

HOUSE RECALLS ITS BIG FUND BILL

Representatives Near Where
They Started Concerning
Continuing Moneys.

EASTERN OREGON FIGHTING

Appropriations for College Experimenting Wanted Intact—Fish and Game Coin Also in War.
Struggle Due Today.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Jan. 25. (Special.)—By recalling from the Senate the Scheubel bill, providing for a general fund for the state revenues, and by reconsidering the measure, also by Scheubel, repealing all discontinued cash appropriations, the House this afternoon placed itself back virtually where it was at the close of business Friday night.

The Eastern Oregon delegation is preparing to force the House to repeat the continuing appropriation, repealing the pending action on a measure it will introduce tomorrow morning, providing that the Agricultural College pay for the work of the demonstration farms, and extension work from the funds accruing to the college from the millage tax now in effect.

If this movement succeeds, the Scheubel bill will be back again to the committee on ways and means for amendment. That will leave it in precisely the same shape as when introduced two weeks ago.

Eastern Oregon Fights.

The Eastern Oregon delegation was active today. It was largely through its efforts that the other Scheubel bill, providing for the general fund, was recalled from the Senate. The measure, which was introduced by the House, stands, provides that the funds of the Fish and Game Commission be placed into the general fund.

Many members of the House protested this afternoon that they were not aware of this situation when they voted for the bill last Friday.

But after the motion had been passed, it was learned that the Senate already had adjourned. Therefore, the House could not be formally reconsidered.

Representative Hurlburt asked that the bill, upon reconsideration, be made a special order for business for 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon. He was supported in this proposal largely by those members who are interested in the continuation of the fish and game fund in its present form, but Representative Scheubel opposed the plan yesterday.

Scheubel Raps Sportsmen. "If we fix a term in time for consideration of this subject," he said, "we will have sportsmen coming in here by the trainload trying to influence the Legislature. And it is a large proportion of the people of Oregon an injustice when I call them sportsmen. About 80 per cent of them are tin-horns."

The Eastern Oregon contingent fought desperately and with a united front for a reconsideration of the bill. The only deserter from their ranks was Representative Al Jones, chairman of the game committee, who is strongly in favor of the plan to place the fish and game money in the general fund. While the debate was in progress, both sides scurried through the corridors and committee-rooms and rushed the strangers to their seats. Every member was present, excepting one, however, when the roll was called. The absentee was Representative Henkle, of Umatilla, who, it is understood, would have voted with the affirmative side, thus giving the motion a margin of two votes.

Another struggle is due the first thing in the morning. Then the bill will be brought over from the Senate and those members who are fighting to retain the fish and game fund will try to make the measure a special order for some time later in the week. Scheubel, however, will insist on immediate action.

Fair Award Debated.

The clash over the appropriation bill began right after the other measure had been temporarily disposed of last Friday, reported back the original bill leaving provision for continuing the appropriations for the experiment stations.

The House went into committee of the whole, Representative Olson presiding to consider the report. After a long debate the only thing accomplished was to extract from the list of continuing appropriations the items of \$15,000 for paying awards at the State Fair.

As soon as the committee reported back to the House, Scheubel made a motion that the ways and means committee be instructed to prepare a bill authorizing the Agricultural College to pay for the experiment and demonstration work from the money accruing to it from the millage tax.

It was stated out that the money accruing from this source will be nearly \$100,000 in excess of the flat appropriations of last year and that the college can well afford to carry on the work.

Experiment Fund Left. On instructions from Speaker Seligson he explained to the Eastern Oregon members that his plan was not to abolish their experiment station, but that they, evidently, could not see it that way. The Scheubel motion finally was lost.

The way the bill now stands, the following appropriations for experiment stations are to be continued: Umatilla, \$3000; Harney, \$1500; Southern Oregon, \$5000; Stevens to extension work, \$15,000; Clatsop, \$3000; Morrow and Sherman, \$2500.

The bill in its present form wipes out \$5000 appropriated to the Agricultural College work that had been carried on throughout the state during the last few years.

If the plans being outlined are carried out to conclusion, the Agricultural College will be instructed to pay for the experiment work and the bill will be restored to its original form. The Eastern Oregon Representative then will remove their opposition and probably it will pass.

