

DOINGS OF OREGON'S LEGISLATURE

A Brief Resume of Proceedings of the People's Representatives at the State Capital, Bills Introduced, Passed, Rejected, Etc.

House Passes Its Compensation Bill

State Capitol, Salem—By a vote of 55 to 2 the house passed house bill 222, providing a series of amendments to the workmen's compensation act that are expected to remedy defects in the law that have been discovered in the few months it has been in effect.

The principal change contemplated is to reclassify the industries and make their rates of insurance under the act commensurate with the risk involved.

The measure requires the industrial accident commission to investigate all cases where it has reason to believe that employers subject to the act have failed to install or maintain safety appliances required by statute, and to report cases of failure to a prosecuting attorney and request criminal proceedings.

It further offers inducements to employers to remove the hazard from their shops and factories by reducing their rates in proportion to the reduction of the number of accidents.

It was openly charged on the floor of the house that the casualty companies were eager to have the bill defeated and that they would benefit by enactment of a law similar to the Michigan law.

A dozen members spoke in favor of the bill, including Representative Scheubel, its author, and Sam Brown, Mr. Smith, of Multnomah, Horne, Hare, Lewis, Jeffries and Wentworth. It was pointed out that the bill had the indorsement of both employers and employees, and Dr. Smith declared that the best argument in favor of it was the charge that the casualty companies were against it.

Ardent Appeal Made for Irrigation Appropriation

State Capitol, Salem—Leading business men of Portland, Eastern Oregon and other sections of the state at a meeting here urged the joint ways and means committee to report favorably upon the house bill providing an appropriation of \$450,000 for irrigation work the next two years. All declared that the proposed work would constitute an investment the state could ill-afford to decline to make, inasmuch as the Federal government had guaranteed to give a similar amount in the reclamation of the arid lands of the state.

Joseph T. Hinkle, representative in the legislature from Umatilla county, and chairman of the house irrigation committee, said the progressive business men of the state wanted the appropriation as was evidenced by its advocacy by the Portland Commercial club, the Portland Chamber of Commerce, the Progressive Business Men's club, the lumber, railroad and other interests.

J. N. Teal, of the conservation commission, said the legislature faced a question of economy, not parsimony. The day of large irrigation projects being carried to a successful conclusion by private capital, he said, had passed. It was purely a governmental function, he declared, for individuals would want profits, but the government, working in the interest of the people, would not. Reclamation would have to be done, he declared, either by the state or the National government or by them working in co-operation. Declaring that a considerable part of the eastern section of the state was a desert and would remain so until it was supplied with water, Mr. Teal said, it is in the interest of good business to improve the land as soon as possible. He urged that a continuous plan of work be adopted until all arid land was reclaimed.

Interstate Bridge Bill In.

State Capitol, Salem—All profits derived from the operation of the Interstate bridge, between Portland and Vancouver, Wash., are to be turned over to the state to apply on the interest charges on the bridge bonds, if the action taken by the house is carried to its ultimate conclusion. The bill was up for adoption and referred back to the committee on revision of laws for the purpose of having the provision to give the state the surplus tolls inserted. The measure provides that the county commissioners and the governor shall have charge of the bridge.

Trading-Stamp Tax Asked.

State Capitol, Salem—A bill which, it is believed, would end the trading-stamp industry in this state if passed was introduced by Senator La Follette. It provides that all persons and corporations furnishing trading stamps to patrons must pay to the state annually 5 per cent of the gross receipts of their businesses. It shall be the duty of the State Tax commissioner to obtain the names of persons or corporations using trading stamps and file lists with the State Treasurer not later than February 1 every year.

Portland Confab Is Called.

State Capitol, Salem—A meeting of the joint committees from the house and senate with a similar committee from the Washington State legislature will be held at the Benson Hotel in Portland next Saturday morning to consider proposed changes in the fishing laws on the Columbia river. It is probable that both houses will adjourn Saturday to give members of the committees opportunity to attend this meeting without absenting themselves from the regular sessions.

