GOVERNOR MAY PUT HIS VETO ON THE PORT OF PORTLAND BILL

BAILEY STILL ALIVE

Commissioner Thomas Fails to Recognize Him.

NO GORE ON FLOOR OF HOUSE

Captain Spencer and His Fellow-Member of the Port of Portland Commission Breathe Anger and Much Denial.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 8.—(Special.)—With blood in their eyes and anger in their voices, E. W. Spencer and G. B. Thomas entered the portals of the Capitol today. They had been kicked off the Port of Portland Commission and did not like the political boot that had lifted them off their feet.

Spencer brands as false the story told by Multnomah machine-workers that he desired his seat on the commission to be pulled from under him, and Thomas declares that the tales told against his service on the board commission are naughty, untrue and malevolent.

Arm in arm came the two warriors, and pitched their tent in the lobby, and though awhile back they had been saying harsh things about each other—that was before a common foe had made them kin.

"I've been just as good a Mitchell man as any of 'em," quoth Captain Spencer, with indignation in his voice, "and I don't think I've been well treated."

"I never agreed to play the Matthews game," asserted Thomas, whose decapitation comes from his refusal to stand in with the political "organization," and from the fact that he threw the control of the commission over to the enemy and from the allegation that his labor constituency has gone back on him.

"I didn't tell 'em I wished to go off the commission," spake Spencer again, thus giving the lie to the tale of the Multnomah bosses that they were acting in accordance with his wishes.

"I'll show those fellows something who have been saying I've been grafting," said Thomas sharply, and strode off in the direction of Representative Bailey, but Bailey says Thomas didn't arrive, or rather that the belligerent gentleman passed by with his nose leading straight ahead.

"If they'd say anything like that about me," proclaimed Spencer, "I'd use a big stick."

And the resentment of the two gentlemen was terrible to behold. They hinted at the next primaries when friends might be needed yet might not be had. The twain will camp here several days or until things are "fixed," so that the Governor's veto of the bill appointing Senator Holman and Representative T. H. Crang on the board in their places shall be absolutely sure of being sustained by the Legislature.

The reason assigned by members of the Multnomah delegation for the dismissal of Captain Spencer was that he wished to be let out, unless the delegation should clean out the board. They say they did not desire to go to that limit and therefore took Spencer at his word, yet why they should desire to clean him out is past the comprehension of Spencer's friends, for he has been one of their workers in the ranks.

"I didn't say I wished to be let off the commission," remarked Spencer, "but I did say that I was unwilling to serve on the board as a cipher in a minority for two years longer. It was only fair that the side which had won the battle should control the commission and that we should have a working majority of at least four of the seven members, but I don't see why I should have been thrown off."

Thomas has a kick of his own, but only a part of its force comes from the graft stories. The Multnomah machine is as poison unto him and slates stick in his craw, and the story he tells is something in this wise:

Two years ago, just before Thomas was appointed by the Legislature, Jack Matthews summoned him into audience and the two fixed up a deal whereby Thomas was to go on the commission. "Organization" men say that Thomas pledged himself to stand in on all occasions and there is corroborative evidence that he did make such promise, though he denies that he bound himself up body and breeches.

When the commission started to organize Thomas found P. L. Willis slated for president, Madison Welch for engineer and B. D. Sigler for clerk, and this being too big a dose for his stomach, he flew the coop and with Driscoll hied over to Swigert and Adams and organized the commission.

"For," says Thomas, "I was a candidate myself for president, and why not?"

The upshot of the feud probably will be a veto from the Governor on the bill appointing Holman and Crang, for His Excellency is known to be of the opinion that the members of the Legislature should not accept appointments from that body to any office. Furthermore, opponents of the measure allege that O. R. & N influences are seeking the changes in order to have an auxiliary in the commission for its navigation work.

Multnomah workers have been lining up members of the Legislature with the admonition that if the Port of Portland bill shall not be passed over the veto other bills will be killed also. An attempt has been made to influence the Senate with that hint, but the probabilities are that the bill will stick in the House after being sent back by the Governor. An opposition can be created in that body quite as easily as in the Senate.

Evidences are very strong that the Governor will veto. If he shall do so the bill probably cannot be passed over his negative.

OFFICE OF STATE ENGINEER

Bill Will Be Presented to House Today Fixing the Districts.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 8.—(Special.)—To create the office of State Engineer with a salary of $3000 a year, appropriate $8000 a year for hydrographic survey work and authorize the Government to condemn water rights where necessary for reclamation work, is the substance of a bill to be introduced in the House tomorrow by the joint irrigation committee.

The $8000 will be expended in conjunction with a like sum, by the United States Geological Survey, in measuring streams, ascertaining available water-powers and unused water available for irrigation. The State Engineer will be appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the United States Reclamation Service, and will be required to serve the state in all matters relating to the portage road and the irrigating systems under the Carey act, in addition to making measurements wherever litigation arises over the right to the use of water.

