

# SENATE HAS SHARP TILT OVER VETOES

## Salary Grab Bills Lost After Debate Punctuated With Personalities.

### HART JABS AT ABRAHAM

#### Parrish's Request to Increase Pay of Grant County's Democratic Sheriff Fails to Override Governor's Veto.

(Continued From First Page.)

changed there was a general discussion of the first bill which came up on the Governor's veto, S. B. 27, by Parrish, to increase the salary of the Sheriff of Grant County.

Senator Smith, of Marion, called upon Senator Parrish for a statement regarding the bill. Parrish responded that the present Sheriff of Grant County is one of the most popular men in the county, that he is a good Democrat and a supporter of Governor Chamberlain, that this bill has been discussed in the papers of Grant County and he has heard of no opposition anywhere.

Senator Norton said that he feels sure the newspapers are mistaken in calling these bills salary grabs but that he is an imposition upon the time of the Legislature. He said he will hereafter vote against all such bills because he thinks the Legislature should relieve itself of the nuisance by providing a general system of paying county officers.

Senator Coffey also thought the newspapers have taken a wrong view and, so far as he is concerned, he said, he will vote according to the wishes of the representatives from the county affected and let them take the responsibility. He also said that if the people do not like the salary bills they can demand the referendum upon them.

Senator Miller, of Linn and Lane, expressed his high regard for each member of the Senate and said that when any member asks that a local bill be supported, he will vote for it upon that Senator's assurance that it is proper. He also expressed the view that the Governor is going outside his proper sphere when he undertakes to veto local salary measures. "I do not say he is exceeding his authority, but I do say that his vetoes are not justified."

**Key Blames Officers-Holders.**  
Senator Kay declared that there is not a county in the state where the taxpayers are petitioning their representatives in the Legislature to raise the salaries of county officers. "It is their own fault," he said, "that they are here asking that the salaries of county officers be increased it is because they have been asked to do so by the officers directly in the state and cost a lot of money to demand the referendum upon all the salary bills we have passed. It is not the people, but the officers who are asking that the salary bills be passed."

Senator Smith, of Marion, expressed his confidence in Senator Parrish and declared his belief that the local bills according to the wishes of the representative from the county affected.

Senator Sinnott said that when this bill first came before the Senate, he supported it upon the assurance that a showing would be made to the Governor that would convince him that the bill was meritorious. This had not been done and he would not vote against this bill, but would vote to sustain the Governor's veto upon all other bills of the kind that the Governor made a good and wise suggestion when he recommended that the Legislature place the power to fix county salaries in the hands of the county courts. While he shall vote against all the rest of the salary bills I will support any bill placing the power to fix county salaries in the county courts.

Closing the discussion, Abraham asked as a personal privilege that he be permitted to make an explanation in reply to Senator Hart's statement. "It is not introduced into any county salary bills," he said, "The record shows, Mr. President, that he introduced the bill requiring Baker County to pay \$1000 a year additional salary to the Circuit Judge in the Eighth Judicial District. Now, if I have done him an injustice, I humbly beg his pardon."

There was intense excitement as the roll was called on the question whether Senate Bill 27 should pass, notwithstanding the veto of the Governor. "The vote was—"

**Brooke's Bill Also Slain.**  
House Bill 25, Brooke, to permit the Sheriffs of Harney and Malheur to retain certain fees, was defeated by a large vote, several Senators voting against it because it was an effort to return to the old fee system.

House Bill 42, by Jones and Hawley, of Polk, to raise the salary of the school superintendent of Polk County, passed with 26 affirmative votes, the exact number required. Kay, who voted against the other bills, explained that he would vote in the affirmative because he regarded this a meritorious measure. Senator Bailey also voted "Aye" and Hedges voted "No." Otherwise the vote was the same as on S. B. 27 and 28.

Apparently through the remainder of the session the Senate will line up as it did today on two Senate bills, except where there is shown some special reason why the bills should be passed over the Governor's veto.

### CAMERON'S MEN TO GET MORE

#### Bill for General Increase Passes in House.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Feb. 4.—(Special.)—Another of the Multnomah county salary-raising bills passed the House this morning. It was that affecting the salaries of the deputies in District Attorney Cameron's office.

When the bill came before the House

today, Brandon and Munkers of Linn objected for a time to the consideration of the bill, for the reason that the measure under consideration was a substitute for the bill originally introduced and for that reason they sought to have the bill held up until it could be printed. Mahone and Clemens finally succeeded in convincing the two Democratic members that the bill related entirely to Multnomah County officials. The bill provides the following salaries in that office: Chief Deputy, \$2400; three other deputies at \$1900, \$1500 and \$1200.