House Votes Appropriations Aggregating \$1,185,627

State Capitol, Salem—Four big appropriation bills, providing expenditures for as many big state departments and aggregating \$1,185,627, were passed by the house.

The several departments and the amount appropriated for each for the next biennium are: Capitol and Supreme Court buildings and grounds, \$58,560; state hospital for the insane, \$676,166; institution for the feeble-minded, \$144,961; Eastern Oregon hospital for the insane, \$305,860.

The bill providing \$174,700 for the state penitentiary and that appropriating \$28,215 for the blind school were laid on the table temporarily to give Governor Withycombe further opportunity to study them.

None of the measures passed provides for any permanent improvements, excepting the Eastern Oregon asylum bill which carries \$100,000 for a new building.

In the 1913-1914 biennium, these same four institutions and departments had appropriations aggregating \$1,376,946.61, which included \$133,000 for completing the Supreme Court building, \$41,000 for new buildings at the feeble-minded institution, \$45,000 for new buildings at the Eastern Oregon hospital and approximately \$45,000 for work on the new receiving ward at the state insane hospital at Salem.

The ways and means committee has not decreased the per capita allowances for any institution, but has kept the proposed expenditures at a minimum by eliminating from the budget estimates all unnecessary improvement work and by allowing no new work except the building at the Pendleton institution.

Non-Partisan Judiciary Is Object of New Bill

State Capitol, Salem—A bill to place the state judiciary on a non-partisan basis, similar to that proposed and defeated at the November election, is one of the measures pending before the judiciary committee in the house.

The measure was introduced by Representative Handley, of Tillamook, and is indorsed by some of the leading attorneys in the state. The committee has taken no action, and may be governed by the fact that the people rejected a similar plan at the polls, although by a narrow margin.

Before the committee is a bill by Hinkle providing a state system of annuities. It virtually empowers the state to go into the life insurance business, the money to be invested in irrigation projects and other public works. Representative Lafferty's bill empowering the state to develop idle cement properties and build roads with the cement also is before this committee.

Two measures by Representative Hare aimed to relieve congestion in the courts also are before the judiciary committee. One would prevent appeals to the Supreme court on cases involving less than \$250, and the other would prevent jury trial of cases involving less than \$250.

Among the other judiciary bills is one by Representative Blanchard regulating commission merchants, requiring them to file heavy bonds and pay license, and another by Representative Stott applying the hotel keepers' alien law to apartment houses.

Hospital Fees Guarded.

State Capitol, Salem—Contracting firms, industrial concerns, mercantile institutions and other large employers of labor that collect funds from their employes for hospital service will be required to give an accounting of the money and to give the workmen a voice in its expenditure, by the terms of a bill that was passed by the house. Representative Horne, author of the measure, declared that the system now in vogue among some of the "fly-by-night" railroad contractors constitutes nothing but an "organized graft."

Fish Measures Continued.

State Capitol, Salem—To give all members opportunity to inform themselves regarding the measures the senate has postponed action on the Gill bill to close the Willamette river to net fishing and bills relating to fishing in the Rogue river next week.

Senator Dimick, who is leading the fight for the Oregon City fishermen in the senate, promised if the continuance were granted he would make no effort to obtain another one with the object of delaying action, and imperiling the Gill measure the last days of the session.

Jitney Query Propounded.

State Capitol, Salem—Is a jitney bus a public conveyance? That is a question that Harvey Wells, State Insurance commissioner, must answer within the next few days. A man in Portland was injured while riding in a jitney. He carried an accident policy which had the usual provision of double indemnity in case of injury in a public conveyance. The insurance company doesn't want to pay the double rate. The policyholder has appealed the case to the commissioner.

Anti-Loan Shark Bill Filed.

State Capitol, Salem—A bill introduced by Senator Dimick prohibits the assignment of wages by married men unless the written consent of the wives are obtained. The senator introduced the bill by request.

German Army Officer Dynamites Canadian Bridge

Vanceboro, Me.—Another international problem incident to the war was thrust upon the United States by the action of Werner van Horn, who, operating on the Canadian side of the border, dynamited the railway bridge over the St. Croix river and then escaped into this state.