When the Government desires water rights condemned, the Attorney-General, at the request of the Governor, will direct the District Attorney in the proper county to bring the suit, and the Engineer will make the measurements and submit the evidence, from which the trial court can determine the extent of the water rights that exist and the amount of unappropriated water. This bill is the result of several weeks of discussion of the irrigation law matter, and it is probable that the measure will pass.

The State Land Board has found it necessary many times to employ an engineer and has suggested the creation of the office.

HUNTERS WILL PAY NO LICENSE

Bill to Tax $1 a Year Is Hari-Karied in the House.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 8.—(Special.)—Senator Coke's bill to tax hunters $1 a year each was slain in the House this afternoon in committee of the whole, which cut out the vital section, and the bill was then laid away in the cemetery of things indefinitely postponed. The vote to eviscerate the measure was 33 ayes to 17 noes. The measure was indefinitely postponed with Acting Speaker Vawter at the mallet.

Those who rallied to save the bill were Muir of Multnomah and Burns of Coos, and those who led the slaughter were Newell of Washington, Cornett of Linn, Smith of Josephine, Carter of Benton and Hermann of Coos.

The onslaught was based on the argument that the bill was in the interest of "sports" and that farmers should not be compelled to pay for the privilege of killing game which, as Cornett declared, they raise themselves and which Newell said subsisted on their land. The contrary argument was that the persons who kill game should pay the expense of enforcing the game laws and that game could be made a source of revenue for the state. For persons not residents of Oregon the license was to be $10 a year.

The bill contained two sections, the one imposing the license, the other prescribing the penalties.

To empower County Courts to name "upset prices," below which property bid in by counties for delinquent taxes shall not be sold, the House today passed a bill of Representative Linthicum. "This bill has been recommended by the County Judge of Multnomah," said Linthicum in explaining the measure, "and is a step in the right direction."

To prohibit weeds along irrigation and mill ditches, the House today passed a bill of Representative Dobbins. The bill requires owners of such ditches "to keep them clean and free from wild oats, mustard, thistles and any weeds or obnoxious grasses whatsoever." Violation of the act is to constitute a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment.

GRANGERS CLASH WITH HODSON

Members in Columbia County Are Against Raise in Pay of Officers.

ST. HELENS, Or., Feb. 8.—(Special.)—Pomona Grange for the County of Columbia met at Deer Island Saturday last with a very large attendance and class of candidates for the fifth degree.

One matter that came before the county organization was a letter from Senator Hodson, representing Multnomah, Washington and Columbia Counties. It appears that Natal Grange, located in the Nehalem Valley, wrote to the joint State Senator in regard to certain legislative matters, including a bill introduced by him for the purpose of raising the salaries of the officers of that county and protesting against the same.

Senator Hodson's reply was deemed to be arrogant and discourteous in the extreme. He very curtly informed the Grange that he did not believe any member of that organization was as competent as himself to determine the wisdom of legislation affecting the entire state and that he had thoroughly investigated the matter and decided against their views. In regard to the salary bill, he informed the Grange that the salaries of the officers of Columbia County were disgracefully low and that he had secured the passage of a bill in the Senate providing for raising them and hoped it would pass the House.

The bill raises the Clerk from $1400 to $1800; Deputy, $900 to $1200; Sheriff, $1400 to $1800; Deputy, $700 to $1000; Treasurer, $600 to $720; Assessor, $900 to $1200. A resolution was passed and a copy directed sent to Representative Mayger to the effect that the Grange is opposed to raising any officer's salary during the term to which he is elected, and therefore protesting against the passage by the House of Senator Hodson's bill. Representative Mayger was requested to read the resolution in open session of the House.

Petitions are in circulation throughout the county in line with this resolution and are being freely signed. It is believed a bill raising the salary of the Deputy Sheriff and Assessor would have met little opposition, as they are conceded to be low, but in view of the fact that money is badly needed for roads and for the construction of a new Courthouse the people do not favor any general raise of salaries and believe, in spite of Senator Hodson's letter, that they are better qualified than he to judge of their own domestic affairs.

The Grange also passed a resolution taking formal charge on invitation of the commissioner appointed by the County Court of the agricultural and horticultural departments of Columbia County's exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Centennial, which means that 600 Grangers will do their best to make the exhibit a grand success.

PREVENTION OF GAMBLING.

City Officers Issuing License Made Amenable to the Law.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 8.—(Special.)—The first of a series of anti-gambling bills introduced in the House passed that body today. It aims to prevent officers of city and county governments from licensing games of chance. The "no" votes were those of Bingham, Burns of Clatsop, Caldwell, Capron, Crang, Hudson, Laws and Welch.

The bill came from Representative Gray of Douglas, who is sponsor also for a bill to make gambling a felony, which reposes with the committee on cities and towns, composed of Jagger of Clackamas, Hermann of Coos and Shook of Klamath. A bill to suppress bucket-shops and to prohibit gambling in stocks introduced by Hermann has been reported favorably by the same committee. The two last-named bills were referred to committee two weeks ago.

