way.

Probably the most important bills which are before the Legislature at the present time are two which were introduced during the week, one providing for \$40,000,000 bonds for the building of the Quincy Valley irrigation project and the other for \$100,000,000 bond issue to carry out a logged-off land scheme devised by various lawyers and agriculturists.

The Quincy Valley project, which Senator McGuire would have the state undertake, would involve an interesting financing system. The bill as introduced provides for the issuance by the irrigation district in the Quincy Valley, embracing 435,000 acres of land in Douglas, Adams and Clatsop counties, of \$40,000,000 in 6 per cent bonds, which would be turned over to the state with the land as security.

The state would then issue \$40,000,000 worth of 5 per cent bonds, which would be sold in the market and the money derived expended in the building of the project. The plan would be merely to extend the credit of the state to carry out the project and have the land pay the cost.

The project would involve the extension of a canal a distance of about 45 miles from Wenatchee Lake to the Quincy Valley, the construction of a tunnel under the Columbia River, the building of power plants and the extension of many miles of feed canals.

The project, if successful, would place a vast district under cultivation. The bill provides for the appropriation of \$100,000 to defray the cost of a complete investigation of the feasibility of the project before the bonds are issued. Practically the only issue in the bill as it has been presented to the Legislature is the appropriating of the \$100,000. This will occasion a lively fight, inasmuch as the project has a strong backing and there will be strong opposition on the ground that it is not feasible.

The logged-off land bill which was introduced by Speaker Taylor, of the House, is said to stand a good chance of passing. It calls for a \$20,000,000 bond issue to finance the clearing of the agricultural lands of the state. This proposed bond issue is practically in the form of extending the state's credit also. It is the plan to have the land which is benefited pay the interest on the bonds and to pay for them as they mature.

The Taylor bill is considered strong and well-drawn and for that reason has a big following of legislators who are in favor of state-aid in land clearing. Under the plan as outlined in the bill, the state will proceed to select, through a commission to be appointed by the Governor, lands which are suitable for agriculture, but which have not been cleared. Bonds will be sold and the clearing done. The land will then be sold at a price which will cover the value of the land, plus the cost of clearing and the interest on the bonds.

The bill gives the state the power to purchase lands and to clear them for sale. In doing this the price is limited to \$12 an acre for logged-off lands and \$25 an acre for semi-arid land. These lands cannot be purchased if after clearing they cannot be sold at a price within \$100.

The main purpose of the bill is to help settlers by giving them the advantage of cleared land on reasonable terms. The bill provides for the sale of the land on the 20 payment plan. This will enable the settler to get land and pay for it year by year with a reasonable rate of interest.

Drastic measures passed by the Senate Friday providing for the protection of hunters in Washington are causing much comment among those who are following the doings of the Legislature. One measure passed requires all persons hunting with rifle in brushy country to wear a red coat or red shirt. The other measure classifies accidental shooting as second degree assault.

There is much conjecture as to what the House will do with these two measures. It is the general opinion that the red coat measure will be adopted and the other rejected. There seems to be a dislike to branding as a criminal a person who shoots another accidentally and without malice or premeditation.

The sessions of both branches are expected to get warmer from now on as important measures are sent in by committees. So far there have been no really important bills for consideration and for that reason much of the fireworks display which has been anticipated daily has not materialized up to this time. While there have been many warm debates in both houses there has not been a good hot fight so far during the session.

**M'COLLOCH HAS PLAN
RESOLUTION WOULD GIVE GOVERNOR MORE VETO POWER.
Move Provides for Constitutional Amendment to Be Submitted to People at Next Election.**

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Feb. 1.—(Special.)—To give to the Governor power to veto any part or several parts of a general appropriation bill which carries appropriations of sums of money for various purposes, is the object of a resolution providing for a constitutional amendment to be submitted to the people at the next general election. The resolution will be introduced in the Senate Monday by Senator Claude McCulloch, of Baker.

In the first portion it sets out in the same language as the present constitutional provision the general power of the Governor to veto Legislative bills which have passed both houses.