A few hours later, in a room at a hotel here, Van Horn quietly submitted to arrest, but immediately proclaimed himself an officer of the German army and set up the contention that he had committed an act of war, and, having fled to a neutral country, could not be legally surrendered to an enemy of the fatherland.

The Canadian authorities, however, at once instituted proceedings to obtain Van Horn's extradition on a charge of destruction of railroad property. Pending the outcome of these efforts, Van Horn is held at the immigration office here in custody of Deputy Sheriff George W. Ross, of Washington county.

The bridge which Van Horn sought to destroy was not greatly damaged. The St. Croix river for some distance forms the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick. The bridge is owned jointly by the Maine Central and the Canadian Pacific railways and is on the direct route of the Canadian Pacific from Western Canada to the maritime provinces. Over this road have been shipped large quantities of war materials for the allies, which were placed on board ships at St. John and Halifax.

Export Trade Makes Record During January

Washington, D. C.—Foreign trade from January 2 to January 30 through 13 principal customs ports, which handle approximately 86 per cent of the nation's export and import business, netted a balance in favor of the United States of \$131,133,888, exceeding all records for any one month. The total exports for the four weeks, January 2 to January 30, was \$238,574,096, or an average of \$59,643,524 per week. The imports were \$107,440,208, or an average of \$26,860,052 a week.

Officials of the department of Commerce said these figures represented only telegraphic returns from the principal customs ports and that when complete reports were received from throughout the service the volume of business transacted last month would show a material increase—about 14 per cent—over the present figures.

Of the four weeks mentioned, the last, ended January 30, produced a favorable balance of \$35,901,535. According to the department's records, this shows the largest excess of exports over imports for any similar period for more than 10 years. Exports for this week totaled \$63,668,139 and imports \$27,766,604.

England Declares Food for Germany Contraband

Washington, D. C.—Ambassador Page, at London, cabled the State department Wednesday that the British fleet had been ordered to treat cargoes of grain and flour destined for Germany or Austria as conditional contraband, subject to seizure and confiscation.

This step, the ambassador explained, followed the announcement that the German government had decreed confiscation of all grain and flour to conserve the nation's food supply. Since the publication of the German order the ambassador here, Count Von Bernstorff, personally has assured the American government that no foodstuffs imported from the United States or neutral countries would be subject to seizure and press dispatches have announced the issuance of a modifying decree making such exemptions by the German government.

Ambassador Page said the British government had informed him that because the steamship *Wilhelmina*, now bound from New York to Hamburg with grain and other food, had sailed before the issuance of the German decree, an exception would be made in her case.

The vessel would be seized, it was said, but she would be released and her cargo purchased at invoice price by the British government. Warning was given, however, that other shipments hereafter of like character, when destined for Germany directly or indirectly, would be seized, as well as the vessels carrying them, without compensation.

Too Much Flag, Is Excuse.

Victoria, B. C.—Of the 7500 reels of moving pictures which have been barred from British Columbia in the last 12 months, 50.5 per cent have been "scratched" because of the use of the "Stars and Stripes" was considered excessive. "Not that we have any objection to the flag of the United States," explained the official censor. Films "slandering the allies in the war" were rejected to the number of 5.5, while 18 reels were turned back on the score that they were anti-British.

Big Ships Pass Canal.

Panama—The new Northern Pacific steamship *Great Northern* and the American line steamer *Kronland*, the largest two passenger boats yet to use the Panama canal, passed through the waterway, both making fast time. The trip was without special incident. The ships used the new channel, which has been dredged through the slide at Cucaracha.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS.

Portland—The egg market is holding steady at the 125-cent basis for large lots, case count. Efforts have been made by some dealers to break the price still further, but without success, as receipts so far have not been heavy. It is only the backwardness of buyers that has brought the market to the present level.

There was a little better demand for poultry and the market was a shade firmer. Dressed meat receipts were small and the market was quiet.

