30 INVISIBLE; 8 IDLE; 7 AT WORK

Albee Tells Senate What He Found When He Looked up Its 45 Clerks.

HOT DISCUSSION RESULTS

Kay, Accused of Employing Two Extra Clerks, Declares Somebody Else Hired Them on His Committee; He Discharged Them.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Jan. 21.—(Special.)—That an army of 45 clerks and stenographers have been employed by the Senate, and that five of these were quietly dropped from the payroll last evening after he had secured a statement of the number from the Secretary of State, were assertions made by Albee on the floor of the Senate today. He also declared that there was no reason for the employment of so many.

"I would not waste money that way in my private business," he exclaimed, "and I challenge any Senator on this floor to say that he would do so."

Albee further asserted that yesterday he took occasion to find out what these 45 clerks were doing. He found eight doing nothing, seven at work, and all the remainder missing. The House employs 38 clerks.

Albee's disclosure of the surreptitious appointment of clerks created a sensation, and during his discussion of the subject an unusual silence prevailed. He said that he was not opposed to the appointment of as many clerks as were needed, but he could not consent to the employment of clerks so far in excess of the number needed.

Puts It Up to Kay.

This discussion arose over a resolution by Parrish authorizing the committee on county and state officers to employ an expert stenographer. The favorable report upon the resolution had not been signed by Kay, chairman of the resolutions committee, and this fact called for an explanation by Bailey, a member of the committee, who did sign the report. Bailey said that Kay had refused to sign the report, because he opposed employment of the stenographer, but that Kay was inconsistent, for the reason that he, Kay, had already employed two extra clerks upon his own committee, enrolled bills.

"That is not true," declared Kay, when he could get the floor. "The only clerks I have employed on that committee are the two provided for by statute. Yesterday I discovered that two more had been sworn in on that committee without my authority, and I discharged them immediately."

F. J. Miller, of Linn and Lane, took up the fight against employment of a stenographer for the committee on county and state offices, saying that he is a member of that committee, that he has a clerk who has plenty of time to do the work of the committee, and that there is no need to employ a stenographer. He would not thus waste $5 a day in his private business, and objected to such a policy in the state's business.

Abraham favored the resolution, saying that Parrish was the best judge whether an additional stenographer was needed.

Hart Defends Clerks.

Hart also favored the resolution, asserting that he believes in economy, but does not believe in a penny wise and pound foolish policy. "I believe that every clerk and stenographer employed by the Senate is earning her salary," said he, "and if I did not think so, so far as I am concerned, they would be discharged." He admitted that clerks must be idle part of the time if they are to be ready whenever wanted.

Selling protested against the employment of an army of clerks and stenographers, declaring that it is shameful and disgraceful, and that not more than two of the stenographers did more than two hours' work a day.

In supporting the resolution, Bingham joined in the denunciation of a penny wise and pound foolish policy, and said that the time the Senate has wasted discussing the subject was worth more than the amount that will be paid to the clerks. He estimated that the time spent in discussing other unimportant questions would be worth $10,000, and suggested that if the Senator from Marion is anxious to save money for the people he could do it by cutting down the appropriations for the State Fair and the Capitol grounds.

The resolution was adopted, and the additional stenographer will be employed.

The vote was: Ayes—Abraham, Bailey, Barrett, Bingham, Coffey, Hart, Hedges, Merryman, Norton, Nottingham, Oliver, Parrish, Schofield, Smith of Marion, Wood, President Bowerman. Noes—Albee, Chase, Johnson, Kay, Kellaher, Miller of Linn, Miller of Linn and Lane, Mulit, Selling, Sinnott. Absent—Beach, Caldwell, Cole, Smith of Umatilla.

SPENDING PACE IS FAST

(Continued from First Page.)

state expenditure will be spread over a long term of years on account of the contingent provision of the law requiring three-eighths of the road cost to be borne by the county and one-fourth by benefited property. This will put upon the state three-eighths of the cost.

Schools to Draw Heavily.

