

JAYNE LOCAL OPTION BILL CONSIDERED A MACHINE MEASURE

RIDDLE AT CAPITAL

Strange Affinity Between Four Leading Bills.

CASCADE IS STORM CENTER

"Independent" Members Have a Busy Time in Jolting the "Machine" and Getting Away Before Receiving Punishment.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 14.—(Special.)—Between the bills for Cascade County, Tillamook, Astoria charter, amendment of the local option law and the new Port of Portland Commission, exists a strange magnetic influence, and the death of the commission bill seems only to have intensified the political riddle.

The Cascade bill is in danger of gaining enough Democratic votes to pass it in the Senate, if Senator Wheelton, of Wagon, cannot deliver enough votes to the Democrats to sustain the veto on Tuttle's Republican charter bill for Astoria.

The local option bill is in danger of defeat from members who regard it as a "machine" measure, and who are lined up against Cascade.

The Portland bill was defeated today in the House through the influence of the Port of which are fighting the political organization of Multnomah County.

Such is the political picture in the Senate, but these are only the most important ingredients. All the power of the anti-Multnomah "organization" is centered against the Cascade bill, and all details of the session feel its attracting or repelling force.

Several votes are lacking of enough to pass the Cascade bill, and many sorts of influences have been tugging at the position, some of them proceeding from Normal schools, others from the defunct Hot Lake bill, and now from the Senate bill, which are now in the House, and which are increased by the larger power of the Mills-Kurkendall organization in the lower body.

Wheelton was laboring the livelong day to hold his and the Cascade ranks tact against his foe, and succeeded very well, but fears that his Democratic allies may desert if he cannot find them enough votes to kill Tuttle's Astoria charter bill. Ten votes are needed to sustain the veto, five of them Republicans.

Wheelton was in a position to deliver himself, Nottingham, Bowerman and McDonald, but was hard pressed for another vote, because his other allies, not expecting such a contingency on the Astoria charter, had not been ready to follow him, and he could not easily secure release. Therefore Wheelton wished to throw the charter into the House for the Kay-Newell-Mills people to knock out, but they, having sustained the Port of Portland vote just a short time before, had had enough for one day.

Strangely enough, the Jayne bill is attacked in some quarters for being a "machine" measure of Multnomah County, but the fact is that while the measure is supported by all the Multnomah Senators they are making no organized effort in its behalf.

In all the contests in either branch of the Legislature the main line of cleavage follows the border between the Kay-Newell-Mills and the Kay-Newell-Mills elements. The opposition in the Senate is stronger than in the House, and appears to have gained ground considerably since the meeting of the committee on the lower chamber to have weakened. Today's achievement, however, gives it much encouragement.

JAYNE BILL IS NOT AMENDED

Senate Committee Will Not Attempt to Please Either Side.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 14.—(Special.)—The Jayne local option bill will be reported to the Senate without recommendation, and probably with only such amendments as are satisfactory to the House interests. The committee on education will thus report in order to put the issue fairly before the Senate. The committee will not undertake to settle the differences between the friends and opponents of the Jayne bill, but to effect a compromise by making amendments.

The bill as it passed the House will be amended so as to eliminate the provision which says that election shall be held in precincts partly within and partly without the boundaries of an incorporated city. The Jayne bill as submitted may be considered in the whole and further amended. The bill will probably be reported tomorrow afternoon and will not likely come up for final action until Thursday.

The committee on education was in session most of the day listening to arguments of liquor interests and the Anti-Saloon League. A Crofton, manager of the Portland Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, made several startling declarations, among them the following: "The present local-option law now upon our statute books will exterminate the liquor business more speedily than any other law that has been adopted in this country. It will put saloons out of business. It is like a steel rod with barbs on it, while you can stick it into a man you can't pull it out."

The anti-saloon uproariously, and exclaimed: "That is just what the law was drawn for."

