

## BITING CHANGES IN DRY ACT DISCUSSED

House and Senate Committees Hear Suggestions That Put "Teeth" in Measure.

## PRISON PENALTY OPPOSED

Speaker Selling Denounces Plan to Send Offenders to Penitentiary and Others Concur—Sponsor of Bill Pleased.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Jan. 18. (Special.)—Many changes in all of them designed to "put more teeth" into the pending prohibition bill—were suggested at a series of joint meetings of the House and Senate committees on alcoholic traffic this afternoon and tonight. The joint sessions were for the purpose of reviewing the measure prepared by the Committee of One Hundred which was introduced in the House last week by Representative Anderson of Wasco County.

"We merely want to get a bird's-eye view of it," explained Representative Littlefield of Multnomah, who presided at both meetings.

The first informal session served to show that the text of the measure can be reduced without weakening it. It was found that many of its provisions already are covered by existing statutes. These sections can be eliminated or changed to refer only to the other statutes.

Prison Penalty Opposed.

One section over which there was much discussion was that providing a penitentiary sentence for habitual violations of the prohibition law. Speaker Selling appeared before the committee and strenuously opposed this provision.

"I'll never vote to send a man to the pen for selling liquor," he said. "We can treat with him more effectively if we give him a stiff fine and a long term in jail. I shall not object to a jail sentence of reasonable length."

"I have been connected with prisons all my life and I know what it does to send a man to the penitentiary. A two-year sentence is the same as life. A man comes out at the end of two years and he is surrounded by detectives and shunned by employers. Finally, in desperation, he is forced to turn to crime to keep from starving. When he comes up for trial the second time he is considered by the court officials as a hardened criminal and he gets a longer term than he had the first time. The third time he gets a still longer term. The result is that the man passes most of his life behind prison bars."

Many Concur With Speaker.

"The people voted this dry act and I believe we should make it dry. No one should have the right to sell liquor, but we can prevent them from selling it without sending anyone to the penitentiary."

"But if a man is convicted of selling liquor repeatedly I think he is a hard criminal," said Or. H. Porter, Representative from Douglas County.

"Even if he is," replied Speaker Selling, "quoting the scriptures, 'let him who is without sin cast the first stone.'"

Many members of the committee were inclined to follow the speaker's viewpoint of leniency, but no definite decision was reached.

Another paragraph that gained much consideration was that giving attorneys-general the right to appoint assistants to aid in prosecuting violations of the prohibition law.

"This is intended, I take it," said Chairman Linn, "to make possible enforcement of the law in counties where the prosecuting officers are inclined to neglect their duties."

It was suggested that the average prosecutor is willing to have the law enforced and that the section referred to would give too much power to the Attorney-General.

Bad Prosecutors Reported.

"But we have some District Attorneys in this state who are both corrupt and incompetent," put in Representative Stewart of Wheeler County. "I can put my finger on one."

Some members spoke in favor of the suggestion advanced by Governor Withycombe in his message last week that the Governor should be given power to remove prosecuting officers who fail to do their duty.

Representative Lewis, a member of the House committee, suggested a paragraph requiring the separate counties to pay the salaries of special prosecutors.

"It will break Multnomah County," he said.

Mr. Farrell, chairman of the Senate committee, and other members disagreed with him.

Dry Advocate Pleased.

Some effort was directed toward amending the section that requires the authorities to destroy all liquor and fixtures used in connection with its sale whenever such articles are seized. The text of the measure provides, however, in meeting with opposition from Representative Lewis, but it is almost certain to stand.

Dr. Anderson, who introduced the bill and who is a member of the Committee of One Hundred, was well satisfied tonight with the work of the committee. He says that none of the suggested changes will hurt the body of the measure, and that some of them will serve to strengthen it.

The bill introduced by E. D. C. Lewis was considered by the same committee tonight.

It is probable that the committee will report back the Committee of One Hundred's bill with amendments. It is certain that the committee will not report favorably on both bills.

Attorney-General Brown met with the joint committee tonight and discussed the Committee of One Hundred's bill. Representative Lewis offered several amendments and substitutions to the proposed measure, but of which would give drugstores the right to sell pure grain alcohol upon prescription of physicians. Mr. Lewis contends that this provision is necessary to comply with the prohibition amendment which specifies that liquor can be sold for medicinal purposes.