There is a very fair movement in the apple market. Dealers report a better demand for dollar fruit than any time this winter. Heretofore the inquiry has been almost wholly for the cheaper apples.

The big January buying movement in the hop market appears to have extended into February, although dealers report a slowing down of operations with some of the more important buyers withdrawn from the market.

The Pierce Riggs crop of 107 bales, at Independence, was sold to Durbin & Conroy at 12 cents. Dorcas Bros. bought the Twin Woo crop of 314 bales at Salem at 12 cents.

H. L. Hart bought the Wolf lot of 96 bales at St. Louis at 12 cent, 63 bales from W. Johnson, of Clatskanie, at 11 cents, the Balch crop of 40 bales at Silverton, at 11½ cents, and the old and new hops of Gearin & Vandall, of Newberg, paying 11 cents for 60 bales of 1914s and 6 cents for 35 bales of 1913s.

Wheat—Bid: Bluestem, \$1.55; forty-fold, \$1.54; club, \$1.52; red Russian, \$1.45; red Fife, \$1.49. Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$30.50 @ \$31.50 ton; shorts, \$32.50 @ \$33.50; rolled barley, \$38 @ \$39.

Corn—White, \$37 ton; cracked, \$38. Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$14 @ 16 ton; valley timothy, \$12.50; grain hay, \$10 @ 12; alfalfa, \$12 @ 13.

Vegetables—Cucumbers, hothouse, \$1.25 @ 1.50 dozen; eggplant, 8 @ 10c pound; peppers, \$4 crate; artichokes, 85 @ 90c dozen; tomatoes, \$1.75 crate; cabbage, 11c pound; beans, 12c; celery, \$2.50 crate; cauliflower, \$2.25; sprouts, 8c pound; head lettuce, \$1.85 @ 2 crate; squash, 1c pound; carrots, \$1.25 sack; beets, \$1.25; parsnips, \$1.25.

Green Fruits—Apples, 75c @ \$1.50 per box; casabas, \$1.65 crate; cranberries, \$11 barrel.

Potatoes—Oregon, \$1 @ 1.25 sack; Yakima, \$1.10 @ 1.15; sweet potatoes, 2c pound.

Onions—Oregon, selling price, \$1 sack, country points.

Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch, case count, 25 @ 26c; candied, 27 @ 28c.

Poultry—Hens, 12c pound; broilers, 18 @ 20c; turkeys, dressed, 21c; live, 18c; ducks, 13 @ 14c; geese, 11½ @ 12c.

Butter—Creamery, prints, extras, 32c pound in case lots; ¼ more in less than case lots; cubes, 25 @ 26c.

Veal—Fancy, 11½ @ 12c pound. Pork—Block, 9c pound.

Hops—1914 crop, 10 @ 12c; 1913 crop, nominal. Wool—Valley, 20 @ 23c; Eastern Oregon, 15 @ 20c, nominal; mohair, 1914 clip, 27c.

Cascara bark—Old and new, 4½c pound.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$7.50 @ 8; choice, \$7.25 @ 7.50; medium, \$6.75 @ 7.25; choice cows, \$6 @ 6.80; medium, \$5 @ 6; heifers, \$5 @ 7; bulls, \$3.50 @ 6; stags, \$4.50 @ 6.

Hogs—Light, \$6.25 @ 7.25; heavy, \$5.25 @ 6.25.

Sheep—Wethers, \$5.75 @ 6.70; ewes, \$5 @ 5.80; lambs, \$6.25 @ 7.85.

Tacoma—Sugar continues its upward climb. Dealers predict another advance of 15 cents on all varieties, and say they are unable to determine when the advance will end. The soaring of local sugar is in line with the New York market.

The local produce market had no outstanding features. Green stuffs are in good supply now and are proving popular.

Meats and poultry show no change. Apples—Green cooking, 50c box; Spitzenbergs, Winesaps, Rome Beauties, Arkansas Blacks, Staymen Winesaps, and Black Twigs, 75 @ 85c; Delicious, \$1.65 @ 1.75.

Comb Honey—Yakima, \$3.25 crate; strained honey, \$5.50; Idaho, \$3.50.