Crofton stated that the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association spent \$10,000 in the campaign last fall, when the prohibition question was presented in 32 counties in Oregon. S. J. McAllister, attorney for the Anti-Saloon League, said the total expenditure of the league was \$2000.

After the meeting, Crofton explained that he intended to say the election cost the liquor business \$100,000, because 125 saloons were put out of business and wholesale liquor dealers lost on each about \$1000. The Anti-Saloon Leaguers, however, are not willing to accept the explanation.

Crofton asserted that the anti-saloonists are afraid to have the local option bill submitted to the people, and McAllister replied: "We are not afraid to go before the people. We don't like to go up against that \$100,000."

Other opponents of the bill were Rev. W. H. Seleck and W. S. U'Ren. Beyond the anti-saloonists are pretexts, partly within and partly without incorporated towns the opposing forces could agree on no feature of the bill. Anti-Saloon League representatives say that, if the law must be amended, they have only four changes to suggest:

First—That the prohibition question be placed on the ballot, so that the voters can vote separately for county and for precinct prohibition.

Second—To require signatures of 50 per cent of the voters to a petition.

Third—To exempt breweries, wineries and distilleries from the provisions of the law.

The anti-saloonists argue that the Jayne bill practically abrogates the local option law adopted by the people, will make enforcement impossible where prohibition carries, will make it difficult to secure evi-

HARRY MURPHY PICTURES TWO REPRESENTATIVES, WITH AN INCIDENTAL GLIMPSE OF SPEAKER MILLS



SPEAKER MILLS'S SMILE (WITH PROFUSE APOLOGIES) TO THE SPEAKER.

VETO IS ALL READY

Governor Does Not Approve of Appropriation Bill.

WOULD UNITE THE NORMALS

Ways and Means Committee Paid No Attention to Request to Put Educational Institutions' Money Needs in Separate Bills.

TAKE MITCHELL AT HIS WORD

Legislators Believe It Is Useless to Ask Him to Resign.

JAYNE BILL IS NOT AMENDED

Senate Committee Will Not Attempt to Please Either Side.

Bill to Raise Bailey's Pay.

Effort at Irrigation Legislation.

New Bills in the House.

CASE FOR COURTS

Port of Portland Veto Sustained in House.

BAILEY PRESENTS AFFIDAVITS

Investigation of Charges of "Grafting" Against Commissioner G. B. Thomas Is to Be Made by the District Attorney.

Spencer Says He Wants to Remain.

Entries for "Expenses."

Corporation Managers in Lobby.

Normal Workers Fighting the Gut.

Woman Suffrage Bill Defeated.

Resolutions for Duty on Lumber.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 14.—(Special.)—

Just as sure as the Governor is a foot high, he will veto that \$1,000,000 appropriation bill.

Such was the word which floated out of the lair of His Excellency this afternoon, and when it entered the ears of certain Republican leaders they exclaimed, in chorus with Chairman Vawter, of the House ways and means committee: "Well, let him do it. He's got one end of this thing and we've got the other," meaning that the appropriations would be passed over his veto.

His Excellency wishes to get at the Normal School appropriations, but will be unable to do so because they are hitched up with those for the Asylum, the Penitentiary, the Reform School, the Deaf Mute School, the Blind School, the State University and the Agricultural College. The Governor demands that the state institutions at Salem be provided for in one bill containing an emergency clause, and the Normal schools, the State University and the Agricultural College in other bills without emergency clauses.

His Excellency is said to have notified the ways and means committee that the appropriations must be made in that way, but Vawter, chairman of the House committee, declared today: "Never heard of that before." And Farrar, chairman of the Senate committee, exclaimed:

"The Governor will never win any tricks by putting in that veto. Republican institutions under their wings have been chucking over their cleverness in having appropriations for their institutions hitched up with those for the indispensable institutions at Salem, but the Governor's threat startled alarm. The Governor believes that the people of the state wish the Normal Schools consolidated, and his advisers are telling him he can afford to defy the Republican mighties on that issue."