Other big items will be those for normal schools and the Agricultural College. Normals have already come forth and called for $228,000 and will want more. The Agricultural College wants $320,000 for the biennial period.

Heavy demands have been made for creating the office of State Auditor, for which Representative Davis, of Multnomah, has introduced a bill carrying $20,000 a year. A bill by Representative Farrell, of the same county, appropriates $10,000 a year for a State Board of Control. One by Representative Bean appropriates $18,000 a year for a Tax Commission. Another not yet introduced will appropriate probably $25,000 a year for a Water Commission. The extra $1000 a year, proposed for Circuit Judges, will cost the state $17,000 a year. The call of Multnomah's District Attorney for more deputies at higher salaries an estimated $6000 a year. The proposal for three additional dairy inspectors will add $6000 a year to the salary roll. These several items total $112,000 a year, or $224,000 for the biennial period.

NO CONTEST IS PROBABLE

Senate May Inquire Into Chamberlain's Election, but Not Likely.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—(Special.)—It is possible that the Senate will inquire into the election of George E. Chamberlain, the newly elected Senator from Oregon, when he attempts to take his seat March 4. If an inquiry is held, it will be for the purpose of determining whether Mr. Chamberlain was constitutionally elected. As is generally known, he was elected as a Democrat by a Republican Legislature. Under the new primary law in the state, a majority of the members of the Legislature were pledged to support him and they kept their pledges.

Some of the older Senators seem to think that perhaps the constitutional method of electing a Senator was evaded. It is understood an inquiry would be directed toward showing that members of the Legislature were coerced into supporting Mr. Chamberlain. The so-called insurgent Republican Senators are saying privately that they would resist any effort on the part of the old guard to prevent Mr. Chamberlain from taking his seat. Most of the "insurgents" are from states in which there is a strong sentiment in favor of the people making their Senators by direct expression.

It is the opinion of Senator Hale, one of the recognized Senate leaders, however, that no successful contest can be brought against Mr. Chamberlain, provided his credentials are in proper form. Mr. Hale says the Senate cannot go behind the action of the Legislature and inquire into the reasons why various members voted as they did, provided there is no indication of bribery. It is his opinion that the Senate committee on privileges and elections would throw out a contest against Mr. Chamberlain if brought on the ground now under consideration. Because of Mr. Hale's prominence and influence, his opinion is important.

HOUSE OPPOSES MAHONE

REFUSES TO PUT ROCKS IN MATRIMONY'S PATH.

Bill Designed to Force Ministers to Make Prompt Returns on Marriages Is Put on Shelf.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Jan. 21.—(Special.)—Members of the House went on record today as opposing further restrictions in the matrimonial game when they sustained the unfavorable report of the judiciary committee against Mahone's bill, H. B. 17, requiring all persons authorized to solemnize marriages to file their credentials with the County Clerk. The report of the committee was adopted and the further consideration of the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Representative Bonebrake, the only minister in the Legislature, voted to sustain the report of the committee, explaining that he opposed the measure for the reason that it imposed an unnecessary inconvenience on the ministry.

"This committee apparently is seeking to throw the hooks into me," remarked Mahone, following the reading of the judiciary report. "They may do so if they want to, but I shall reserve the privilege of discussing the merits of this and other of my bills on the floor of the House and then the responsibility can be placed where it belongs."

Mr. Mahone claimed that the bill had especial merit and was heartily indorsed by County Clerk Fields, who had drafted it. Mahone read a letter from Mr. Fields, in which he reported that of 7000 marriage licenses issued prior to the time when he took office in Multnomah County, there were over 400 instances in which the required returns had not been made. In the 7000 licenses issued during Field's incumbency, the number of missing returns, through the efforts of Mr. Fields, had been reduced to about 80, but it was urged that some statutory provision should be enacted by which a record could be kept of all persons legally empowered to perform marriage ceremonies. Under the present system, explained Mr. Fields, where these services are pronounced almost indiscriminately and the system of recording the returns is lax, endless confusion results.