The bill passed this morning provides that any officer who shall license or permit gambling to be carried on or any Councilmen who shall vote for an ordinance to confer a license or permit on games of chance shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and be liable to fine of not more than $500 or be imprisoned for not less than 30 days nor more than six months.

"Josephine" Smith made the chief speech for the bill, saying that it would save officers of government from perjury. "If anybody should be punished," cried Smith, "it is the man who seeks an office, promises to enforce the law, takes an oath to do so and when elected refuses to enforce the law."

Dispute Between State Schools.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 8.—(Special.)—A delegation of representatives of the Agricultural College at Corvallis was before the joint ways and means committee today, opposing the request of the State University for additional appropriations for the engineering department of the latter institution. The argument of the college people was that the university is trying to duplicate work done at the college.

The university people allege that their work is more advanced than that of the college and is only in part a duplication. The committee did not decide what action to take in the matter.

TO CUT OFF DRAIN

Plan of Reformers of Normal School Policy.

WEAKEST ONE OF THE FOUR

Senators Are Finding That the Cascade County Question Is Hindering the Reduction So Much Desired by Many.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 8.—(Special.)—Though Senator Miller's bill to abolish all the State Normal Schools and create a new one centrally located was defeated today, the fight for reform in the Normal School policy of the state has not ended. The Senate committee on education has agreed to report favorably Haines' bill to discontinue the Drain School and this measure will come to a vote with some prospect of passing.

There were 12 votes in the Senate today in favor of abolishing all four Normals and it is believed by friends of the measure that when the question is presented upon the discontinuance of only one, and that by far the weakest in the state, there will be no trouble in securing the other four votes necessary.

The Cascade County question is very seriously hindering the effort to reduce the number of Normal Schools, and though it is difficult to see the connection between Normal Schools and county boundaries, some of the members of the Senate are finding out that there is a connection. For instance, some men who are interested in the defeat of the Cascade County bill feel the pressure brought to bear upon them to aid in the defeat of any move to reduce the number of Normal Schools.

Nevertheless those who are back of the move to cut out one Normal feel confident they can secure the votes to discontinue the school at Drain for the reason that it is the smallest of the schools, has no populous country immediately surrounding it and the state has no money invested there.

MORE THAN ONE NORMAL.

Miller Bill for Consolidation Is Defeated in the Senate.

SALEM, Feb. 8.—(Special)—After a debate which occupied the attention of the State Senate all forenoon, Miller's bill to abolish all four State Normal Schools and to establish one in their stead, was defeated by a vote of 12 ayes to 17 noes. Every Senator whose county is benefited by the location of a state institution away from the capital, voted against Miller's bill. Brownwell favored Miller's bill because of the location provision of the constitution.

The bill was a special order for this morning, and every Senator except Mays was present. The bill as amended provided that the State Board of Education shall select a location for one State Normal School, that $50,000 shall be appropriated for buildings therefor, and that all other normal schools shall cease to be state institutions. The property of the present institutions is to go to the common school fund or be returned to the donors in cases where the property was given to the state in the first instance.

"The normal schools are here asking for $225,000," said Senator Miller, "a sum sufficient to give each school district in the state $50 additional and that would mean an additional month's school. That would mean four months' school where they have but three now, and five where they have only four. I tell you, fellow-Senators, that in making these appropriations we should think not only of the young men and women who are trying to get higher educations, but also of the boys and girls who trudge through the mud and snow to the little schoolhouses all over this state where they get all the education they are ever to get."

Senator Miller asserted that not half the students in normal schools are doing normal school work and that the normals are practically local high schools. He insisted that it is for the best interests of the state that the appropriation be centered upon one institution, which could be built up to a standard of which the state could be proud.

Senator Pierce opposed the bill but said he approved of that feature which proposes to make a lump appropriation for normals and thus take the logrolling out of the Legislature. He opposed having one normal in a large city and said that it is better to have several institutions in different portions of the state, in small towns, where the students can be near home and will not have the expense of travelling nor the expenses that must be incurred in a large city. He denied that the normals are doing high school work and asserted that they are preparing teachers for work in the common schools.

President Kuykendall took the floor and opposed the discontinuance of any of the schools. "I would add one more before I would cut one off," he said. "We have $8,000,000 invested in the educational work in Oregon and 100,000 boys and girls are being educated in the common schools. Are we going to put these boys and girls under the instruction of teachers of 16 to 18 years old who are just out of the common schools themselves? We must have trained teachers just as we have trained physicians."

Senator Haines favored the Miller bill because he believed it poor business policy for the state to maintain four institutions of one kind.