McCulloch says the object of the amendment is apparent on its face. It is possible now for the Legislative Assembly to insert into a general appropriation bill some "rider" or "joker" which would be opposed by the Executive if incorporated in a bill covering no other purpose. When such a "joker" appropriation is inserted in the general appropriation bill it is practically free from Executive attack, as to veto the entire bill would be to jeopardize the general welfare of the state to prevent the passage of some minor appropriation. An example is cited in the Oregon Navy Militia appropriation of \$25,000 two years ago, which the Governor was inclined to disfavor, but which was inserted in the general appropriation bill.

**VEVING IS PROBLEM
ON VETOED BILLS**

When Will Those Passed Over West's Head Go Into Effect, Is Big Question.

REFERENDUM TEST ARISES

Interesting Point Is as to Whether Bills Passed Notwithstanding Governor's Action Are Subject to Action by People.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Feb. 1.—(Special.)—Just when the veto bills of the Governor that have been passed by the constitutional two-thirds majority of both houses go into effect is a question that has arisen here in the light of the fact that a number of the Governor's vetoed bills have gone over his head.

It also develops the point as to whether the vetoed bills, which have been passed notwithstanding the veto of the Governor, are subject to a referendum of the people.

The constitution provides that a bill shall become a law 90 days after adjournment of the session at which it was passed. These vetoed bills were passed at the session two years ago. They were also passed notwithstanding the veto of the Governor at this session.

Senate Members Have Opinion.
The members of the Senate Judiciary committee have reached a conclusion that the vetoed bills do not become laws until 90 days after adjournment of the legislative session and are subject to a referendum of the people if such is desired.

But still another point raised in this connection, which has never before been considered and which may be vital on the close of this session, is as to whether, when a bill has been vetoed by the Governor in such a time that the Legislative Assembly cannot pass on it for two years, it is subject to a referendum at the next general election following the veto.

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Broader Proposition Arises.
But some attorneys contend the proposition may be much broader than is found in this construction. They point out the possibility of some Governor being in office who is opposed to the Oregon system, for instance, deliberately vetoing measures to go over to the session two years following for a packed Legislature possibly to pass upon and avoid the referendum.

They contend that the veto of the Governor does not do away with the referendum, that if a bill were to be passed at this session and vetoed, that within 90 days after the adjournment of this session, the referendum could be applied by petition and the bill could be voted on by the people at the next general election and if it passed it would carry it over the veto of the Governor, or if it was lost it could not be sent back into the following Legislative Assembly to be passed upon again in the shape of a vetoed bill.

They state that the provision that the referendum shall not apply to measures referred to the people take such measures beyond any executive actively as far as the veto is concerned and that even if the Governor should veto a bill it could be referred by referendum petition just the same as before it had been passed on by the Legislature.

Road Bills Involved.
Where it is considered of particular interest at this session is in the possibilities that are raised in connection with the road bills.

McCulloch, spokesman of the Governor in the Senate, said in the discussion of the Barrett road bill that a similar measure had met defeat at the hands of the people and that conflicting factions had failed to place any road legislation before the people, save constitutional amendments which met with the approval of the people.

It seems practically certain that no matter what road legislation is passed

at this session there will be conflicting factions who will disagree of it, and this identical question may be raised at that time, in event the Governor should decide to affix his veto to such measure or measures as are passed.

WOMEN TO HEAR LECTURES

Much Interest Shown in Course on Sex Hygiene Problems.

Many men have already signified their intention of bringing their wives to attend the Reed College extension course of lectures on sex hygiene and morals to be given every Monday evening, commencing tomorrow, in the parlors of the Portland Hotel at 3 o'clock, under the direction of President W. N. Foster, of Reed College. All women are invited cordially to attend.

The lectures are intended for the benefit of various parents who are a need for more complete information than has been given at parents' meetings, for business men and their wives, for public school teachers, librarians, Sunday school teachers and other social workers, and the course will involve a thorough survey of the problem of social hygiene in all its aspects.

While each lecture will be complete in itself, there will be a logical development of the theme, beginning with a general survey of the course by President Foster. The course is, therefore, intended for those who intend serious study and desire to attend all of the 12 lectures.