"Since Mayor Lane inaugurated his moral wave in Portland some time ago and appointed his so-called moral squad," said Mahone in asking that the report of the committee be rejected and the bill considered on its merits by the members of the House, "it stands a man well in hand to know that he has not only a marriage certificate but that the ceremony so certified to was performed by somebody authorized so to do."

Dimick, chairman of the judiciary committee, in replying, said that the objections of the members of the committee to the bill were based principally on the ground that its provisions were indefinite and uncertain and for the further reason that its enforcement would operate a hardship on the ministers of the state and others entitled to perform such services. This alleged hardship, he said, consisted of requiring officiating clergymen to file the required credentials in every county in the state in which he might be called to marry a couple. He contended that the statute books of the state already were overloaded with meaningless statutes and that it was up to the legislators to see that the records were not further encumbered.

TEAMSTERS MAY STRIKE

Thirty-two Thousand Object to Gotham Traffic Rules.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Thirty-two thousand five hundred members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in this city are making arrangements for a general strike as a protest against police traffic regulations, according to the Herald this morning. A member of the union is quoted as follows:

"The police use the traffic regulations as an instrument of tyrrany, and not a day passes but that scores of drivers and chauffeurs are arrested without any good reason. Every time a teamster is arrested his horses have to stand in the street for hours.

"The traffic man who makes the arrest gets off the street for a few hours in this cold weather, and he enjoys the relief. The horses suffer, and teamsters, who don't get too much pay, at times have to pay fines."

The strike plan is selected on the theory that it will be an effective method of arousing employers to action and result in procuring the necessary action and reforms in the police department. The union men believe that employers would take immediate action if a general strike were called, and, as the teamsters claim to have sufficient money to carry them over until matters are adjusted, a strike is imminent.

Hughes Selects Veteran.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Governor Hughes today sent to the Senate the nomination of Frederick Wallis, of New York, to be Superintendent of Insurance. Mr. Wallis was born in Kentucky in 1860, and has been identified with the insurance business for the last 14 years.

An improved aiming device for heavy guns makes it possible to keep the weapon trained on a moving target continuously, without regard to the rolling of the vessel.

TWO YEARS' DELAY

House Passes Jones Bill for Canal Purchase in 1911.

CAMPBELL SEES NO HOPE

House Also Passes Bill Increasing Prison Term for Highway Robbery to Life When Felon Is Armed.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Jan. 21.—(Special.)—With six dissenting votes, Representative Jones' (Lincoln) bill, extending until March, 1911, the time in which the state's appropriation of $300,000 for purchase of the Oregon City locks, shall be available, was passed by the House late this afternoon. Those voting against the extension in time were: Brandon, Campbell, Greer, Hines, Meek and Purdin.

When the bill came up for third reading Campbell of Clackamas made an attempt to have it made a special order for next Tuesday afternoon. To this Jones demurred, demanding an immediate consideration of his measure, which, he contended, was thoroughly understood by every member of the House and had been indorsed by practically every commercial organization in the state.

Failing in his motion to make the bill a special order, Campbell, in explaining his vote against the measure, said the members of the 1909 Legislature would be dead and in their graves long before Congress ever would appropriate the additional amount of money that would be required for the state to acquire the locks at Oregon City. He insisted that the proper way to obtain the relief that was demanded by farmers of the Willamette Valley was either to appropriate sufficient money by the state, independent of Government aid to buy the property single handed, or to enact legislation that would reduce the charges now exacted by the owners of the locks for freight and passenger tolls.

"Until you take some action as I have suggested," said he, "you never will get any relief from the oppressive conditions of which you now complain. Just as long as you continue to extend the time that the appropriation by the state shall be available, just that long you put off getting any relief. In the meantime there is nothing to be expected from Congress, and the corporation that owns the locks will continue to collect the present charges against the people who are demanding the removal of this tax."

Life Term for Highwaymen.

As amended by the committee on judiciary, Representative Dimick's bill against highway robbery provides a penalty of imprisonment in the state penitentiary from ten years to life for all persons convicted of highway robbery, being armed with a dangerous weapon. The bill passed the House unanimously.