Senator Coshow said that nearly all the states supported more than one normal school, that the demand for teachers exceeds the supply and that without the normal schools there could not be enough teachers to supply the schools, for a young man or woman who has determination enough to go through the university will not be content to accept the salary paid in the common schools. He said that the reason there are so few graduates from the normals is that many students leave school in the Spring to go out and teach, but they have had the benefit of the normal training.

Senator Hodson, one of the Ways and Means Committee presented figures tending to show that a large per cent of the students in the normals are residents of the locality, and that the schools are largely local institutions, and that Drain had two graduates last year, costing the state $3478 each; Ashland, 29, costing $383 each; Monmouth 51, costing $285 each; and Weston 14, costing $714 each.

Senator Whealdon called attention to the fact that these figures were applied only to graduates, whereas Hodson should have considered the large number of students in the normal schools who do not graduate.

In closing, Senator Miller denounced the normal school professors for coming to the Legislature to work in the interests of the appropriations. He asserted that it is unfair to expend but $1,000,000 a year for the 100,000 children in the common schools and appropriate nearly a quarter of a million for the 700 students in the normals, and that if less money were spent for the normals it would be possible to pay the teachers better salaries in the common schools. The vote was:

Ayes—Brownell, Coke, Croisan, Haines, Hobson, Hodson, Holman, Howe, Malarkey, Miller, Nottingham, Wright—12.

Noes—Avery, Booth, Bowerman, Carter, Coe, Coshow, Farrar, Laycock, Lougharry, McDonald, Pierce, Rand, Sichel, Smith, Tuttle, Whealdon, President Kuykendall—17.

Absent—Mays.

Senator Nottingham's bill to prohibit the use of side doors to saloons has been amended so as to except side doors opening directly into the bar-room. The bill as amended will prevent the use of side doors leading into boxes or rear rooms, where girls might be taken without danger of detection.

BILLS PLEASE THE FISH WARDEN

Enforcement of Law, He Says, Will Be Made Much Easier.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 8.—(Special)—Master Fish Warden Van Dusen is at the capital in the interest of fish legislation and says that there is a good promise that the laws will be much better arranged by the present Legislature than they have been by any other. Bills have been introduced in both houses covering many fishery matters and the Warden is helping the fishery committees to arrange them in a consistent code.

Mr. Van Dusen said today that when the Legislature has finished its work on the fishery code it will be possible for him and his deputies to do better work than ever before and to enforce the law in ways which are next to impossible under the existing laws. The new laws proposed for the Columbia, he says, will enable him to suppress illegal fishing on that river and the closing of such streams as the Clackamas and the Sandy and the Deschutes will obviate a great deal of wrangling and futile prosecution and will protect the hatcheries on those streams.

This morning a bill passed the House changing the closed and open salmon seasons on the Columbia and the Coast streams. The bill was introduced by Representative Mayger, of Columbia County, and in its application to the Columbia River will be a duplicate of that which will pass the Washington Legislature. It provides that the Spring closed season on the Columbia shall begin March 15, two weeks later than that at present, and close on April 15, and that the August open season shall close on August 25, ten days later than under the present law. A provision in the Senate bill of Tuttle allowing five days after August 25 for "cleaning up" has been eliminated.

Mayger's bill, which passed the House this morning, makes uniform open and closed seasons for Coast streams, so as to extend their Spring open season from March 1 to March 20 and to open their Fall season July 15, instead of August 1. All Fall open seasons are to end November 20. The bill provides also that the open season on the Upper Rogue River in Josephine County shall end August 1 instead of July 1.

Several important fishery bills have already passed both houses—one to appropriate $35,000 for salmon hatcheries; one to raise licenses for fishing gear, canneries and cold storage plants; one to repeal the law which protects black bass—one of the great enemies of young salmon.

One of Senator Tuttle's bills, not yet passed by the Senate, appropriates $800 for one gasoline patrolboat to aid the Fish Warden in enforcing the law; another provides that the Fish Warden may seize and confiscate any unlawful gear and that the Master Fish Warden shall make such disposition of such gear as he deems best, the proceeds from sales to go to the hatchery fund. The same bill prescribes a penalty for casting of sawdust into streams to the detriment of salmon, and regulates fixed gear as to its marking and location.

Another of Tuttle's bills, which has passed the Senate, provides that no salmon fishing shall be permitted within five miles of hatchery racks, nor within 600 feet of dams. Beyond 600 feet, fishing with hook and line is to be allowed and beyond one-half mile with nets. Interference in any way with salmon passing through fishways is to constitute a misdemeanor.

Still another of Tuttle's bills in the Senate closes the Clackamas, the Sandy and the Deschutes, and one for protecting young sturgeon is in the House, having passed the Senate.

A bill to prohibit the driving or scaring away of fish from protected waters, as near dams and racks, has passed both houses and been filed by the Governor.

Mr. Van Dusen says hatcheries will be established on the Mackenzie River, the Santiam and the Wallowa, and on the Coquille at Alsea, and at Tillamook.

