

**1919 LEGISLATURE MEETS TOMORROW**

Organization Expected to Be Perfected Promptly.

**TUESDAY MESSAGE DAY**

Reconstruction, Education, Labor, Taxation and Highway Bills to Demand Attention.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 11.—(Special).—The advance guard of the 36th Oregon Legislative Assembly, which convenes Monday, has arrived, and the stage is set for what promises to be one of the most important sessions of that body ever held. A number of the members, and a small squad of prospective clerks, have landed on the scene and are enmeshed in the quarters they expect to occupy during the next several weeks, while the legislative halls have been placed in a state of readiness for the legislative fray.

The all-absorbing topic prior to the meeting just now seems to be whether or not the Legislature will delay its lawmaking activities to allow a waning of the influenza epidemic which has been sweeping the city, with the hope that the situation will be made safer for democracy. Opinion here seems to be that the Legislature will throw safeguards around itself by stringent regulations as to crowds in the lobbies, corridors and spectators' benches, and will proceed to business without delay. Expressions are heard that the situation here is probably worse than in other parts of the state, having been thrown more into the limelight because of the prospective gathering of the legislators, and that there will be little disposition on the part of the members to go home to await an uncertain time when the epidemic may be under full control here.

**Little Delay Expected.**

Organization of the Legislature is expected to be accomplished with little delay. Selection of the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House will be made by the members of the House and the Senate, respectively, and it is probable that a short time after convening the permanent organization will be perfected. Although speed will be attained in most respects, there is little likelihood that the Governor's message will be heard before Tuesday afternoon, the customary time for the legislators to meet in joint session in the Hall of Representatives to hear the recommendations to be offered by the chief executive. The message will be read by him in person, and the usual arrangements have been made for an escort for the executive, although it has been customary for members of the general assembly to accompany the Governor to his office to receive the message, where the message is delivered.

Immediately it is expected that the session will get down to business. Little delay is contemplated in the announcement of the selection of committees because selection of the President and Speaker was virtually accomplished last evening. In most respects, the fact that several members, such as Jones, who will be speaker, has hinted that there will be small delay on his part. Announcement of the committees will be made in the afternoon of the first day. If this is done, the two houses can go to work with a bang on Wednesday morning.

It is expected that the Legislature will be a sufficient grid of bills introduced to keep the committees working mightily.

**Labor Programme Outlined.**

Predictions which have heretofore been made as to the outstanding legislation that is likely to be introduced stand with little enlargement. Since former forecasts were made from here, the labor programme has been outlined by the State Federation at Portland and the proposal for a State Bureau of Markets has come up and reached a concrete form.

One of the earliest moves, it is expected, will be made with the introduction of a resolution for the ratification of the National prohibition amendment. Senator R. L. Eddy, of Roseburg, already has a resolution prepared which he will shove in early in the session, probably as early as he is given permission to send it to the desk. It is likely, however, that he will not be alone in this, and other members may endeavor to seek to have the honor of fathering the resolution providing for the ratification of this Federal amendment.

It is certain there will be no procrastination about the passage of the resolution, as legislators are anxious that Oregon should be one of the 36 states to ratify the amendment and wish to let no chances develop that the 36-mark may be passed before Oregon has a chance to register its affirmative vote. Opposition to this measure will be virtually nil, if there is any at all, although it is considered barely possible that one or two members might hold strong prejudices on the liquor question may register a verbal protest against ratification of the amendment.

**Reconstruction Plan in Doubt.**

Little more is to be said today toward reconstruction legislation has developed than has been outlined in the past. That there will be a great grid of such legislation proposed, in all sorts and shapes and forms, is as certain as it is the fact that there will be a Legislature, but it has been impossible so far to place a finger on any definite, co-ordinated, concrete programme that has been scheduled. The boys generally seem to be waiting for a good getaway before they voice their definite ideas along the subject.

Along with these reconstruction plans will come the proposals of the consolidation commission, the proposals relative to workmen's compensation and the proposed compulsory feature with abolition of state aid, as well

**HE DARKENED HIS GRAY HAIR**

They Used to Call Him Grandpa Now They Call Him Kid.

Tells How He Did It.