But the mighties declare that His Excellency will have to answer to the people for holding up the appropriations for institutions like the Asylum and the Penitentiary.

"The institutions would all have to be maintained," said Chairman Farrar today, "and if Governor Chamberlain should shut off the money voted by the Legislature for their support the state would have to issue warrants and thus load itself up with an interest-bearing debt. That appropriation bill provides money for legally recognized institutions of the state government. So long as those institutions belong to the state they must be maintained, and the power to cut them off lies not with the Governor, nor with a majority of the Legislature, but with a majority."

Though I opposed maintaining the Drain Normal School and voted in the Senate to abolish it, still I do not see that we could withhold provision for it in the appropriation bill until the Legislature had passed a bill to discontinue it. We cut out all appropriations for buildings at the normals, because we foresaw that the one board of regents which is to take charge of all the schools may recommend discontinuance of one or more institutions two years hence."

The appropriation bill passed the House yesterday and will pass the Senate tomorrow. Governor Chamberlain is eager to get his hands on it immediately, and will veto it the next minute after it enters his realm.

"So the Governor wishes us to hurry, does he?" remarked Farrar today. "Well, if he will hurry he shall find that we are not slow."

Chairman Vawter was surprised when informed that the Governor was getting ready to deliver a solar plexus.

"He's playing politics," said Vawter. "Those bills have been drawn up by the last day of the session. But the Governor himself sanctioned that method two years ago."

One omnibus bill, however, was vetoed two years ago because it made a concoction of \$1,000 for an executive mansion with various other items.

The present bill is understood to have been drawn up by Secretary of State Dunbar, on request of the committee on ways and means, which were informed by the Governor through Dunbar that the several institutions must be provided for in separate bills.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 14.—(Special.)—

Lacking two votes of a two-thirds majority in the House, the Port of Portland Commission bill failed to pass over the Governor's veto this morning.

To show that G. B. Thomas, whom the bill ousts from the commission, accepted a \$500 graft from Robert Wakefield and J. R. Bridges, contractors for the Port of Portland, Bailey produced affidavits from Bridges; also from Malcolm Macaulay, who accepted the accounts of Wakefield and Bridges and who found two entries each of \$20, one for "expense," charged against Wakefield, the other against Bridges.

Manning to Be Given the Evidence. Bailey made a good case, but the opposition insisted that the evidence was proper for the prosecuting attorney and the grand jury and the courts to grind on, and not for the Legislature, and that if Thomas were really guilty, he could be ousted for malfeasance and his successor could be chosen by the remaining members of the commission. The evidence will be placed in the hands of District Attorney Manning, who has asked Bailey for it, and who promises to make an investigation.

For passage of the bill over the veto, 28 members voted aye, the number required being 49, and 21 voted no. The Multnomah delegation of 13 voted solidly for passage and the negative voices came from the ten Democrats and from 12 of the anti-organization" Republicans. Hermann of Coos and Jackson of Jackson, who have been steadfast allies of the "organization," left the camp for some reason or other and voted no. The negative votes were:

Democrats—Shelley, Burns of Clatsop, Call, well, Cavender, Chamberlain, Fawk, Munaker, Laws, Republican—Barnes, Burgess, Cornett, DeBlain, Donnelly, Flint, Hermann, Jackson, Kay, Kuney, Newell, Settlemer, West.

Two Democrats deserted the Governor and voted aye—Smith of Josephine and Burns of Coos. One member was absent—McCleod of Union.

Newell and Kay Head Opposition.

Those who led the opposition were Newell of Washington and Kay of Marion, who contended that the Multnomah delegation should not bring political disputes to the capital, as it has done in the last four Legislatures, and that the commission, instead of being the prey of succeeding factions in the delegation from that county, should be elected by the people, or at least that the delegation should hold its hand off.