Other members of the committee are of the opinion, however, that this proposed amendment will give drugstores the right to sell whiskey.

It has been usually arranged for the House and Senate committees to agree on one bill and report back for action early next week. This bill probably will be the Committee of One Hundred's bill, but it is certain to be amended in many particulars. The principal provisions and the scope of the bill generally will be retained, said committee members tonight.

LETTERCARRIERS WIN POINT

Legislature Will Memorialize Congress for Pensions.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Jan. 18. (Special.)—The lettercarriers of Oregon

had an inning in the Senate today and were victorious.

They got the promise of the Senate that it would memorialize Congress to pass a bill providing for their retirement and pensions.

Senator Kellaker introduced the resolution that Congress be memorialized to pass a bill providing that members serving 20 years or more be eligible for retirement upon half salary, and those serving not so long a pension on a pro rata basis. It was championed by Senators Butler and Moser.

PRINTER'S BILLS MAY BE CUT

Proposed Measure Will Provide for Putting Few Reports in Type.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Jan. 18. (Special.)—One printing bill has made its appearance and others are expected to follow in quick succession. The bill which probably will be introduced in the Senate tomorrow, if passed, will save the state from \$20,000 to \$30,000 a year. It provides that no biennial reports of the Secretary of State and State Treasurer, be printed. Governor's messages and similar documents, of course, are not included.

It is the custom now for all departments to have their annual reports printed. These reports will be printed in typewritten copies be filed with the Secretary of State.

LEGISLATURE FAR BEHIND

(Continued From First Page.)

court system of the state. It is true, however, that County Judges are now paid by the several counties, while Circuit Judges are paid by the state at large. Thus, in the appointment of state judges the additional ground of maintaining the new Circuit Courts will not be as evenly distributed as is the cost of maintaining County Courts, because some counties pay a higher percentage of the state tax than others.

But this discrepancy is offset in a way by the establishment of a Court of Appeals without additional cost to the state. There is a widespread opinion that although the Supreme Court is about one year behind in its work and that something must be done to relieve it, the situation cannot be materially relieved by adding to the Supreme Bench. The time is rapidly approaching, if not already here, when some arrangement must be made to care for the increasing number of appeals to establish a Court of Appeals to relieve the Supreme Court of minor cases by any other plan would cost the state probably \$50,000 or \$40,000 yearly, the expense would be borne by the state at large and distributed among the several counties in proportion to the total value of property in each.

Act Provides Relief.

The bill accomplishes the same result, but provides the added advantage of relief from an antiquated probate procedure and the delays in trials under which numerous counties in the state now suffer.

The provisions of the bill have been outlined to numerous members of the House and Senate and apparently it will be received with favor.

A controversy is in sight over a memorial introduced by Senator Kellaker urging Congress to pass the Ferris water-power bill. There is a feeling that the Multnomah Senator introduced the memorial by request. He has been quizzed by one or two as to the provisions of the Ferris bill, but he is unable to explain them. I asked him today if the resolution introduced the Ferris bill as it has passed the National House, or as it has been subsequently amended in the Senate committee. He could not recall.

Outline of Needs Suggested.

As a matter of fact there is much less objection to the Ferris bill as amended in the Senate committee than to the original House measure. The changes made have been material, and a question naturally arises as to whether it can be intelligently introduced in its present form. Inasmuch as it is not known that the House will concur in the amendments if the Senate adopts the committee reports without change. The suggestion is made that the result of the committee for the Legislature, if it does anything, is to outline the main features of water-power legislation it desires to see enacted rather than give the Legislature an endorsement to a bill, the exact terms of which cannot now be known.

SIDELIGHTS OF SESSION

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Jan. 18. (Special.)—The Woman's Club of Salem is preparing to entertain the wives and daughters of members of the Senate and House. Members are requested to furnish their addresses to the clerk so the members of the club may call upon the visiting women.