SOME FACES SEEN IN THE LOBBY

Courtesies of House Extended ex-Governor Geer and McKinley Mitchell.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 8.—(Special.)—Among the celebrities in the lobby today were:

Ex-Governor T. T. Geer and McKinley Mitchell, who received the courtesies of the House.

Ex-Governor W. P. Lord, viewing familiar scenes.

B. D. Sigler, Multnomah's Assessor, who came up to see about Pierce's bill to cut down his salary from $3000 a year to $3 a day.

A. C. Spencer, W. E. Coman, W. D. Fenton and R. A. Leiter, who are looking after railroad interests.

E. W. Spencer and G. B. Thomas, who don't like to be "kicked" off the Port of Portland Commission.

W. E. Thomas, Governor Chamberlain's law partner; J. W. Bailey, Food and Dairy Commissioner and H. G. Van Dusen, Fish Warden; George H. Lamberson, secretary of the State Board of Horticulture.

Dr. James Withycombe, director of the Oregon Experiment Station, mentioned as available timber for Governor.

J. W. McCulloch, Prosecuting Attorney of the Ninth Judicial District and a boomer of the Malheur Irrigation district.

W. H. Wehrung, Democratic warhorse of Washington County.

A. L. Lohmire, of Portland, admirer of fast horses.

Phil Metschan, ex-State Treasurer.

Billy Swope, of Portland, who has come up to organize the "third house" tomorrow night.

Jack Grant, of Portland, who is looking after sailor boarding-house interests.

J. H. Atkin, of Huntington, said to be an aspirant for State Treasurer.

E. Quackenbush, of Portland, Anti-Saloon League teller.

F. M. Warren, of Portland, and F. A. Seufert, of The Dalles, bulwark of the Upper Columbia River salmon interests.

R. D. Hume, salmon king of Rogue River.

J. M. Keene, dentist of Medford, and right bower of Representative Vawter.

Smith's Bills Are Turned Down.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 8.—(Special.)—The House committee on railroads today decided to report adversely three bills by Smith of Josephine, one to require railroad companies to sell all their lands within ten years, another forbidding railroad companies to make mineral reservations in their deeds and the third creating a railroad commission.

The committee also recommended the passage of Senator Malarkey's ticket-scalping bill.

Regulation of Auto Speed.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 8.—(Special.)—The Senate committee on roads and highways has decided to report an automobile bill fixing a speed limit of eight miles an hour in cities, and this must be reduced to four miles at crossings. In the country machines must slow down to eight miles an hour within 100 yards of a team, and come to a stop if the horses show signs of fright.

(George W. Haight, of San Francisco, has been horsewhipped and driven away by two women whose mining claim he jumped at Goldfield, Nev.

NEW ASTORIA CHARTER

DEMOCRATS TO LOSE CONTROL OF THE POLICE.

Bill Passes at Night Session After Sharp Debate Lasting About an Hour.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 8.—(Special.)—For the first time this year the House at its session tonight lined up against a county delegation on a charter bill, and as a result Senator Tuttle's Republican charter for Astoria was passed by the House, despite the protests of Representatives Laws and Burns, Democrats. The Multnomah Republicans voted solidly for the bill and 28 other Republicans did the same.

The night session was called to consider local measures. Governor Chamberlain will almost undoubtedly veto the bill, and an attempt will then be made to pass it over the veto.

When the bill appeared Mayger of Columbia stated that the Democrats would protest against its passage because their absolute control of the city would be mitigated. Laws sharply retorted and soon called for a call of the House. He reviewed the political history of Astoria and said that he fully understood orders had been given to Republicans to pass the bill.

"I don't take orders from any one," cried Bailey of Multnomah, and urged the passage of the bill.

By creating a Police Commission the bill will take the police force out of the hands of the Democrats and place it in the hands of the Republicans. Burns of Clatsop went over the bill in detail, declaring its provisions unfair. Smith of Josephine pointed out "the close affinity between the machine in Astoria and the machine in Portland."

After an hour's discussion the vote stood 39 ayes to 16 noes, the following voting no: Barnes, Blakley, Burns of Clatsop, Burns of Coos, Caldwell, Carter, Cavender, Chamberlain, Cole, Edwards, Fawk, Flint, Kuney, Laws, Munkers, Smith of Josephine.

The Medford charter, the provision giving the City Council power to regulate liquor traffic and exempting the city from general laws of the state on the subject, has been filed by the Governor and another bill has been introduced by Senator Carter to take from the City Council authority to suspend the Sunday closing law. Representative Vawter withdrew the bill from the Governor last week because objection was raised to it in the House after it was passed, but afterwards fix up an arrangement with those who were clamoring against the bill and returned it to the Governor.

B. D. Sigler, Assessor of Multnomah County, started home on the train this evening, with a pleased expression on his face. He had learned that the scare over the joker in the Assessor's salary bill, which it was said would cut his salary to $3 a day was over, for members of the Multnomah delegation had assured Mr. Sigler that they would see he suffered no cut in his pay.