Bailey responded that the delegation was advocating removal only of Thomas, and that it was doing so for good cause, and that the evidence which he had produced against Thomas, as for E. W. Spencer, who was left off the proposed new commission in the bill, Bailey said he was not removed by the bill for the reason that the bill simply appointed his successor.

Bailey quoted the law to show that after Spencer had been dropped from the Commission some time ago, for failure to attend the meetings of the Commission, a vacancy resulted, which the other members filled by electing Spencer, who, according to the law, was entitled to hold the place only until the Legislature should choose his successor.

Leaders of the Multnomah delegation were incensed at the Republican House

MEMBERS WHO HAD SUSTAINED THE VETO, AND AT ONCE WORKED FOR RECONSIDERATION, BUT NONE OF THE OPPOSITION COULD BE INDUCED TO MAKE THE MOTION.

Bailey said tonight that probably no motion to reconsider would be made, and that he thought the matter would be allowed to rest.

One of the opposition against whom the Multnomah leaders vented their feelings was Hermann of Coos. Several stood him up this afternoon, but Hermann jumped the traces and declared emphatically that he would not be "thumped into line."

Newell is another object of wrath, and as he introduced the bill for transportation of insane patients to the asylum, by trained attendants, apprehension is felt for his bill in the Senate, especially since a Multnomah leader declared today that an assault would be made on any bill having Newell's name on it.

The disappointed Multnomah element is cooling off, but is voting vengeance and will undoubtedly take it when occasion offers.

The opposition was the same as that which fought Mills for Speaker and is all grateful over having given its foes a sharp whack.

Spencer Says He Wants to Remain. Spencer was here today telling members of the Legislature that the bill puts him off the Commission against his wish, and that the story of his desiring to be removed, unless certain members of the Commission were put off in return.

The affidavit of Bridges cites that March 8, 1904, in Wakefield's office, Thomas asked for \$250 and that on Bridges' refusal to give the money, A. C. U. Berry, Wakefield's bookkeeper, went out and returned with what appeared to be a handful of \$20 pieces, which he gave to Thomas. The affidavit cites that at a later date Thomas again asked for \$250, saying he was going back and that he needed the money, but that Bridges refused to give it. The affidavit also states that Thomas had paid the money, but that Bridges had refused to give it, and that he subsequently heard that Wakefield had paid the money. Bridges says in the affidavit that he protested to Wakefield and that the latter said the money was not needed, and that he would have the bills for extras passed on favorably by the Commission.

Macaulay cites in his affidavit that when he found the two entries for \$500 "expenses" in the books of Wakefield & Bridges, Berry said the money had been paid to Thomas, and that Berry afterward corroborated this statement, but added that Thomas had refused to repay the money and that Wakefield had refused to give it.

Bailey read a letter from Fred Hese, secretary of the Columbia Engineering Works, which had a contract from the Commission, saying that Thomas had asked for \$500 last Spring wherewith to go to Chicago, but that Superintendent John Wood had refused.

Corporation Managers in Lobby. SALEM, Or., Feb. 14.—(Special.)—J. H. Thatcher, Portland manager of the Pacific States Telephone Company, with C. H. Carter, his attorney, is here to fight the Sonnemann bill, which has passed the House, providing for a tax of 1 per cent upon the gross earnings of telephone companies.

George F. Flanders, Portland manager of the Standard Oil Company, will appear before the Senate manufacturers' committee tomorrow to protest against the passage of the Sonnemann bill requiring illuminating oils to pass the 150-degree fire test. Mr. Flanders says that grade of oil would mean higher prices, less light, and a higher test than required in the oil states of Pennsylvania and California.

Normal Workers Fighting the Gut. SALEM, Or., Feb. 14.—(Special.)—Normal schools will have an inning in the Senate tomorrow when their champions will endeavor to restore the sums lopped off in the House yesterday by their institutions. The total was \$15,000, being \$2000 from each of the schools at Mouth, Ashland and Drain. Should the amounts recommended by the committees on ways and means be restored, Mouth would get \$38,000, Ashland \$31,000 and Drain \$21,000.