The penalty now provided for this crime is imprisonment from 5 to 20 years. The bill increases the penalty for a highway robbery, not armed with a dangerous weapon, to imprisonment from 3 to 15 years. The statute now fixes the penalty at from one to five years.

Increase for Judge.

An increase from $1200 to $2500 in the annual salary of the County Judge of Jackson County was more than Buchanan, joint representative from Douglas and Jackson, would grant, and when the bill, H. B. 24, introduced by his colleague, Purdin, came up for final passage, he protested vigorously against so big an advance. Buchanan said he was willing to increase the salary of that official to $1500. Purdin and Miller consented to have the bill re-referred.

House Bills Passed.

Bills passed the House this afternoon as follows:

H. B. 35, Brooks—Giving the Sheriffs of Harney and Malheur counties the same fees and mileage as collected by Constables.

H. B. 40, Jones of Lincoln—Extending until March, 1911, time in which the appropriation by the state on $300,000 towards the purchase of the Oregon City locks shall be made available.

H. B. 42, Hawley and Jones of Lincoln—Fixing salary School Superintendent of Polk County at $1200 per annum.

H. B. 6—Dimick, increasing penalties for highway robbery.

Senate Bills Passed.

Bills passed the Senate today as follows:

S. B. 7, Oliver—Appeals to be taken from Justice Court within 30 days.

S. B. 11, Hedges—State to have lien on property of criminals from date of entry of judgment.

S. B. 12, Hedges—Permitting renewal of judgments every ten years by having them redocketed by order of the court.

S. B. 83, Oliver—Fixing salary of Sheriff of Union County.

S. B. 39, Bailey—Permitting banks to act as trustees.

S. B. 52, Hart—Authorizing school boards in districts of the first and second class to refund the district indebtedness.

HOUSE WILL THRESH IT OUT

Indian War Veterans' Claims for Horses Special Order Monday.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Jan. 21.—(Special.)—Consideration of the two reports from the House committee on Indian affairs on the bill by Jones (Lincoln), appropriating $100,000 to reimburse the Indian War veterans for the use of their horses during the wars of 1855-6, was today made a special order for 2 P. M. next Monday.

Hatteberg and Brandon, of the committee, signed the majority report unfavorable to the bill. Jones, chairman of the committee and author of the measure, supported the bill in a minority report, accompanied by an extended argument in support of the measure. He argued that the rejection by the Legislature of this claim would amount to a repudiation of an honest debt.

It is the contention of the two members of the committee signing the majority report that the veterans of the early Indian wars in this state have been sufficiently compensated for their services. They point to the fact that these pioneers received from the Government 640 acres of land each and by an appropriation of $100,000 four years ago were paid for their services in fighting the Indians.

NEW BILLS ARE INTRODUCED

Fifteen Measures Make First Appearance in House.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 21.—(Special.)—The following bills were introduced in the House today:

H. B. 126, Greer—Providing for service of summons by other than Sheriff, Constable or Marshal.

H. B. 128, Muncy—Providing that when an estate in dower or by courtesy is assigned it shall be vested in the person to whom assigned.

H. B. 127, Brooke—Appropriate $15,000 to aid Malheur County in construction of Snake River at Ontario.

H. B. 128, Jones of Lincoln—Providing for issuance of temporary permits to practice dentistry.

H. B. 129, McKinney—To protect miners and other laborers by requiring employers to set forth their financial responsibilities.

H. B. 130, Mahone, by request—To prohibit Chinese from practicing medicine without a license.

H. B. 131, Mahone, by request—Prohibiting Chinese merchants from conducting any gambling game in any part of their store.

H. B. 132, Purdin—Giving County Court authority to regulate construction of bridges and culverts over irrigating ditches crossing public roads.

H. B. 133, Calkins—Providing for service of summons on unknown parties by publication in determining conflicting or adverse interests to real property.