Scrutiny of the bill has shown that the special act fixing the salary of the Multnomah County Assessor is not specifically repealed by the new measure, as are those of other counties who desire to change the salary. It is simply a question of whether a later general act affects a former special act, and the lawyers of the delegation have told Mr. Sigler that it will not.

The present law requiring persons to care for their indigent relatives is made in the House bill of Kinney of Sherman, which passed the House this morning. Half-blood kin are required to support father, mother, brother or sister, except when the indigent one has become so through intemperance or dissipation, when the duty applies only to parent and child.

A County Court which supported anyone whose relatives were financially able to do so, may bring a suit in equity to recover the amount paid for support.

Senator Wright's bill to regulate dentistry passed the House this afternoon without opposition. The measure provides that the use by any person of the letters D. D. S. in advertisements and on signs shall be prima facie evidence that the person is practicing dentistry and that he be amenable to the law for examination and licensing of dentists. The bill provides that the Dental Board shall be appointed by the Governor.

Among the notables to whom the House extended courtesies today was ex-Governor T. T. Geer and five minutes afterward the House went to luncheon. The motion was made by Linthicum of Multnomah, with whom the ex-Governor sat during the five minutes.

Women and girls may not work more than 10 hours out of the 24 in any one day according to the bill of Representative Welch of Multnomah, which passed the House this morning. This applies to all mercantile and mechanical establishments, laundries, hotels and restaurants.

Welch made no argument for the bill presented in his name, but Smith of Josephine and McLeod of Union urged its passage.

To exempt the homesteads of families from judicial sales is the object of a bill of Representative Hudson's, passed this morning by the House. Smith of Josephine explained that the bill would exempt from any liability arising from tort or contract.

To reduce the exemption of judgment debtors in obligations incurred from purchase of domestic necessaries from $75 to $25 a month, a bill of Representative Hermann's, passed the House today. Hermann explained that under the present law many families escape payment of just debts incurred in credit purchases of food and merchandise.

SENATE WORKS HALF A DAY

Members Are Busy in Committees the Rest of the Time.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 8.—(Special.)—The Senate held only a half-day session today, adjourning at noon until tomorrow morning. The Senators spent the afternoon in committee meetings.

Besides the defeat of Senator Miller's bill to abolish all normal schools and establish one in their stead, the chief business was the passage of McMinnville and Medford charter bills.

Kay's flat-salary bill was made a special order for tomorrow at 10 A. M. and McLeod's bill for fireproof jails a special order for 10:30.

S. B. 120, by Brownell (by request)—To regulate the practice of osteopathy, was indefinitely postponed.

S. J. R. 5, by Haines—To investigate the charge that a corruption fund has been raised by the liquor interests, was indefinitely postponed.

S. J. R. 7, by Malarkey—That the Oregon members in Congress be requested to support the measure recommended by President Roosevelt, relating to freight rates, as embodied in the Hepburn bill, was adopted.

S. J. R. 8, by Pierce—That no bills be transmitted from one house to the other during the last five days of the session, was adopted.

H. C. R. 16, by Bingham—That a 40-cent rate on lumber to Missouri River points be established by transcontinental railroads, was adopted.

H. J. R. 12, by Kay—For a joint committee to redistrict the state into judicial districts, was indefinitely postponed.

H. J. M. 5—Asking Congress to cede to the state all water powers on public land, was indefinitely postponed.

PURE-FOOD BILL PASSES HOUSE

Amount of Solids in Condensed Milk Is Cut Down.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 8.—(Special.)—Capron's pure food bill passed the House this afternoon with just one dissenting voice, that of Munkers of Linn. At the last moment the amount of solids required in condensed milk was cut down from 24 to 22 per cent, but otherwise the bill went through as previously summarized.

The salary of the State Dairy and Food Commissioner is hereafter to be raised to $2500 a year, with $1200 for traveling expenses, and he is to be allowed one chemist deputy at $1200 a year.

The provisions covering adulteration of foods and drinks are very broad, and go much farther than those of the present law. Nearly every article of food from flour to jelly is considered, and drinks from cream to ready-made wines are covered.

Capron, in urging the passage of the bill, told of the quantity of adulterated foods annually consumed, and quoted Government statistics.

As in the existing law, special attention is to be paid to the inspection of dairies and creameries. The increase in salary does not take effect until after the election of June, 1906. The Commissioner is given the power to appoint additional deputies, but these are to be compensated by the Commissioner. There was no discussion over the passage of the bill.

PORTLAND TO VOTE ON BRIDGES

Whether Taxes Shall Come From General Fund or Special Levy.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 8.—(Special.)—The House tonight passed a bill to amend the Portland charter so that bridges costing more than $15,000 shall be paid for by the city at large out of a fund derived from a special 2-mill tax authorized as are other levies for the city. The bill is to be submitted to the electors of the city next June for approval or rejection.