Secretary of State Olcott has supplied individual drinking cups for the legislators. Bull Run water, cooled with ice made at the State Penitentiary, has been furnished since the opening of the session, but in the case of the Legislature, the system of everybody drinking out of the same cup has been in vogue. Miss Marion Towne objected to using a cup after men who have the tobacco habit. The Secretary of State decided to remedy the evil.

By a strange freak of chance Governor Withycombe is head of the state government, in last when it comes to alphabetical arrangement of names. This was discovered when Secretary of State Olcott instructed the clerk of the House to call the roll. "It is a case of the first shall be last, etc.," declared Senator Butler. The Governor's name had the same initial as the last member of the House, but it did not seem to interfere much with his popularity, judging by the size of his vote.

Senator Dimick, of Clackamas County, is the only member of the upper house who declined to have the state furnish him with newspapers.

Each member of the Legislature is furnished five papers daily at the expense of the state was adopted. Senator Dimick does not think it right to accept papers upon the circumstances and will pay for his own news.

Senator von der Hellen, of Jackson, is a connoisseur of stationery. At the last session he designed his own letterheads, and other Senators, impressed with their neatness, have made use of the design at this session.

The legislative committee of the Oregon State Editorial Association will meet here this week to consider proposed legislation in which the members are interested. They want the Legislature to change the law governing legal printing so that this patronage will be more equitably distributed.

G. L. Hurd, of the Standford Standard, already is on the ground. Others who are expected to join him tomorrow or Wednesday are J. A. Farnsworth, of the Banks Herald; Vawter Crawford, of the Heppner Gazette-Times; and Phil Bates, of the Pacific Northwest of Portland. George P. Putnam, who is private secretary to Governor Withycombe, also was a member of the committee, but is not expected to take any active part in the legislative work.

"Chet" Moores, of The Oregonian staff, visited the newspaper colony in both the House and the Senate this morning.

Representative Stewart, of Wheeler

County, had a birthday on Sunday. He admits he was 45 years old. He went to Portland to celebrate and sang so many Scotch songs in chorus with his friends that his voice is so hoarse this morning he can't even send a motion picture.

"Miss Towne moves that we adjourn," announced Speaker Selling from his chair, and the House wound up its business this morning.

Miss Towne was not aware that she had made such a motion, but she good-naturedly smiled and her name goes into the journal as the author of the motion.

Jack Peare, of La Grande, ex-president of the State Gravel Association, has been in Salem the last few days visiting his numerous friends in both the House and the Senate.

Roscoe P. Hurd, who was the Democratic candidate for Representative in the Multnomah-Clackamas joint district against C. M. Hurst, was a visitor at the House session this morning. For some time after the election Mr. Hurd considered the advisability of filing a bill to take a vacation on the state salaries of the Commissioners of Lane County. He had no intention of doing so, but he was so tired that he gave up his plan a few weeks before the Legislature convened.

A vote of thanks was extended by the House this morning to Secretary of State Olcott and his assistants for their attention to the needs of the Legislature and for supplying them with their various needs.

Clarence L. Reames, United States District Attorney at Portland and a member of the House at the 1913 session, was a House visitor this morning, and with a unanimous vote was extended the courtesies of the floor.

Representative Davey's resolution, authorizing the Secretary of State to destroy worthless documents in the basement of the state house, was introduced in the House this morning and was received with favorable expressions from the members.

Secretary of State Olcott has had directories of the Capitol placed on each floor of the building. They contain the names of the state officials and deputies in alphabetical order and also in connection with the offices where located. The directories have long been needed, for heretofore persons unfamiliar with the building have been compelled to depend upon the elevator conductor or persons met in the rounds for desired information.

Speaker Selling, of the House, has established a precedent, which probably will not last long. Although, as speaker, he will be one of the busiest men of either House, he has announced that he will not have either a clerk or a stenographer. "I think I can write all the letters I will have myself," said the Portland merchant. "I don't actually need clerical help, and we are out for economy, you know."

## WOMEN WANT JURY RIGHTS AT ONCE

Delegation at Salem Appeals for Privilege Without Compulsory Clause.