H. B. 134, Calkins—Provides for filing a list pending with County Clerks in suits in which real property is involved to give notice of such suit.

H. B. 135, Conyers—Regulating financial agencies and giving individuals right to recover damages for false and malicious misrepresentation.

H. B. 136, Clackamas County delegation—Creating board of trustees for McLoughlin Home at Oregon City and appropriating $2500 for its purchase.

H. B. 137, Couch—Removing six months' limitation in which suits must be brought against judgment debtors.

H. B. 138, Davis, by request—Creating office of inspector of boilers, with salary of $2500, and clerk at $900. Bill carries an appropriation of $10,000.

H. B. 139, Altman—Prohibiting animals from running at large in Multnomah County west of the Sandy River.

H. B. 140, Buchanan—Requiring commission merchants to procure license from District Horticultural Commissioner and regulating the business.

H. B. 141, Hawley—Providing for State Veterinarian at annual salary of $2000 and providing for eradication of all infectious and communicable diseases among animals.

H. B. 142, McDonald—Prohibiting manufacture and sale of cigarettes.

H. B. 143, McDonald—Requiring toilets with running water and clean towels in all passenger and electric trains.

H. B. 144, Davis—Suppressing bucket shops and stock gambling.

H. B. 145, Bryant (by request)—For protection of crabs and razor clams, except in Coos and Lincoln counties.

H. B. 146, Bedillion—Prohibiting the killing of geese, swan and ducks on Coos Bay and its tributaries.

H. B. 147, Rusk—Appropriating $15,000 annually to aid Government in making topographical maps of Oregon.

H. B. 148, Bean—Providing for parole of persons convicted of misdemeanors.

H. B. 149, Miller (by request)—Creating County of Nesmith from portions of Lane and Douglas counties.

STATE FIRE MARSHAL BILL

Measure Introduced for Creation of New Salaried Office.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Jan. 21.—(Special.)—Representative Reynolds, of Marion, has introduced in the House a bill providing for a State Fire Marshal at a salary of $3000, and a deputy at $1800. The Marshal is required to furnish a bond for $5000. Salaries and expenses of the office will be met by a tax of one-half of 1 per cent on the gross premiums of all fire insurance companies in the state. The bill has been indorsed by the Oregon State Association of Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, as well as by many of the large individual companies.

It is provided in the bill that within 30 days following the passage of the measure the State Board, consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer, shall appoint a Fire Marshal to serve until his successor shall be elected and qualified at the succeeding general election. The Marshal also is given power to appoint all the necessary deputies and other assistants the work of the office may require.

The duty of the Marshal, in conjunction with the chiefs of the fire departments and the Mayors of the different incorporated cities, and the Justices of the Peace in the unincorporated districts, is to investigate every fire destroying insurable property, as to whether the fire was the result of carelessness or design. Investigation of all fires shall begin within two days following the fire, and a report shall be made to the Marshal within a week.

When the Marshal, who will have an office in the Capitol building at Salem, deems it necessary to make an investigation into any fire he is authorized to summon witnesses, place them on oath and receive their testimony. If he is convinced from the evidence so adduced that some crime has been committed, he shall cause the arrest of the suspected party or parties, and shall surrender to the proper officials such evidence as he may have collected against the accused. Persons refusing to respond to summons issued by the Marshal, or to testify at any hearing, or to produce any books and records that may be required, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $100.

TWO ENACTING CLAUSES GO

Buchanan Scores Victory Over House Resolutions Committee.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Jan. 21.—(Special.)—Buchanan scored a victory over the resolutions committee in the House today when he forced from that committee an unfavorable report on a resolution which he had introduced on the opening day of the session and then succeeded in having it adopted by practically a unanimous vote. It was a concurrent resolution and prescribed that every bill introduced in either house during the 1909 session should have two enacting clauses.

Campbell insisted that the effect of the resolution would amount to an attempted annulment of the state constitution, which contemplated that there should be only one such enacting clause. In reply, Buchanan contended that the purpose of the resolution was merely to throw around all laws enacted at this session a safeguard, without which all such laws would be unconstitutional should the United States Supreme Court decide adversely against the initiative and referendum law adopted by the people of this state, and which is now pending before that court on a question of its constitutionality.