A second question to be submitted is whether bridges already built or in course of construction on the district assessment plan shall be paid for the same way.

Bills Passed by the House.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 8.—(Special.)—The following bills passed the House today:

H. B. 204, by Dobbin—To prevent spread of noxious weeds; 36 ayes, 4 absent.

H. B. 163, by Hudson—To amend code relative to homestead exemptions; 44 ayes, 12 noes, 4 absent.

H. B. 197, by Kuney—To amend code on support of poor by relatives; 33 ayes, 22 noes, 5 absent.

H. B. 160, by Hermann—To amend code on earnings of judgment debtors so that earnings above $25 a month shall be liable for debts for necessaries; 51 ayes, 9 absent.

H. B. 187, by Welch—To regulate hours of female employes; 36 ayes, 4 absent.

H. B. 204, by Linthicum—Authorizing county to name "upset" price in sales of property bid in for taxes; ayes 52, noes 3, absent 5.

H. B. 104, by Mayger—Changing fishing seasons on Columbia.

H. B. 239, by Gray—To prohibit granting authority or privilege to conduct gambling; ayes 48, noes 8, absent 4.

H. B. 135, by Killingsworth—To provide for interchange and hauling of local freight cars in the state; 34 ayes, 18 noes.

H. B. 228, by Capron—To regulate sale of food and drinks; 53 ayes, 1 no, 6 absent.

S. B. 80, by Bowerman—To raise salary of State Land Agent from $1800 to $2400; ayes 46, noes 1.

S. B. 167, by Wright—To regulate dentistry; ayes 57, noes 1.

S. B. 89, by Rand—To create Malheur irrigation district; ayes 51, noes 3.

Recommended for Vice-Consul.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 8.—(Special.)—J. L. Wallin, of Portland, was today recommended by Governor Chamberlain for appointment to the Swedish Vice-Consulship to succeed the late Arthur Wilson.

Patents Issued at Land Office.

OREGON CITY, Or., Feb. 8.—(Special.)—Patents have been issued through the Oregon City Land Office in favor of the following-named applicants:

Rosana Baker, Charles E. Shaw, Warren J. Ferguson, Adelbert E. Martin, Albert Harrington, Ralph E. Williams, Walter C. Bell, William Ryan, Harriet B. Lacey, William Wardle, Pearl Cooper, Carrie C. Hubbard, Harry Debord, Ora Dell Ireland, Minnie Ireland, Joseph E. Hubbard, Lindley Brown, John M. McCaleb, George E. Brey, James O. Smith, Essie G. Robertson, Willard W. Ireland, Charles Bilyeu, Zenos G. Ames, Herbert C. Jordan, Mary Lemke, Charles O. Lee, Thomas Payne, Cornelius Sullivan, Joseph H. Roberts, Henry Stuhlman, Antwine Dupray, James Misener, John Holland, Olive K. McCracken, George E. Pusey, Alexander W. Courtney, Jasper D. Holfe, Michael Bilyeu, Moses Manston, William H. Vaughan, Perry Bilyeu, Carrie A. Bailey, Ernest C. Kirkpatrick, Samuel E. Irvine, Pearl L. Hedges, Henry Hildebrand, George L. McMurphy, Alvin Robinson, Vincent Jacob, Mary L. Ortschild, Andrew Petterson, Mary Rosenberg, Isak Hansen, June B. Noyes, John L. Campbell, William R. McIntosh, Daniel P. Rose, William H. Jenks, Frank G. Barton, Sarah L. Nelson, Estella A. Atterbury, Bernard H. Trumbull, Edward H. Kingsley, William H. Conyers, Julius Thibert, Louis J. Maynard.

A lieu land patent in favor of the California & Oregon Land Company by Frederick A. Krebs was also received.

Citizens Win Telephone War.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 8.—The telephone war in Fernie, B. C., has resulted in the defeat of the British Columbia Telephone Company, which tried to establish its system in that town against the wishes of the citizens. After numerous arrests of company employes for erecting poles in the streets and of Fernie officials for interfering with the company's business, the war has been settled by the withdrawal of the telephone company and the purchase of its plant by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, with the approval of the citizens.

Product of Needle Plant All Taken.

LA GRANDE, Or., Feb. 8.—(Special.)—At the annual meeting of the Oregon Pine Needle Fiber Company the following directors were elected: R. M. Ramsey, La Grande; A. E. Davis, Portland; J. T. Woodell, Summerville; Turner and Mrs. Oliver, La Grande.

The company has erected a factory near Summerville. Besides the manufacture of fiber from pine needles an oil is distilled, valuable for medicinal purposes. A mattress company of Portland has contracted for the entire output of fiber for the manufacture of mattresses.

Alleged Forger Goes Free.