### SALARY GRADE BILL OFFERED

#### Buchanan Would Take Whole Matter Off Legislature's Hands.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Feb. 4.—(Special.)—Salary-increasing bills will have no place in the Oregon Legislature if the bill introduced in the House this afternoon by Representative Buchanan becomes a law. It classifies the counties of the state according to population and prescribes a scale of salaries to be paid the various officers according to that classification.

The bill creates 19 classes of public officials based on population. From 2000 and under to 5,000 or over, the salary of County Judge, under the bill, ranges from \$400 to \$3000; Sheriff from \$200 to \$1500; Clerk, \$400 to \$3000; Recorder, \$300 to \$2000; Treasurer, \$300 to \$2000; Assessor, from \$5 a day to \$2000; School Superintendent, \$300 to \$2000. County Commissioners in all classes are allowed per diem and the actual expenses, and Surveyors are to receive \$5 per diem when actually engaged in their work.

With the consent of the County Court, the various county officers under the provisions of the bill are authorized to appoint such deputies as may be deemed necessary, but the officer making such appointments shall be held responsible under his official bond for the acts of all such deputies.

The bill provides that the salaries prescribed by classification shall be paid with compensation for all services of every kind and description rendered by the officer to the county. It is provided further that when the salaries provided are in the judgment of the County Court "inadequate for the services required of the officers, then the said County Court may allow such officers a deputy, or such number of deputies as, in the judgment, may be required to do the business of such office in connection with the principal for such time as may be necessary, and such deputies as they may designate; provided that the County Court shall pay the actual traveling expenses of the Sheriff while on duty at least one-third of the salary of the said County Court."

Section 25 of the bill provides that its provisions shall not affect the incumbents of any office until the expiration of the term for which they were elected.

The purpose of the bill, said Mr. Buchanan today, is to take the hands of the Legislature the further consideration of bills carrying increased salaries for different county officials. "I find that such bills at this session will be passed at least one-third of the Legislature—time that should be given to the consideration of far more important legislation affecting the real interests of the state."

"On an average, the salary scale provided in my bill equals that paid county officers throughout the state at the present time. Once the law is enacted there will be no complaint as to the salaries of the lawmakers with these measures of a purely local nature. The bill is so drafted that the salaries of the officers in any county in the state will be increased in the same proportion as the population of the county increases and that county passes from one classification to another. The counties are to be classified according to the official figures of the Federal census of 1910 and thereafter by the census that shall be taken every ten years by the County Assessor of the different counties."

"The state of Washington has such a law in force and it apparently is giving satisfaction. At any rate, the Legislature now in Olympia is handicapped with bills for increased salaries affecting practically every county in that state. I really think my bill is in the interest of the state, and it certainly should meet with the endorsement of the Legislature and be enacted."

The appended table shows the classification by population that is provided in the Buchanan bill, together with the salaries of the different county officers under each classification:

**CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTIES BY POPULATION AND OFFICERS' SALARIES**

# NORMAL BUGABOO

## Friends and Enemies Await Opportunity to Use Pressure on Pet Measures.

### MANY VIEWS ARE INVOLVED

#### Four Normals Ask for \$350,000, While Friends of One-School Plan Would Use \$150,000 for Central Institution.

STATE HOUSE, Salem, Feb. 4.—(Special.)—Oregon's Normal-school nuisance is haunting legislation again in many directions, and the champions of two, three, four and five schools are trying to steer the issue out of the disposal of the ways and means committee, which favor one normal at Portland or perhaps at Monmouth. In salary matters, the normal county lawmakers are "standing in" to continue the ancient raid on the state treasury.

Two sets of committees are handling the question—the ways and means of both houses on the one side, the Senate committee on education on the other. The last-named committee or a majority of it trades the normal county lawmakers are "standing in" to continue the ancient raid on the state treasury.

All sides are fighting shy of the issue for the present, because of other matters that would be drawn into the vortex. Friends of the several-school plan are afraid to force the issue, lest they make enemies and foes are keeping their silence—because needing Normal votes for pet bills.

The ways and means committees are the bodies possessing authority in recommending appropriations, so that whatever the reports of other committees on Normals, the bills must go to the ways and means. The ways and means committees are dealing with the Normal nuisance. One legislator from a Normal county has a place on the committee—Representative Mann, of Umatilla, who is said, however, to accept the verdict of the majority of the committee. The most active foe of the one-Normal plan is Representative McCue, of Clatsop, graduate of the Monmouth school.