\$50,000 WOUND IS GIVEN

marial to Congress indorsing the Ferris water power bill was a special order, but the subject went over to an indefinite date to give the State Printer time to print the bill as amended in the United States Senate committee.

wheel to the San Francisco Exposition. Senator Kellaher had a more definite idea of the bill than that, although his memorial does indorse the bill as passed by the House. The farm most unsatisfactory to the Western power states. He now says he is not bound or committed to the House bill.

But there is scant prospect that the Senate will indorse the Ferris bill in any form. A substitute resolution is in the making which provides for calling a convention of Representatives elected by the Legislatures in the Western water power states to meet in Portland next Summer. It is the expectation that such a convention could unite on certain principles to be incorporated in a bill which would more fairly recognize the rights of the states in hydro-electric development as the owners of the power.

The strong objection made to the Ferris bill is that it unjustly capitalizes for the benefit of the general government the necessities of the states to utilize otherwise worthless Government land in order to develop their own water power.

PHYSIOLOGY HOUSE TOPIC

MISS TOWNE SPEAKS FOR OPTIONAL
STUDY OF SCIENCE.

Woman Legislator Would Shift Attention From Rabbits and Fish to Pupils and Fellow Lawmakers Concern.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Jan. 25. (Special.)—Shall physiology be taught in the public schools of Oregon? The public school, no, but it thinks also pupils should not be required to study the subject if the parents object.

This attitude was expressed this afternoon when the Scheubel bill, providing that physiology be taught only at the option of the children's parents, was called up with the favorable report of the committee on education.

Miss Towne spoke for the measure and explained that the bill has the support of hundreds of mothers and numerous organizations of women throughout the state.

"Their attitude," she said, "has grown out of use in the public schools of Ritchie's Primer of Sanitation," which the mothers declare, lays undue emphasis upon germs and germ life and the causes of disease and arouses a morbid curiosity in the minds of the children.

"We have given much attention here in the last two weeks to rabbits and fish and various kinds of game, and I believe it is time now to do something for the boys and girls."

Dr. Smith, of Portland, expressed his intention of voting for the bill, but said the term "physiology" cannot be thoroughly impressed upon the people.

"If parents don't want children to know anything about themselves, let them raise them that way," he said. "Representatives Dillard and Collins, former school teachers, opposed it."

The bill finally was sent back to the education committee with instructions to delete the word "physiology" and to be required as a study in the grammar grades or that instructions in physiology be confined to anatomy and medical subjects.

ANESTHETIC ACT IS FOUGHT

Senator Dimick Would Repeal Law
Requiring Graduate Attendants.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Jan. 25. (Special.)—Senator Dimick today introduced a bill to repeal an act which requires physicians to have graduate nurses administer anesthetics. The bill was introduced at the request of Oregon City physicians, who say the present law is unjust. They say that it is absolutely impossible to have a nurse attend to a patient when it is necessary to administer anesthetics, and that the law not only works a hardship upon the country people, but also deprives the physician of his numerous instances for the sake of humanity they have been compelled to violate the law.

It also declared that there are many persons, not graduate nurses, who are competent to administer anesthetics, who cannot spare the time and trouble to take a course of training to pass the examination under the present law.

Miss Towne's Bill Now Law.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Jan. 25. (Special.)—Miss Marion Towne's bill, providing that title in Crater Lake Park be transferred from the state to the United States was signed by Governor Withycombe today. The bill was the first one introduced by the Jackson County Representative, and as a compliment to her it was passed unanimously by both houses. Miss Towne announced that the United States would not beautify the park until it obtained absolute control.

SIDELIGHTS OF SESSION

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Jan. 25. (Special.)—Some of the legislators who passed Saturday in Salem took advantage of the opportunity to visit the state institutions. Among them was D. C. Lewis, Representative from St. Johns, who devoted the morning to an inspection of the state hospital.

Mr. Lewis became interested in one of the prisoners, a young man of cheery disposition, good manners and apparent intelligence.

"Young man," advised Lewis, after picking up a conversation with him, "as soon as you get out of here the best thing you can do is to get a job to do and get hold of a piece of property."

"Shucks, that's what I'm in for," was the retort.

Colonel Mercer, sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, offered prayer at the opening session of the house this morning. His prayer was unusually eloquent and proved a real inspiration to the members.