LA GRANDE, Or., Feb. 8.—(Special.)—In the Union County Circuit Court in session at La Grande, William Ramsey, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, having passed several drafts on a brother in Illinois, has been set free, having been incarcerated in jail several weeks awaiting trial. District Attorney Leroy Lomax says that for the protection of the general public he will appeal this case to the Supreme Court, and if the decision is sustained, he will try to have the Legislature amend the present law and make such transactions a crime.

United States District Judge Lochren, of St. Paul, has decided that frosted wheat imported from Canada must pay the regular tariff rate

RAILROAD BILL REVIVED

KILLINGSWORTH STANDS SPONSOR FOR MEASURE.

House Passes After Explanation of Two Principal Objections Have Been Given.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 8.—(Special.)—The so-called Railroad Commission bill of Representative Killingsworth, of Multnomah, was resurrected from the table graveyard this afternoon, and after arguments by its sponsor and "Bob" Smith passed the House by a vote of 34 to 18.

The bill, as passed, is not the original measure introduced by Killingsworth by request, for the Multnomah Representative now stands directly responsible for it. Its provisions are that whenever the managers of any branch or side-line railway cannot agree with a trunk line as to freight rates to Portland, three Judges of the Circuit Court in Portland shall be called upon to settle the rates.

Killingsworth managed to get the bill off the shelf as soon as the afternoon session began.

"To explain away the two objections to this bill I will say that I introduced the original bill at the request of Colonel John McCraken, who is interested in the proposed Tillamook Railway. I told him that I was opposed to sectional legislation and that what was good for one part of the state was good for another. This state has been sidetracked for years because it was useless to establish any lines except those built by the big companies themselves.

"The gentlemen on the local boards of the large roads are powerless for the powers that be control every movement."

This was a little boquet for Speaker Mills, a director of the O. R. & N. Co. Killingsworth read an editorial in The Oregonian indorsing his measure, and concluded by saying:

"It is in your power to bury this bill, but remember, when you do so you bury the vested rights and wishes of the people of the State of Oregon.

"I deeply regret that in this blessed land of liberty you can too often find precedent for doing so—where monopolistic control has nailed to the cross the rights and liberties of a free people."

Colwell, who voted "no" a minute later, stretched out a congratulatory hand.

"It may be that the assistance of this measure will never be called in, but it should be on the statute books, just the same," cried Smith of Josephine. "There is no way now to compel such roads to make reasonable rates, and this is a step in the right direction."

The roll call resulted as follows:

Ayes—Barnes, Blakley, Bramhall, Burgess, Burns of Clatsop, Burns of Coos and Curry, Caldwell, Calvert, Carter, Cavender, Chamberlain, Cole, Cornett, Dobbin, Donnelly, Fawk, Flint, Gray, Griffin, Huntley, Kay, Killingsworth, Kuney, Laws, McLeod, Munkers, Newell, Riehle, Settlemeier, Shook, Sonnemann, Smith of Baker, Smith of Josephine, Steiner, Vawter, West.

Noes—Bailey, Bingham, Capron, Colwell, Cooper, Crang, Graham, Henderson, Hermann, Holcomb, Hudson, Jaggar, Jayne, Linthicum, Mears, Miles, Welch, Mr. Speaker.

Absent—Edwards, Jackson, Mayger, Muir, Sitz, Von der Hellen.

OPTION BILL NEEDS REPAIRS

Senate Will Not Pass Measure in Its Present Form.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 8.—(Special.)—The Jayne local option bill cannot pass the Senate in the shape that it passed the House. Amendments will be made in the upper chamber so as to enable it to go through. If sufficient concessions are made the bill can pass, therefore, the question at this time is how far should concessions be made.

Advocates of the measure are willing that it be changed so as to remove the dilemna now presented in precincts lying partly inside and partly outside municipal corporations, which, by the terms of the bill, are excluded from holding prohibition elections, and to permit option by towns.

A demand will be made for reducing the number of signatures required on a petition for prohibition election below 30 per cent of the registered electors of a precinct; also to take away the exemption granted to breweries and wholesale liquor houses. A further demand will be made for allowing rural districts to be included with small towns for prohibition elections and it is altogether likely that some members will seek to retain option by counties.

The bill was read the first time in the Senate today. It is conceded on all sides that the bill will have to be amended in the Senate and that the extent of the changes will determine the question of passage.

Passed at Night Session.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 8.—(Special.)—The House tonight passed the following local measures, one rollcall sufficing for all charter bills, on the motion of Kay:

Senate charter bills—Corvallis, Dufur, Medford, Marshfield, North Powder, Ontario, Lebanon, Condon, Astoria.

House charter bills—Amity, Albany, Independence, La Grande, La Fayette, Toledo, Junction City, Brownsville, Halsey, Coquille.

S. B. 228, by Haines—To amend act regarding a quorum of directors of Tualatin Academy.

S. B. 209, by McDonald—To vacate a public square and certain streets in La Grande