Mr. J. A. McCrea, a well-known resident of San Francisco, who was called "Daddy and Grandpa" on account of his white hair, and who darkened it with a simple home-made mixture, recently made the following statement:

"Anyone can prepare a simple mixture at home, at very little cost, that will darken gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. To a half pint of water add 1 ounce of bay rum, a small box of Barbo Compound and 1/4 ounce of glycerine. These ingredients can be bought at any drug store at very little cost. Apply to the hair twice a week until the desired shade is obtained. This is not a dye, it does not color the most delicate scalp, is not sticky or greasy and does not rub off. My friends now call me 'Kid.'"—Adv.

**LEGISLATURE FACES SERIOUS PROBLEMS**

Conditions Caused by War Demand Prompt Attention.

**PROGRAMME IS LACKING**

Question of State Finances Is One of Most Perplexing to Come Before Assembly.

More serious problems than ever before confronted an Oregon Legislature in a generation must be met by the thirtieth legislative assembly, which meets at Salem tomorrow. These problems, in the main, are the development of conditions growing out of the war and conditions which are rapidly taking form since the signing of the armistice. Since the 1917 session, the United States has declared war, waged war and terminated its war. History created in the past 24 months has transformed the life of the people, caused new social problems, produced unexpected issues and now with the first months of the post-bellum period the Oregon Legislature will be called upon to undertake the solution of more and bigger things than any of the previous sessions, not excepting those following the Civil War.

There are financial, labor, development, road and general reconstruction matters which must carefully be considered and acted on with judgment. Oregon is to meet a myriad of evils which trail in the wake of a war of such proportions as the one which stopped November 11, 1918. Scarcely six weeks of armistice, the members of the Legislature, like other citizens, have not had time nor opportunity to settle down for a bird's-eye view of necessary legislation. There are probably not half a dozen of the 90 members of senate and house who have even a hazy idea of the sort of policy or programme to be pursued at Salem in the coming 40 days. Their education will come gradually as the session progresses.

**Big Measures Lacking.**

That something must be done, all agree. What that something is, no two members appear to have thought in common. No one has yet come forward with a concrete, comprehensive, clear-cut programme. Most of the members have pet bills, small local measures such as cluttered the wheels of the Legislature in the past few sessions, but of big, broad bills designed to meet the new situation and the new conditions, there is none in sight.

On the eve of the assembly organization the reconstruction programme is summed up in the reiterated statement: "We must do something about it." Such is the height, breadth and depth of the reconstruction policy. There will be bills, innumerable and undigested, offered on the days of the session slip past, each prompted by a wish to cure some phase of the reconstruction throes, but it probably will be the legislative programme of the session before the Legislature finally enacts some positive, definite measures which, in the wisdom of the lawmakers, will meet the exigencies of the occasion.

**Financial Questions Up.**

Linked inseparably with reconstruction is state finance. Viewed as a dollar-and-cent proposition, the state is under the weather. The ways and means committee will have to stretch the income of the state to meet the expenses as never before. The 6 per cent limitation is the big obstacle which confronts every demand for an appropriation and which handicaps, in a degree, financial development requiring large sums of money.

Costs of upkeep in all the various state institutions have gone soaring, the high cost of living hitting the state institutions as severely as the common taxpayer. There already are demands, each advocated as essential and vital, which aggregate approximately \$2,000,000 more than the revenue of the state. Here again, while this situation is percolating among the members, no member has presented a programme of finance. "We've got to do something about it," is the only suggestion that has cropped out to date. A bond issue has been mentioned, but no one favors resorting to using the state's credit in that manner. Two or three experienced members contend that it is possible for the 1919 session to "get" on some scheme of issuing warrants, but if this subterfuge is used, the 1921 session will be confronted with the imperative necessity of authorizing the flotation of state bonds.

In regard to financing the state, it may be said that there are in innumerable

**Highway Measures Certain.**

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Educational legislation, with stress laid upon vocational training, will be advocated by educators in line with their outlined plans while here a short time ago, and also in line with the suggestions of the State Teachers' Association.

The Pacific Northwest Touring Association will ask for a continued existence and show as its reason its remarkable record of achievement during the past two years in the face of the most adverse conditions conceivable.