**Many Friends of One Normal.**  
Out of the 14 members of the joint committee it is plain that the one-Normal plan has a strong hold. The members are: Hedges, of Tillamook; Coffey, of Multnomah; Wood of Washington; Smith of Marion; Hedges of Clackamas; Merryman of Klamath; and Schofield of Clatsop. However, Abbott of Clatsop, Reynolds of Multnomah, Reynolds of Marion, Mann of Umatilla, McCue of Clatsop, Beals of Tillamook, Eaton of Lane.

The four starved Normals have called for nearly \$350,000. One large Normal would need between \$150,000 and \$200,000, which would put it in much better shape than the big school, and the one-Normal would serve them. It would establish a school at or near the center of population and transportation, whereas now there is no Normal in the center of the state, and it certainly should meet with the endorsement of the Legislature and be enacted."

The appended table shows the classification by population that is provided in the Buchanan bill, together with the salaries of the different county officers under each classification:

**CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTIES BY POPULATION AND OFFICERS' SALARIES**

# FOR MEN and WOMEN

## Crawford Shoe Store

270 WASHINGTON STREET.

Whole Quality—  
Part Price

# Our February Clean-Up

## Famous Shoes at Bargain Prices

The only way to surely keep alive a shoe store is to make each season bury its own styles—at least this is the "CRAWFORD" method—and we have made it win. It is easy to interest "CRAWFORD" patrons in new styles, because they have become accustomed to our practice of showing nothing else. Three-fourths of the new customers we make are first attracted by some particular style of shoe which they see in our window and which they are unable to locate anywhere else. The object of this February clean-up is to cut down our stock of high shoes, which we carry heavily during the Winter and sparingly during the Summer, and to kill as many of this season's models, as we have arranged for new models for the coming season. When you consider that even at regular prices "CRAWFORDS" represent the strongest shoe values in America you will appreciate the inducements we offer in these honest reductions. Our window displays tell the story more convincingly than we can make it here. Why not see the windows!



**FOR WOMEN**  
Regular \$5.00 Crawford Shoes.....now \$3.45  
Regular \$3.50 and \$4.00 Crawford Shoes.....now \$2.65

**FOR MEN**  
Regular \$5.00 Crawford Shoes.....now \$3.85  
Regular \$4.00 Crawford Shoes.....now \$3.15  
Regular \$3.50 Crawford Shoes.....now \$2.85  
The famous 25c Crawford Polish.....now \$15c



**AWAIT CHANCE OF LOG-ROLLING.**  
All sides are fighting shy of the issue for the present, because of other matters that would be drawn into the vortex. Friends of the several-school plan are afraid to force the issue, lest they make enemies and foes are keeping their silence—because needing Normal votes for pet bills.

### DUNWAY IN CONFERENCE

#### STATE PRINTER WOULD COMPROMISE SALARY FIGHT.

Tells Bean He Has Saved 65 Per Cent of Former Cost of Printing.  
STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Feb. 4.—(Special.)—State Printer Dunway tonight appeared in a semi-private conference at the State Capitol building with several members of the House who are back of the bill by which it is proposed to put him on a flat salary of \$4000 per annum, beginning next July.

Representative Bean, author of the pending bill, was among the group of Representatives that attended the meeting. Neither he nor Mr. Dunway, however, would discuss the result of the conference, although it was learned from others in attendance that it was practically agreed that when the Bean bill comes up in the House tomorrow morning for consideration in committee of the whole, the State Printer will be invited to be present and address the House in defense of himself and the administration of that office.

At the meeting tonight Mr. Dunway is reported to have informed those who would relieve him of the management of the State Printer's office and place the department under the exclusive control of a state printing board consisting of the Governor, State Treasurer and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, that he considered he held an implied contract with the state that covered the four-year term for which he was elected, and of which he has served only two years. Mr. Dunway is also reported to have presented figures showing that he has done the printing of the state for 85 per cent of what it formerly cost. In addition, he volunteered to give the objecting members of the Legislature suggestions by which this expense to the state could be reduced at least 15 per cent more.

There is a disposition on the part of many members of the House to give Mr. Dunway an opportunity to be

heard before the bill is finally acted upon, particularly in view of the procedure by which the bill reorganizing that department was expedited through the House to a second reading and referred to the House as a committee of the whole instead of taking its regular course via the printing committee and thence to the committee on ways and means in conformity to a resolution regulating the course of all bills carrying appropriations.

The House committee on judiciary tomorrow will adversely report on Representative Mann's bill providing for an increase in the salary of Circuit Judges of the state from \$3000 to \$4000 per annum. A bill providing the same increased salary was killed in the Senate this week.

Attention was called to an abuse of growing magnitude today, when Senator Smith, of Umatilla, introduced, at the request of the State Fair Board, a bill authorizing the Board to have whatever printing it desired, to be paid for out of the general printing fund. Heretofore the Board's printing has been paid for out of its own special fund.