A. E. Clark, of Portland, visited the House and Senate this morning.

J. A. Westerlund, of Medford, a member of the 1913 House, visited the House this morning and was extended the courtesies of the floor.

There is one member of the House who has had a varied legislative experience. He is Representative Barrow, of Coos County, who habitually attends his attendance at legislative sessions in Ohio, Missouri, Kansas and other states.

Chickens, ducks, geese and other kinds of poultry hereafter will be exempted from constables' attachments if the House has its way about it. The Olson bill providing such exemptions was passed with a decisive vote this morning.

Spanish-American War veterans may be required to pay for their hunting and fishing licenses after all, although Civil War veterans doubtless will be exempted. The House has amended the Blanche bill to this effect by striking out the words "Spanish-American."

Milton A. Miller, collector of internal revenue at Portland, and for many years a member of the State Senate,

UNION CAN BE DENIED

Employers May Require Employees to Quit Affiliations.

LABOR HAS SIMILAR RIGHT

United States Supreme Court Decides in Favor of Railroad Superintendent Accused by Worker of Threat to Discharge.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Employers may require employees to renounce union affiliations as a condition of employment, the Supreme Court of the United States held today. Justices Hughes and Holmes presented a dissenting opinion, in which Justice Day joined. The decision was made in a suit over the so-called Kansas coercion statute, which holds it unconstitutional, and according to Justice Day, laws on like lines in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

Porto Rico are invalidated with the Kansas law.

Under the Kansas statute it was unlawful for any individual or corporation to coerce or influence any person to enter into an agreement not to join or remain a member of a labor organization as a condition of securing or continuing employment.

Labor Has Like Right. The case arose from the conviction of T. B. Copping, a division superintendent of the Frisco railway system for threatening to discharge an employee with dismissal if he did not withdraw from the Switchmen's Union of North America.

The substance of the opinion of the majority of the court was in this paragraph: "Just as labor organizations have the inherent and constitutional right to deny membership to any man who will not agree that during such membership he will not accept or retain employment in the company with non-union men, so the employer has the constitutional right to decline proffered employment unless the employee will agree not to employ any non-union man; so the employer has the constitutional right to insist that the employee shall refrain from affiliation with the union during the term of employment."

Political Rights Compared. The contention of the dissenting Justices is expressed, in the main, in this paragraph of their opinion: "Could an employer not be forbidden from agreeing to employ a man who should not join the National Guard? Could not the state strike down agreements not to join a certain political party? Why not labor unions, what ever member of this court may think of these unions?"

BIG BRIDGE LOSS FOUND

STATE HIGHWAY ENGINEER SAYS
COUNTIES PAY TOO MUCH.

Linn and Marion Overcharge Is \$6587, Reports Mr. Bowley, Who Blames Unskilled Builders.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Jan. 25. (Special.)—State Highway Engineer Bowley, who, at the request of Senator Garland, today reported on the Linn County bridges, in a report today says that Linn County, like various others, has sustained heavy losses in the construction of bridges as the result of not having them built under the supervision of a bridge engineer.

When informed of the findings today Senator Garland said: "The report cannot be correct. Tom Butler, who has been supervising our bridges, builds as good as any bridge anywhere. He may not have as many Greek letters behind his name as some others, but he has many good bridges to his credit. I do not mean any disrespect to Major Bowley, but I intend to stand by my Commissioner. For I believe he knows as much about building bridges as the State Highway Engineer."

The State Highway Engineer reports that the Linn County bridge cost \$35,317, and that the total loss to Linn and Marion Counties was \$6587. He says this was an extra profit to the bridge company on steel. The report continues: "Cost of steel for Stayton, \$23,650. Dividing the cost of steel by the number of tons in the bridge we find that the cost per ton of steel is \$109.13. In April, 1911 (date of contract), the average price of unfabricated steel in Stayton was \$23 a ton, hence at a price of \$75 per ton the Coast Bridge Company could have delivered this steel, fabricated and ready for erection, at a price of \$118.40, and, allowing 5 per cent for plans, a reasonable price for the bridge was \$117,075. The actual price was \$23,650. The important fact is that the cost of the steel for the bridge delivered at Stayton than they should have paid for the steel erected complete. They bought the steel at an excessive price and then added to the additional expense of erecting it."