Each lecturer is a specialist in his or her particular subject. This plan insures a wide range of opinion and experience for the benefit of the student. The following make up the corps of lecturers for the course: William T. Foster, Edward O. Sisson, Ph. D., Norman Coleman, Arthur Evans Wood, all of Reed College; L. R. Alderman, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Calvin S. White, M. D., secretary State Board of Health; Bertha Stuart, M. D., physical director for women, University of Oregon; W. G. Elliot, Jr., minister, Church of Our Father; W. T. Williamson, M. D., executive board, Oregon Social Hygiene Society; William House, M. D., executive board, Oregon Social Hygiene Society; L. J. West, Pacific Coast secretary, Playground and Recreation Association of America; H. H. Moore, executive secretary, Oregon Social Hygiene Society.

WATER RATES SUSTAINED

St. Johns Corporation Wins Fight Round Against City Council.

ST. JOHN, Or., Feb. 1.—(Special.)—The St. Johns Water company drew first blood in the water-rate war. The City Attorney and the attorney for the water company went before the Railroad Commission at 10 o'clock this morning, to discuss the water rates. The former agreed to suspension of the water-rate ordinance from September, when it was passed, until February 2, and to be subject from that date to the findings of the Railroad Commission. He also agreed to postpone indefinitely any action against the water company or until a decision had been received from the Commission. A case had been set for hearing today in the Municipal Court, in which the water company was charged with violating the Council-made water rates by exacting a greater sum from a patron than required by the ordinance. On account of the agreement reached before the Commission today, this case is held over indefinitely.

According to the agreement today, all patrons who have refused to pay the old rates will be compelled to do so, up until February 1, at least. It is believed by the majority of citizens that the Railway Commission will practically uphold the rates established by the water company, and if any changes are made they will be of minor importance.

BORAH PUTS OFF VOTE

Senator Says West Wants Resources Left Free to Develop.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—An effort on the part of Western Senators to perfect a policy as to the use of water power sites on public lands was indicated in the Senate late today when Senator Borah prevented the adoption of an agreement to vote next Thursday on the so-called Connecticut River dam bill. The measure in question is the first in which the policy of a Government charge upon water power has been indorsed.

A strong minority report has been made against the bill by the Senate commerce committee. Senator Borah said he wanted time to perfect an amendment "to procure for the citizens of the West some relief from the conservation system."

"I am told this bill adopts a policy as to conservation," he said. "The West does not object to the conservation which has preserved the resources, but it does want relief from the conservation that has tied up the development of the West."

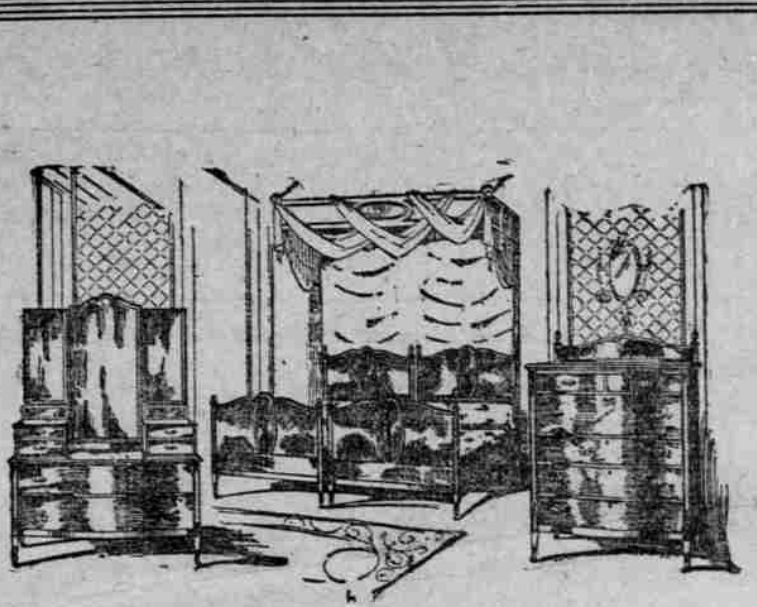
Women to Discuss Resources.
A. B. Wastell will speak on the "Timber Resources of Oregon" before the Portland Women's Club at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon at Women of Woodcraft Hall. Mrs. Lucia H. Addison will discuss "Legislation of Interest" to the club. Mrs. Thomas Hawkes will conduct current events.