Mr. Buchanan said it was the opinion of many able lawyers that this popular legislation would be declared unconstitutional.

NESMITH COUNTY BILL IS UP

Strong Opposition Expected From Lane and Douglas.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Jan. 21.—(Special.)—The Nesmith County bill was introduced in both the House and the Senate today, and will probably get to the committee on county and state offices about next Monday. Already a delegation of Lane County people has appeared in opposition to the bill, and quite likely there will be a Douglas County delegation on the ground next week.

The bill will be fought upon several grounds. It will be asserted that the Legislature has no authority to create a county by special act, but that under the present terms of the constitution this must be done under general laws. The assertion will also be made that local conditions do not make the new county desirable, and that if a division is to be made the summit of the Coast Range should be the dividing line, the new county to be west of the mountains.

Among those here in opposition to the bill are Dr. D. A. Paine and E. S. Rolfe, both of Eugene. The Lane and Douglas County delegations conferred with them this evening.

These Are in Lobbies.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Jan. 21.—(Special.)—Among the figures in the lobby today were Sanderson Reed, promoting amendment of the bank law; J. J. Fitzgerald, Deputy District Attorney in Multnomah, seeking to have his $1800 salary increased to $2500 or $3000; W. M. (Pike) Davis, urging additional judges for Multnomah County; Bob Townsend and Franklin T. Griffith, appearing in behalf of corporation interests; S. B. Linthicum, of Portland, on the same mission; E. T. Judd and Ferdinand Reed.

RUBBER GOODS

Greatly Reduced for Friday and Saturday

Rubber Toys—red and white; regular 35c; extra special ....18¢
Rubber Toys—red and white; regular 25c extra special ....13¢
Rubber Toys—red and white; regular 50c; extra special ....29¢
Celluloid Rattles, for Baby, regular 25c; extra special ....15¢
Infant Diapers, regular 2 for 25c; extra special, 3 for ....25¢
Ice Caps, regular $1.25, extra special ....61¢
Rubber Gloves, a great bargain at ....29¢
Rubber-lined Roll-Ups, 25c to $3.00, at ½ PRICE
Fountain Syringes, 75c to $1.50 values, for ....63¢
Combination Fountain Syringes and Water Bottle; regular $1.25; extra special ....63¢
Infant Sets, comb, brush and soap box; special 43¢
Rubber Finger Cots, on sale at, dozen ....9¢
Empire Cuff Protectors, reduced to, pair ....8¢
Water Bottles, best bargain at ....49¢
Compressed Sanitary Napkins, each ....5¢
Infant Slumber Socks, now two pairs ....15¢
Ladies' Spray Syringe, on sale at ....98¢

$1.50 Umbrellas for 98c

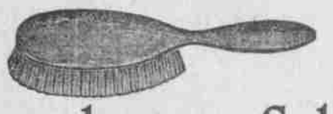
All of our fine waterproof Umbrellas, steel rod, natural wood handles; worth $1.50, on sale at, each ....98¢

$2.00 Umbrellas $1.50

Our fine line of $2.00 Umbrellas, all guaranteed rainproof; neat and nobby handles; regular $2.00, now at $1.50

Umbrellas to $20 ¼ Less

A splendid line of Umbrellas—all silk, and silk and linen, exclusive handles, riveted frames and steel rods; prices to $20.00, for sale at....ONE FOURTH LESS



Brushes on Sale

75c "Micro" Hair Brushes at ....43¢
$1.00 "Micro" Hair Brushes at ....63¢
25c Hair Brushes, 9 to 11 rows bristles, assorted backs, at ....19¢
50c Hair Brushes, 9 to 12 rows bristles, assorted backs, at ....39¢
$1.25 Hair Brushes, 9 to 12 rows bristles, assorted backs, at ....98¢