This policy of conferring general authority to grab at the printing fund is largely responsible for the large increase in the amount of public printing, and it is an abuse against which State Printer Dunway has protested, notwithstanding its continuance means more profit for him.

When any department of the state government, or any institution, is required to pay its printing bills out of its own appropriations, the amount of printing will be kept down, for any money spent for printing diminishes the amount available for other purposes. How this plan works out may easily be seen. If a department has an appropriation of \$10,000 to cover all expenses, an expenditure of \$500 for printing will cut that much out of the appropriation and stand charged against the department. If the law provides that the department shall have an appropriation of \$10,000 and may have such printing as it desires, to be paid out of the printing fund, the department may run up a printing bill of \$1000 and thus secure an actual appropriation of \$11,000 while the reports will show to the public that it spent only \$10,000.

**PLAN INDORSOR BY PRINTERS**  
Only Objection to State Printing Office Is Low Salary for Chief.  
SALEM, Or., Feb. 4.—(Special.)—A special meeting of Salem Typographical Union No. 210 was held late this afternoon, and a resolution was passed to be submitted to Representative Bean, of Lane County, stating that, the second largest union in the state, is always in favor of a state-operated printing office. The resolution is modified by the statement that the union does not fully indorse the bill as submitted by Bean, objecting to the low salary of \$2500 for the State Printer.

**Rural Carrier Spots Wildcat.**  
SALEM, Or., Feb. 4.—(Special.)—W. A. Elder, a rural mail carrier of Stayton, near here, spied a huge wildcat trod by a small dog, and the animal was killed by R. P. Phillips, whose assistance was requested by the mailcarrier. The animal is a particularly handsome specimen.

on all interurban passenger cars was indefinitely postponed in the Senate this morning, but not until after a vigorous fight for it by Senator Kellaher and Chairman Coffey, of the railroads committee.

When the bill came up on third reading, Senator Kellaher made only a few remarks in favor of it, whereupon Beach made a strong address against it, asserting that railroads disregarded the needs of the public in the matter of toilets and towels on cars. Senator Coffey also took up the fight, saying "You, gentlemen of the Senate, have corporations to the right of you and corporations to the left of you, but you have the people in front of you, and I hope you will regard the people's interests and not vote against this bill."

Sensors Bingham, Hedges and Nottingham opposed the bill upon the ground that the railroads had installed on any car where needed and that the commission is attending to all proper cases called to its attention to postpone indefinitely.

**A GOOD THING**  
Sure to Win When People Know It.  
The marvelous growth of the sale of Postum is principally due to the fact that when a man or woman learns that coffee is hurting them and that there's relief by changing to Postum, they are pretty sure to find out for themselves by trial.

"For six or eight years I had suffered from indigestion," writes a Valady, "until I was nothing but skin and bones. I tried nearly every patent medicine for stomach trouble, and several physicians, but without relief. About two years ago I was nervous and weak when my last boy came, and couldn't nurse him. I had an attack of bilious colic one day and could taste nothing but coffee. I told my husband I would not drink any more coffee, as I believed it caused my troubles."

"Having heard a lot about Postum I had him get some. I did not like it at first, but when we boiled it thoroughly according to directions on the pkg. I liked it, felt better, and the baby was better, too."

"As that time my husband was a slave to coffee, he had his coffee and I had Postum. One night he thought he was dying. I had those attacks and told him he was only nervous from drinking coffee for supper."

"The next morning he told the cook not to make coffee, he would try Postum. When he came home that afternoon he still wanted Postum, and he felt better than for a long time, and that night he rested better than for a good many nights."

"From that day till this he has been a Postum drinker and has better health than for years. I used to weigh 120 lbs. when I began to use Postum, now I weigh 150. All my children drink Postum and are healthy."

"Our grocer did not handle Postum, but he got it for us. As our friends saw the good it had done to us, they began to drink Postum. And now our grocer says he can hardly keep enough on hand."

"It is hard to down a good thing when the people find it out. I would not be without Postum for anything in reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in plgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

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The Balance of Our Furs at HALF-PRICE

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COATS AT \$7.45—WORTH \$25.00  
About 200 Coats made of all-wool Novelty Cloaking; also plain color Broadcloths, in a large and varied assortment of styles, values to \$25.00 and \$30.00;  
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**3-PIECE TAILORED SUIT**  
\$45.00 VALUE AT \$18.95  
Made of finest quality Chiffon Broadcloths in Brown and Navy. Jumper prettily trimmed with Skinner satin and gold braid and buttons. Jacket lined with fine quality guaranteed satin, neatly trimmed at collar and cuffs; actual bona fide \$45.00 value  
Friday and Saturday only ..... \$18.95

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