Woman Suffrage Bill Defeated. HELENA, Mont., Feb. 14.—The woman suffrage bill was defeated in the House of Representatives today by a vote of 24 to 29. The Senate defeated a bill designed to increase the number of Justices of the Supreme Court from three to five.

DEAF MUTE SCHOOL

Bill Appropriating \$70,000 Is Carried in the House.

SITE CHOSEN NEARER SALEM

Ways and Means Committee Introduces Four Other Measures During the Afternoon, Carrying a Total of \$113,542.13.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 14.—(Special.)—An appropriation of \$70,000 for new buildings for the State School for Deaf Mutes is carried in a bill introduced by the ways and means committee of the House. Fifty-two acres of school land near the cemetery, at the outskirts of Salem, are to be purchased for the institution, four miles from town, on the road to the Reform School.

The ways and means committee this afternoon introduced four other appropriation bills, carrying a total appropriation of \$113,542.13. They were rushed through first and second readings, and will probably be passed tomorrow.

At the Mute School, Superintendent Clark told the committee—Representatives Capron, Carter and Graham and Senators Wheelton and Avery—that his pupils were taught by observation, for that it was necessary they should be taken into town frequently. With 15 minutes, each pupil can only be taken to Salem once every six weeks. The committee members say they found the building in an unsanitary and dilapidated condition, and \$22,000 will be expended for repairs.

If the mutes are moved to new quarters and the buildings renovated, the property will be turned over to the proposed school for the feeble-minded. The bill creating this new home has not yet been passed, as it carries \$27,500 for the maintenance of the Mute School is already included in the general appropriation bill which has passed the House.

One bill has a total appropriation of \$25,500, divided as follows: Boys' and Girls' Aid Society of Coos, \$6000; Florence Christian Refuge Home for Women, at Portland, \$2000; Patton Home for Old Ladies, \$2000; Baby Home, at Portland, \$6000; Oregon Historical Society, \$7500.

Another bill is for the payment of claims of various kinds. Those to be paid are: Alex. Orme, \$112; H. G. McCarthy, \$60; H. S. Moore, \$29.45; H. B. Colburn, \$20; W. A. Story, \$20; Thomas O'Day and L. H. Tarpley, \$200.10; Thomas O'Day, \$15; Farron Delta, \$40.75; Hodge Ross, \$24; C. S. Moore, \$120; Thomas Brown, \$180; A. C. Jennings, \$48; P. A. Turner, \$78; Ladd & Bush, \$6000; M. C. Starr, \$180; F. W. Dillard, \$200; Jacob Lenzner, \$20; C. E. Beyer, \$12.50; Robert Schwegelberg, \$8.45; all of which are of Governor Chamberlain, \$600; W. R. Matthews, \$1000.

John Mullen, the attorney who won a number of claims for the state some 20 years ago, and whose claim for pay has been heard by nearly every Legislature since, is given \$306.19 by another bill. This is to compensate him for all claims against the state.

Claims to the total amount of \$1065.23, incurred in the pursuit of Convicts Tracy and Merrill, are paid by yet another blanket appropriation bill. "Those to be paid are most members of posess, and those who supplied the pursuers. The names and amounts are:

R. B. Colburn, \$12.50; J. L. Skipton, \$30; Homer Mills, \$3; Clyde Colburn, \$3; A. S. Taylor, \$5; W. H. Lockett, \$4; S. P. Berry, \$2; C. W. Corby, \$4; C. R. Steel, \$5; B. L. Bentley, \$15; C. E. Hammond, \$9; Martin Vawter, \$12; Skipton & Page, \$15; S. Rider, \$9; J. H. Knapp, \$2; J. C. Barnes, \$22.75; W. H. Frank, \$1; C. Powell, \$5; J. B. Catron, \$21.81; J. L. Skipton, \$130; E. Dugger, \$47.50; Walter Lynn, \$21.

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