Major Bowley places the overcharge on the Calapooza bridge at \$1126.40.

32 BILLS SET HOUSE RECORD. Flood of New Measures Are Introduced in Afternoon Session.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Jan. 25. (Special.)—The House received a total of 32 bills this afternoon—the record for a single half day of the entire session. It was after 5 o'clock tonight when the last bill was introduced.

H. B. 207, by Hunt—Regulating sales of milk and cream.

H. B. 208, by Douglas and Lane County delegation—Fixing boundary between Lane and Douglas counties.

H. B. 209, by Daves—Authorizing incorporation of cities and towns to purchase and control cemeteries.

H. B. 210, by Daves—Authorizing consolidation and leasing of Oregon Blue Book and other publications.

H. B. 211, by Barrow—Relating to viewing of roads.

H. B. 212, by Irvin, Daves and Eaton—Providing incorporation and organization of public utility districts.

H. B. 213, by Jones—Fixing open season for yanks.

H. B. 214, by Jones—Establishing boundaries for filling vacancies in judgeships in Clatsop and Clatsop counties.

H. B. 215, by Jones (by request)—Providing for filling vacancies in judgeships in Clatsop and Clatsop counties.

H. B. 216, by Lewis—Allowing Commissioners to correct false assessments.

H. B. 217, by Lewis—To remove unnecessary references to negroes in statutes.

H. B. 218, by Huston—Relating to appeals to Supreme Court.

H. B. 219, by Huston—Correcting misprint in jury code.

H. B. 220, by Huston—Further fixing methods of appeal.

How Short, Thin Hair Can Be Made Long and Luxuriant in 30 Days.

PRACTICAL PRESCRIPTION AGAINST
BALDNESS.

If you have dandruff and falling hair, you can be sure that the hair roots are too weak to draw from the blood the necessary oils that protect and nourish the hair. Consequently the hairs gradually die and drop off and finally your head will become bald. But science has just found a product known as Lavona de Compose, which is instantly absorbed and so perfectly replaces the natural oils that it often makes hair roots grow and luxuriant in only 30 days' time. In its pure state Lavona de Compose is so powerful that it is generally recommended to mix 2 ounces with 1/2 dram of menthol crystals and 6 ounces of oil of rose. These ingredients can be mixed by any druggist or the lotion is easily made up at home. If your hair is thinning, or falling, or if it contains dandruff, and if it does not stay in place, it is attached at the quick results from the daily use of this simple, harmless and inexpensive prescription. The use of it should be careful not to get it on the face or where hair is not desired.—Adv.

ber of tons in the bridge we find that the cost per ton of steel is \$109.13. In April, 1911 (date of contract), the average price of unfabricated steel in Stayton was \$23 a ton, hence at a price of \$75 per ton the Coast Bridge Company could have delivered this steel, fabricated and ready for erection, at a price of \$118.40, and, allowing 5 per cent for plans, a reasonable price for the bridge was \$117,075. The actual price was \$23,650. The important fact is that the cost of the steel for the bridge delivered at Stayton than they should have paid for the steel erected complete. They bought the steel at an excessive price and then added to the additional expense of erecting it."

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H. B. 221, by Schuebel—Amending workmen's compensation law.

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H. B. 223, by Horne—Creating inspector of masonry.

H. B. 224, by Allen—Preventing judges from acting as private counsel.

H. B. 225, by Allen—Appropriating \$15,000 to cover deficit in veterans' trip to Gettysburg.

H. B. 226, by Allen—Regulating sale of imported goods.

H. B. 227, by Childs—Fixing qualifications of judges.

H. B. 228, by Childs—Relating to pollbooks at elections.

H. B. 229, by Lafferty—Opening season on beaver.

H. B. 230, by Jeffries—Providing additional penalties for non-support.

H. B. 231, by Clatsop delegation—Increasing salaries of Clatsop County Treasurer from \$3000 to \$3200.

H. B. 232, by Clatsop delegation—Raising salary Auditor Justice of the Peace from \$300 to \$320.

H. B. 233, by Cardwell—Making insurance companies liable for loss of losses except in cases of fraud.

MISS CLARK VOTES

Woman Senator Favors Right
of Sex to Sit on Juries.