## HAPPY MEDIUM SOUGHT

Majority of House Judiciary Committee Seems Opposed to Measure—Reed College Professor Aids Advocates.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Jan. 18. (Special.)—Portland women want the right to serve on juries, yet they don't want to be compelled to serve on juries. If the Legislature can find a happy medium somewhere between these extremes the women of the state will be duly grateful, said a delegation of their number to the House judiciary committee tonight.

Apparently a majority of the committee is not inclined to report favorably upon the pending bill, introduced last week by Representative Huston, giving women the privilege of jury duty. This particular measure is opposed by some of the up-state members. Their objection is based on the provision that it will give women the right to claim exemption by reason of their sex.

It is pointed out that in the rural districts, where the Sheriffs frequently are required to travel many miles to summon prospective jurors, the officers may encounter a justice of exemption for their pains.

Washington's Success Cited.

But the delegation of women led by Mrs. G. L. Buland, representing a number of women's clubs, and Mrs. J. M. Kemp, of Astoria, who is a member of the Reed College of Law, pointed out that the same kind of law is working successfully in the State of Washington, where conditions are no more unfavorable than in this state.

"I have observed how the law works out over in Washington," said Mrs. Buland, "and I can report positively that women are serving on juries conscientiously and satisfactorily and that they are careful and just in their conclusions."

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"They would be just as fair as men are in cases where some women are concerned," replied Mrs. Kemp. "All that a prudent woman needs to do is to put on her most bewitching smile and shed a few tears and she will influence the decision of most of the man-juries."

Need Professor Pleads.

Professor A. E. Wood, head of the sociology department at Reed College, also put in a plea for the women. He declared that service on juries will be an instruction and an education to them, and it will aid in making them better citizens.

Representative Hare, of Washington County, protested that his respect for women would cause him to refrain from asking them to serve on juries.

"It is bad enough for a lawyer to listen to all the filth that is poured out in a court procedure," he said, "but it is worse for a man to have to listen to a woman's testimony. This will not ask them to serve," insisted Professor Wood. "It only will give them the privilege."

"Yes, but if you get the practical side of it, a woman who is an attorney in court every day you would not even want them to have the privilege," replied Mr. Hare.

"Well, I am not an attorney," replied Mr. Hare.

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sponded Professor Wood, "but I have some practical knowledge of the situation. I served on the Portland Vice Commission."

Up-State May Oppose It.

The up-state members of the committee seemed unfavorably disposed toward the measure, while the Multnomah County members were inclined to view it more favorably. Two members of the committee—Mr. Olson, the chairman, and Mr. Stott—are from Multnomah County, while five members—Messrs. Cardwell, Handley, Schuebel and Forbes—are from the up-state districts.

It was suggested that the measure be amended to extend jury privileges to women living in Multnomah County, but not to residents of outside counties, but this plan was looked upon as merely an expedient.

The Portland women also spoke in favor of the pending measure that would give women joint interest with husbands in all property acquired after marriage.

O. A. C. REGENTS NAMED

MRS. CLARA H. WALDO, OF THIS CITY, IS REAPPOINTED.

M. S. Woodcock and N. R. Moore, of Corvallis, Are Selected by Governor to Succeed Two Retiring Sen.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Jan. 18. (Special.)—Governor Withycombe today appointed Mrs. Clara H. Waldo, of Portland; M. S. Woodcock, of Corvallis, and N. R. Moore, of Corvallis, members of the board of regents of the Oregon Agricultural College. Mrs. Waldo now is a member and the others will succeed R. F. Irving, of Portland, and E. E. Wilson, of Corvallis, whose terms will expire February 15. Mrs. Waldo has been a member of the board since 1906 and has been prominent as a pioneer worker in educational, rural and civic improvements. Waldo Hall, at the college, is named for her.

Mr. Woodcock is president of the First National Bank of Corvallis, and was one of the first to suggest that the college be located at Corvallis. Mr. Moore is editor of the Corvallis Gazette-Times. He has always been keenly interested in educational work, especially in industrial education.

Members of the board who continue in office are J. K. Weatherford, of Astoria; J. T. Applegate, of Clatsop County; D. L. Hawley, of McCoy; H. Von der Hellen, of Welton; Walter L. Pierce, of Pendleton, and George M. Cornwall, of Portland.