IMPORTED KYOTO EBONY HAIR BRUSHES AT ONE-FOURTH OFF

5c Hand Brushes at ....4¢
40c, 35c and 25c Hand Brushes, choice ....23¢
$2.00 Kent's Hand Brushes at $1.23
$1.00 Leiner's Cloth Brushes at ....69¢
45c Leiner's Cloth Brushes at ....39¢
35c Infants' Hair Brushes at ....23¢

EXCELLENT LINE OF FINE COMBS

Princess Combs ....50¢ to $1.00
Marcel Combs ....50¢ to 85¢
Revelation Combs ....50¢ to $1.00

FREE—FINE CLOTH BRUSH WITH EACH $1.00 PURCHASE OF BRISTLE GOODS SEE WINDOW DISPLAY

WE DO ARTISTIC PICTURE FRAMING

WOODARD, CLARKE & CO. FOURTH & WASHINGTON

EYES TESTED, GLASSES FITTED

PORT IS MENACED

Astoria's Harbor Bill Inimical to Portland.

CAMPBELL SCENTS DANGER

Points Out That City by Sea Would Be Enabled to Control Portland Shipping if the Measure Should Become Law.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Jan. 21.—(Special.)—Danger to the Port of Portland was scented today in the House, in a bill presented by Coast ports, authorizing them to incorporate, by the initiative, for control of shipping, after the method of the Port of Portland.

The bill would enable Astoria, through The House judiciary committee has set a hearing for the port bill at 3 o'clock Monday night. Portland interests are then expected to be present. It is the opinion of several Portland lawyers in the capital today that the bill would put that city's shipping under control of Astoria, since it gives a port district complete authority over adjacent shipping waters. Portland at best could exercise the authority of its port only down to Astoria, by annexing Columbia County, and then would encounter Astoria. Representative Bean, author of the bill, said it was satisfactory to attorneys of the Port of Portland.

Its present port district, or a new one, to control Portland's shipping and pilotage at the mouth of the Columbia River. Multnomah County Representatives had the bill sent to the judiciary committee to cure the defect.

This committee—Dimick of Clackamas, Bean of Lane, McCue of Clatsop, Brooke of Malheur and Rusk of Wallowa—is not as satisfactory a committee as could be desired, since Bean is author of the bill and McCue represents Astoria. The Clatsop delegation in both House and Senate was eager for the passage of the bill. Bean is willing to have the bill amended so as to protect Portland, and Representatives of other coast counties appear in the same attitude.

Where Measure Is Dangerous.

The dangerous parts of the bill are contained in section 7, subdivisions 4 and 5, which define the powers of the port districts, as follows:

And to the full extent which the State of Oregon might itself exercise and control or to which it can grant to corporations organized under the provisions of this act the right to exercise the same, corporations organized under the provisions of this act shall be and are hereby granted full control of all bays, rivers, and harbors within their limits, and between their limits and the sea, with full power and authority to, from time to time, make, establish, change or abolish wharf lines in such harbors and rivers, and to make, establish, change, modify or abolish such rules and regulations for the use or navigation in such harbors and rivers, or the placing of obstructions therein or the removal of obstructions therefrom, as it may deem convenient, requisite or necessary or in the best interests of the maritime shipping and commercial interests of the said port, and the said rules and regulations so made by it to be enforced by such fines, penalties and punishments as it in the exercise of sound discretion may deem necessary; and the fines or penalties so imposed or levied shall be recovered in the name of the said corporation in any court of this state having jurisdiction of actions for the recovery of fines and penalties imposed by state law and shall inure and belong to said corporation, and all punishments so imposed shall be enforced in the name of said corporation in any of the courts of this state having jurisdiction of crimes and misdemeanors under said laws.