STRIKE TO BE CONTINUED
Steel Employees Vote Not to Return to Work.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 1.—In a meeting today of about 1000 men formerly employed in the Rankin and Bradlock plants of the American Steel & Wire Company, it was decided by a unanimous vote to continue the strike which started a week ago. Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, who arrived here today from

Washington, has taken charge of the strike. The committee of strikers who conferred with G. W. Jewett, district general manager of the Steel Company, made its report in the meeting. According to the report, Mr. Jewett told the committee the men could come back to work, but "no man can go in as a union man." The committee reported that Jewett said the men would get an increase in pay but that they would have to do it to the individual to "find that out for himself."

The officials of the company, it is said, told the committee that if the men would return to work on Monday their positions would be forfeited. An instrument has been invented for determining the intensity of heat by listening to it.



ENDURING styles in furniture.

When you buy a piece of furniture you are justified in asking yourself, "Will it be in style five or ten years from now? Or will it, like the old horsehair sofa, be put away, out of sight somewhere?"

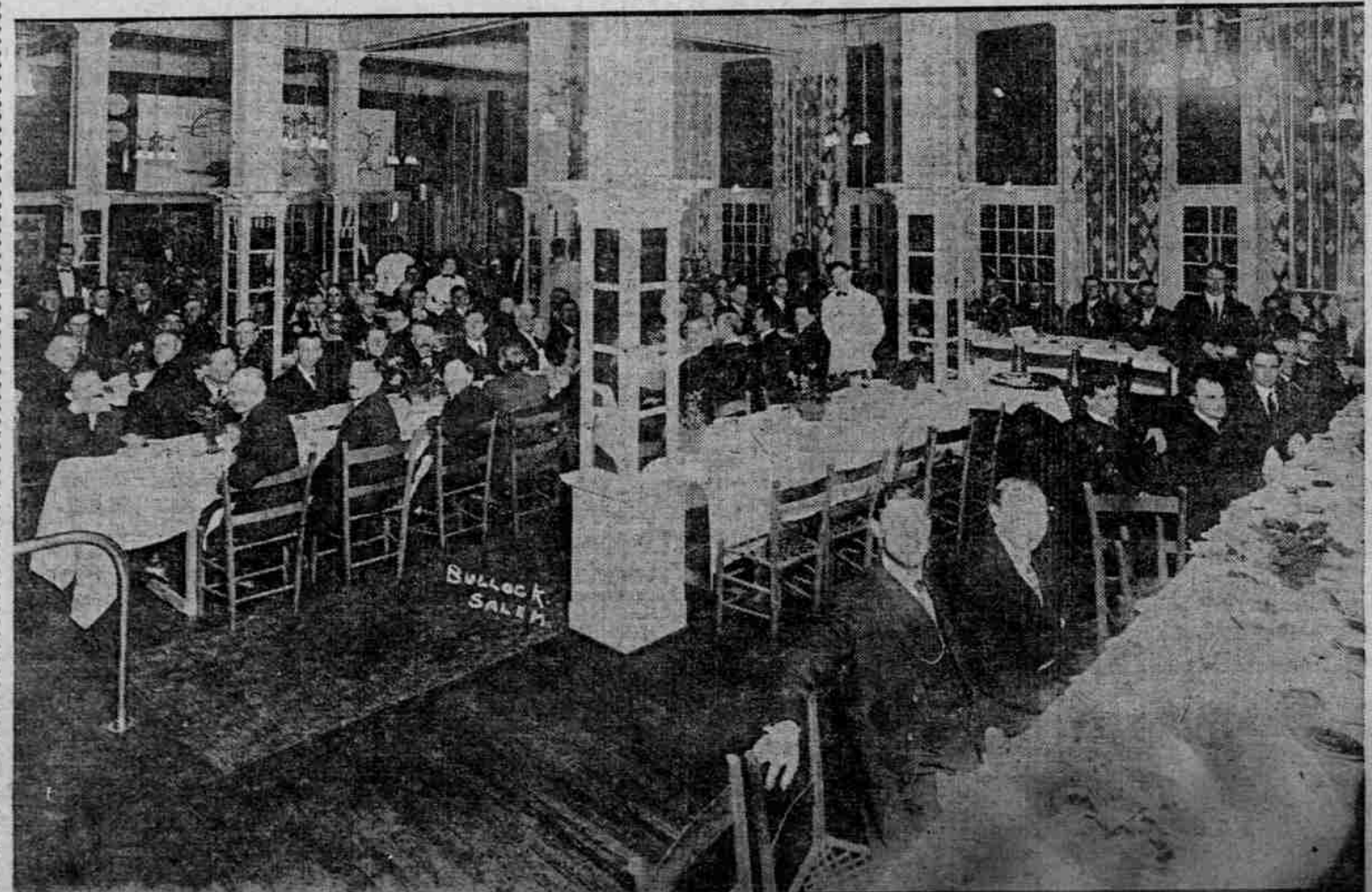
You need not be troubled by such questions when you buy Berkey & Gay furniture. It will always be in style. It is made in styles that have become permanently established. Sheraton and Chippendale were to furniture what Gainsborough and Landseer were to painting, in England. Their work is classic. Other fashions in furniture may come and go, but the patterns that were evolved by Sheraton and Chippendale will always be accepted as representing faultless style and taste.