BILLS POURING INTO HOUSE

Mr. Huston Would Extend Statute of Limitations to Married Women.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Jan. 18. (Special.)—The following bills were introduced in the House today:

H. R. 109, by Dillard—Governor custody and control of children; H. R. 110, by Lewis—Further regulating employment agencies; H. R. 111, by Lewis—Repealing certain conflicting laws; H. R. 112, by Stott—Giving laborers preference in claim against unimproved property within certain limits; H. R. 113, by Thomas—Abolishing certain boards and departments and creating departments general laws; H. R. 114, by Thomas—Extending statute of limitations to married women; H. R. 115, by Huston—Making it unlawful for any person acting on faith of their abstracts; H. R. 116, by Huston—Exempting sale of homesteads under judicial process; H. R. 117, by Clatsop delegation—Empowering the board of regents to create a scholarship line; H. R. 118, by Thomas—Requiring reports on mandamus; H. R. 119, by Anderson (Wasco)—Requiring audit of county officers; H. R. 120, by Smith (Clatsop)—Requiring registration of births and deaths; H. R. 121, by Smith (Clatsop)—Requiring registration of deaths on state highways; H. R. 122, by Barrow—Pertaining to houses; H. R. 123, by Barrow—Preventing domestic animals from running at large; H. R. 124, by Forbes—Declaring married women and mothers of children to have arrived at majority; H. R. 125, by Barrow—Requiring cities to give bond; H. R. 126, by Barrow—Providing custody of funds for school districts of third class; H. R. 127, by Daves—Prohibiting lotteries.

H. R. 128, by Hunt—Regulating physicians' prescriptions, etc.; H. R. 129, by Clatsop delegation—Empowering the board of regents to create a scholarship line; H. R. 130, by Thomas—Requiring reports on mandamus; H. R. 131, by Anderson (Wasco)—Requiring audit of county officers; H. R. 132, by Smith (Clatsop)—Requiring registration of births and deaths; H. R. 133, by Smith (Clatsop)—Requiring registration of deaths on state highways; H. R. 134, by Barrow—Pertaining to houses; H. R. 135, by Barrow—Preventing domestic animals from running at large; H. R. 136, by Forbes—Declaring married women and mothers of children to have arrived at majority; H. R. 137, by Barrow—Requiring cities to give bond; H. R. 138, by Barrow—Providing custody of funds for school districts of third class; H. R. 139, by Daves—Prohibiting lotteries.

H. R. 140, by Hunt—Regulating physicians' prescriptions, etc.; H. R. 141, by Clatsop delegation—Empowering the board of regents to create a scholarship line; H. R. 142, by Thomas—Requiring reports on mandamus; H. R. 143, by Anderson (Wasco)—Requiring audit of county officers; H. R. 144, by Smith (Clatsop)—Requiring registration of births and deaths; H. R. 145, by Smith (Clatsop)—Requiring registration of deaths on state highways; H. R. 146, by Barrow—Pertaining to houses; H. R. 147, by Barrow—Preventing domestic animals from running at large; H. R. 148, by Forbes—Declaring married women and mothers of children to have arrived at majority; H. R. 149, by Barrow—Requiring cities to give bond; H. R. 150, by Barrow—Providing custody of funds for school districts of third class; H. R. 151, by Daves—Prohibiting lotteries.

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H. R. 212, by Hunt—Regulating physicians' prescriptions, etc.; H. R. 213, by Clatsop delegation—Empowering the board of regents to create a scholarship line; H. R. 214, by Thomas—Requiring reports on mandamus; H. R. 215, by Anderson (Wasco)—Requiring audit of county officers; H. R. 216, by Smith (Clatsop)—Requiring registration of births and deaths; H. R. 217, by Smith (Clatsop)—Requiring registration of deaths on state highways; H. R. 218, by Barrow—Pertaining to houses; H. R. 219, by Barrow—Preventing domestic animals from running at large; H. R. 220, by Forbes—Declaring married women and mothers of children to have arrived at majority; H. R. 221, by Barrow—Requiring cities to give bond; H. R. 222, by Barrow—Providing custody of funds for school districts of third class; H. R. 223, by Daves—Prohibiting lotteries.

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