Pears—Yakima, \$1.50.

Vegetables—Cabbage, home-grown, 1½c pound; carrots, local, 75c @ \$1 sack; beets, home-grown, 75c @ \$1; turnips, \$1.35; potatoes, Yakima, \$21 @ 22 ton; White river, \$17 @ 18; Burbanks, \$22; onions, green, 20c dozen; Yakima, \$1.50; garlic, 15c pound; radishes, local, 20c dozen bunches; parsley, 35c dozen bunches; lettuce, head, \$2.15 crate; spinach, local, 5c pound; cucumbers, \$1.50 @ 2 dozen; celery, \$3.50 crate; green peppers, 25c pound; eggplant, 10c; Hubbard squash, 2½c; rutabagas, \$1.75 sack; cauliflower, \$2.50 crate; artichokes, 90c dozen; Brussels sprouts, 8c pound; rhubarb, 10c.

Fresh Meats—Steers, 12c; cows, 12c; heifers, 12 @ 12½c; wethers, 12c; dressed hogs, 12c; trimmed sides, 16c; combinations, 15c; lambs, 13 @ 14c; Diamond T. C., 14c; yearlings, 13c; ewes, 11c.

Poultry—Ducks, live, 10 @ 12c; hens, dressed, 16 @ 18c; live, 10 @ 14c; springs, dressed, 22c; live, 14 @ 16c; squabs, live, 2.50 dozen; dressed, \$6; turkeys, live, 18c; dressed, 28 @ 30c; geese, 20c.

Butter—Washington creamery, 30 @ 31c; Oregon, 29 @ 30c. Eggs—Fresh ranch, 27 @ 28c; storage, 20 @ 25c.

Seattle Wheat—Bluestem, \$1.53; forty-fold, \$1.52; club, \$1.50; Fife, \$1.47; red Russian, \$1.42.

Barley—\$35 ton.

Variety of Styles in Afternoon Gowns



THERE is a greater variety of styles and a greater latitude for the taste of the individual in afternoon gowns than in others. Something like uniformity is evidenced in costumes for the street; women confine their choice in dresses of this kind to one of a half-dozen (or even fewer) accepted styles. But in the afternoon gown they are inclined to run after strange gods. However, these are the gods of unpretentious and conservative styles, it seems, and a definite simplicity is an apparent governing idea in a great many of the new modes. But afternoon gowns are not to be measured by any rule, and there is no harm in repeating that the individual may follow her own sweet will in selecting the styles that please her best.

A radical departure from accepted styles was evident in the afternoon dress pictured here, when it first appeared. It was one of those produced by Kurzmann, for the display of American designs, at New York. Among many lovely things it was admired and praised, but was so different in outline from prevailing modes that it became something of a sensation.

It is clearly set forth in the picture and so plain that it hardly needs description. It is made of corded silk, has a plain, flaring skirt and an equally plain boned bodice. The sleeves are very short, with turned-back cuffs of the material, and a fichu finishes the neck. There is no frill or fall of lace, no girle, no embroidery or other ornamentation. It is almost austere and is saved by its quaintness and picturesque attributes. Since the advent of this gown doubts as to the coming of the wide ruffled skirt may be said to have disappeared; it no longer looks unusual.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Hairdress Without Waves or Curls



WITH the earliest hats for spring, or with some of them, there is no chance of coiffures which require any extra size in the crown or head-size. For the new ventures in millinery are even smaller than the small hats worn this winter. Many of them are merely a narrow band of satin or straw extending like a bandage about the head, supporting a scant crown of satin gathered in to the band at its upper edge. By way of trimming, exquisitely made flowers are sewed flat to the band. There are sailors and other shapes that fit as closely.

For such close-fitting headwear the problem is that of disposing of the average quantity of natural hair so that it will not interfere with the fit of the hat, and also to provide a few waves in the locks about the face to soften the severity of straight lines in the hat. The plain coiffure shown in the picture given here offers a solution that is attractive. It is becoming to most faces and easy to accomplish.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.