Berkey & Gay make Sheraton and Chippendale furniture that has all the elegance, durability, beauty and class of the original pieces produced by those masters of their art. Late Louis XVI, Flemish Renaissance and Colonial are other styles that Berkey & Gay have adopted in furniture-making. The enduring quality of these styles has been thoroughly established. Hence you have the assurance when you buy a Berkey & Gay piece that you will never have to put it aside as a thing that has ceased to be fashionable.

We have the exclusive sale of Berkey & Gay Furniture in Portland. Come in and see the sets and individual pieces displayed on our floors. Our window displays, too, are worthy of your inspection.

J. G. MACK & CO.
Fifth and Stark

SALEM BOARD OF TRADE'S ANNUAL BANQUET ATTENDED BY MANY PROMINENT MEN OF STATE, WHO HEAR OF RAILROAD EXTENSION PLANS.



SALEM, Or., Feb. 1.—(Special.)—The above is a photograph of the Annual Board of Trade Banquet held in this city last night in the Marion Hotel. It was attended by 250, among whom were many members of the Speaker's table, at which may be seen seated Governor West, Tomastetter, C. N. McArthur, W. D. Benton and others in the extreme middle background. The feature of the dinner was the announcement of the Portland, Eugene & Eastern building extension through the Willamette Valley this year.

STORY OF A LOAF OF BREAD



NO. 7 OF A SERIES OF ARTICLES ON BREAD.
"Mrs. Thoroughly Convinced," a friend of mine, said to me the other day: "I wish you knew what a loaf you have lifted from my shoulders. I always wanted to give my family that delicious Royal Table Queen Bread, but hesitated doing it. I did not know how really superior it is to any other kind of bread. I am glad you have convinced me, too."
That is the way it goes. I am so glad that there is such a really healthful bread, and I want everyone to know about and eat it.
But, to go back where I left off last time. I have told you how the loaf of bread is brought from the raw material through all the processes of "milling," "mixing," "forming," and now it has come to you before it goes to the oven. When the loaves have been "shaped" in the "shaping machine" and dropped into the baking pans, they are sent rapidly to the "rising room." The greatest difference exists here between the old-fashioned "homeway" of setting the loaves behind the stove and this new, modern, scientific, and utterly sure way. The "rising apartment" is coolly warm and snug (for the future loaves of deliciousness), but really too warm for me to endure. Here the heat is kept evenly at about 125 degrees. There is no draught, no sudden change in temperature; but always the even warmth which adds that final touch of perfection to each loaf and makes it ready for the ovens.
And now I come to what is really the most interesting part of what I have to tell. I am now going to reveal the inner secrets of the art of baking bread. You have long wondered why these deliciously inviting loaves of Royal Table Queen Bread are always uniform and just the same in quality every day. I learned that not one batch of dough has been lost in years and years. Next time I will tell you about it.

CONTINUED THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1913.

Royal Bakery & Confectionery
There's No Health Food Like Royal Bread

\$100.00 IN PRIZES FOR BEST STORIES

WHAT PRIZE ARE YOU GOING TO WIN?