Representative of Upper House From
Douglas County Says She Will
Introduce Some Measures
Not Prepared Yet.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Jan. 25. (Special.)—By an appropriate coincidence the first measure voted upon today by the Senate after Miss Kathryn Clark, of Douglas County, had qualified as a State Senator was the Langguth bill making women eligible for jury service. It was passed by a vote of 24 to 6. Those voting against it were Steyer, Wood, Thompson, Burgess, Kiddle and Hawley.

An amendment recommended by the committee on judiciary, which was made a part of the bill, provided that women desiring exemption from service may make it known five days before court sessions are convened. This was considered necessary to insure the requisite members for juries outside of Multnomah County. An originally drawn, the announcements of exemptions were to be made at the convening of courts, and in case many women desired exemptions there would have been a lack of juries.

In speaking of her affirmative vote on the measure Miss Clark said: "Yes, I voted for it. If women want to serve on juries, that is all right. Personally I do not care to become a juror. However, if we had defeated the bill there probably would have been complaint."

"I shall introduce a few bills, but have not as yet prepared them. I intend to go slow. This is all new to me, as you know, and I shall have to learn. Yes, I understand President Thompson appointed me on several committees, but I really don't know which ones."

Senator Clark is chairman of the committee on horticulture and a member of the committee on public buildings and grounds and on county and state affairs. She appeared in the Senate chamber early today with Secretary of State Olcott, who announced that the vote had been cast and she had her credentials.

Chief Justice Moore, of the Supreme Court, administered the oath of office. Senators Moser and Butler, of the credentials committee, reported that Miss Clark's credentials were satisfactory and the report was adopted unanimously.

Under the Langguth bill jury service is optional with women.

TAX BILL PROCEDURE IS SET
Senator Bases Plea for Withdrawal
on Opinion of Attorney-General.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Jan. 25. (Special.)—Declaring that he had an opinion from the Attorney-General that all tax bills should be introduced in the House, Senator Perkins, chairman of the committee on assessment and taxation today, asked that measures on taxation that had been introduced in the Senate be withdrawn. He suggested that the authors have them acted upon in the House first to provide that there might be no doubt as to the legality of a measure that might pass.

Bingham said that tax bills had been introduced in the Senate before and that they were dissimilar from appropriation bills, which he believed should be introduced in the House. Day agreed with him, declaring that action was no need of withdrawing the measures.

NEW BILLS APPEAR IN SENATE
Mr. Bingham Proposes to Abolish
Board of Forestry.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Jan. 25. (Special.)—The following bills were introduced in the Senate today: S. B. 99, by Bingham—To abolish the State Board of Forestry and repeal the law relating to the protection of forests.

S. B. 100, by Bingham—To repeal the law providing for the State Game Warden.

S. B. 101, by Von der Hellen—To appropriate \$5000 from the game fund to reimburse the widow of Arthur S. Hubbard, Deputy Game Warden.

S. B. 102, by Von der Hellen—To regulate salmon fishing in Rogue and Illinois rivers.

S. B. 103, by Riddle—To repeal the act enacted in 1911 to regulate the administering of anesthetics.

PORTAGE LINE MEN REPORT
Three Would Resign Upon Completion
of Cello Canal.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Jan. 25. (Special.)—The Portage Railway Commission in a report filed in the Senate today, asked that measures taken with a view of turning over the railway, its rolling stock, etc., to the regular State Board of Supervision when the Cello Canal is completed.

May 1, it announces that the state treasury \$22,841.46 of the last appropriation of \$25,000 to the credit of the Portage Railway. It is requested that

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Double S. & H. Stamps Today on All Cash Purchases--First Three Floors



AN ACCURATE THERMOMETER SAVES FUEL AND MONEY. A HYGROMETER TELLS YOU IF YOUR HOUSE AIR IS TOO DRY. A Condition Which Makes for Sickness and Overheating. Each \$4.50.

A BAROMETER Indicates Weather Changes. Often Saves Time, Trouble and Money. We have these instruments of the famous "TICO" brand. Each one warranted ABSOLUTELY CORRECT.

This is the Last Week of Clearance Prices in Leathers. Every article reduced from 15 to 5