To establish, maintain and operate a tug boat and pilotage service in said port and between said port and the sea, and to that end to purchase, lease, control and operate steam tug boats and steam and sail pilot boats upon such rivers, bays and harbors and upon the sea, and to collect charges from vessels employing such tugs so operated and for pilotage services rendered by employes of such corporation, and such corporation shall have the right to claim and collect salvage for services rendered to vessels in distress in the same manner as a natural person. The charges for towage and pilotage shall be fixed by the board of commissioners for such corporation, and shall be public and published to the world, and said corporation shall be entitled to a lien upon any vessel for any sums due it for pilotage or towing such vessel, and the master and owner of such vessel shall in addition be jointly and severally liable to such corporation therefor. If a vessel or cargo, while being towed by a vessel owned or operated by such corporation, or, while under the charge of a pilot employe of such corporation, suffers injury or loss by reason of the fault of such tug or the negligence or incompetency of such pilot, such corporation shall not be liable for any loss or injury thereof in excess of $5000.

Campbell Sounds Alarm.

The bill lay unnoticed, by the Multnomah men, through the Senatorial fight. Today, when it came up in the House at 10 o'clock on special order, for passage, Campbell, of Clackamas, pointed out to Multnomah County the use that Astoria could make of it against Portland and the Multnomah men then took up the fight.

The House went into committee of the whole to consider the measure, with Campbell in the chair. After reading the bill half way through, the House resumed, adopted the measure up to objectionable section 7, and adjourned for luncheon. Before the afternoon session the Multnomah members met and decided to send the bill to the judiciary committee.

The bill was favorably reported by a special committee of coast county members—Bean of Lane, Buchanan of Douglas, Muncy of Curry, Jones of Polk-Lincoln, McCue of Clatsop.

Fisheries Committee Named.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Jan. 21.—(Special.)—Speaker McArthur today appointed the four House members of the joint committee from the Oregon Legislature which is to meet a like committee from the State of Washington and confer on uniform legislation for the regulation of Columbia River fisheries. The members from the House are: Smith, Farrell, McCue and Dodds. The resolution introduced by Farrell was adopted by the Senate today, but the President has not appointed the Senate's four members.

President Bowerman tomorrow will announce the Senate members of the Joint Fisheries Commission from this state. The committee will meet tomorrow or Saturday and organize and then arrange with the committee from the Washington Legislature for a conference. Senator McCowan, chairman of the committee from Oregon's neighboring state, in a letter to speaker McArthur, has suggested that the two committees meet at Seattle and confer on fish legislation Saturday, January 30. This request probably will be acceded to, since the conference two years ago was held in Portland. Expenses of the members of the committee from this state will be paid by the state under the provisions of the resolution authorizing the appointment of this committee.

WATER CODE BILL IS READY

Measure Patterned After Report of Conservation Committee.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Jan. 21.—(Special.)—Representative Bryant tomorrow will introduce a bill for a water code law. The measure is substantially the same as that drafted by a committee appointed by a subcommittee of the Oregon Conservation Commission, which held a meeting in Portland early in January. The House committee on irrigation, of which Brooke is chairman, completed consideration of the bill tonight, after making a few minor changes concerning administrative features.

The bill provides for the creation of two water districts in Eastern and Western Oregon. For each the Governor is to appoint a Commissioner. These, with the State Engineer will constitute a Board of Control, which is charged with the determination of disputed water rights. The board has authority to take testimony respecting the rights of the contesting parties, and shall file a report and findings of fact in the Circuit Court, which shall pass on the distribution of water rights so determined. The right of appeal is reserved to either of the parties to the controversy, who may be dissatisfied with the adjustment of the board.

BOUNTY BILL AGREED UPON

Eastern Oregon Legislators Want $1.50 Paid for Coyote Scalps.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Jan. 21.—(Special.)—Eastern Oregon legislators have united on a scalp bounty bill which they estimate will cost the state $25,000 a year. The measure will probably be introduced in the House tomorrow. Its advocates will meet tomorrow morning to pass on the finished draft.

The bill provides a bounty of $1.50 for coyote scalps, half of which shall be paid for by the county in which the claim is made. Scalps are to be presented to the County Clerk with affidavits to the effect that the scalp was not brought from any other state and that the coyote was not reared in captivity.

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