**Closer Co-operation Planned.**

EUGENE, Or., Jan. 11.—(Special).—To centralize the supervision of the city health and make possible closer co-operation of all agencies in combating such epidemics as that resulting from influenza, the Eugene city and school officials have reached an agreement whereby the City Health Office also will have charge of the work of maintaining good health conditions in the schools.

**Seattle Launches Two Boats.**

SEATTLE, Jan. 11.—Two steamers—the 4600-ton wooden Brookwood and the 3600-ton steel Edgemont—were launched here today by the Brookwood and Puget Sound Bridge and Dredging Company and the Edgemont at the Skinner & Eddy Corporation's yard. Both vessels were built for the United States Shipping Board.

**Patriots May Get School Credit.**

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Full credit for a year's academic work for all students who left school to fight for their country will be recommended by resolutions introduced today by President Holgate of Northwestern University at the annual convention of the American College Association. Action was deferred.

**Substitute Warship Demanded.**

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**Food Needed in Roumania.**

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batton sundry and divers bills intended to create new sources of revenue, which mean the increasing of taxes, but bills to reduce expenses, cut down costs and abolish non-essentials which are consuming funds are conspicuous by their absence. Personal injury cases which consume yards of time of the circuit courts have been reduced to the minimum by the compensation law, and the prohibition law has reduced the labor of the courts still more, yet no suggestion has been offered that the number of circuit judges and district attorneys be reduced. More likely, new ones will be created in the 1921 session.

**Road Sentiment Unanimous.**

Probably the one piece of legislation which is commanding the most attention is that of roads. This will be a session wherein almost to a man the members will advocate improvement of roads and the laying of hard surface. The \$6,000,000 bond issue which was arranged for in the 1917 session has been spent. If road development is to continue, more money must be raised. The idea of the \$6,000,000 bond issue was to let the owners of automobiles pay for the roads. The plan is working out beyond the expectation of the originators of the scheme.

A bill will be offered to finance another road bond issue for the same purpose. This time the amount will be \$5,000,000. The bill will not designate where the roads are to be paved nor how; this matter to be left to the discretion of the State Highway Commission. If there is to be more road paving there must be more license money from the automobiles, or fees based on weight and other things to add to the road money by a tax on gasoline consumed by motor vehicles. Still another plan is to extend the tax on automobiles. It can be done and made to take care of any Federal road money appropriations now available for Oregon.

Several members of the House are strict labor delegates. Upon them will devolve the task of advocating and managing a series of measures favored by the State Federation of Labor and the State Federation of Miners. Some of these measures are looked on as a little in advance of the times, such as state ownership, the state to provide a job for every man and woman, and other measures which in all likelihood will arouse interest before the end of the session. Labor, roads and state finance are all mingled as part of the reconstruction puzzle.

**Two Reports Expected.**

Two reports will be placed before the Legislature which will cause more than passing comment. One from the committee appointed to inquire as to what reformation is needed in the law machinery of the state. Some of the reforms suggested are: to make the courts radical, and all have a tendency to curtail litigation, save time, and in a measure, reduce expense. Lawyers are not of one mind on the matter. The other report is from the commission appointed to make recommendations for consolidation. This commission, instead of selecting a few consolidations, has undertaken to rebuild the whole works, and the report will fall of its own weight. There are too many of them to list. The report will be given to the Legislature picks out a point here and there for experimentation.

**Construction of Kelso Mill Started.**

CELRO, Wash., Jan. 11.—(Special).—The ground has been cleared for the new shingle mill of the Crescent Shingle Company on the Kelso waterfront, and construction work will start the first of next week. A school of machinery from the old mill at the mouth of the Cowlitz River was moved to the new location today and is being unloaded. The piling for the foundation has been delayed by the ice in the Columbia River. The mill will be modern in every respect and will be equipped with five machines. A fire proof kiln with tile walls will be built.

**FLU FEARED BY LEGISLATORS**

Some Members Prefer Taking Recess Until Epidemic Abates.

Fear of the influenza has a number of members of the Legislature in its grasp. While members who have arranged their business for January and February are anxious for the Legislature to convene Monday and continue grinding away, others are hoping that the session will take a recess after organization until the "flu" conditions in Salem abate.

Reports from Salem are not reassuring to legislators who feel a bit nervous. There is much influenza in that city and it is not on the decrease. A few "Consider," said a Representative last night, "that there are 90 members, about 150 or 200 clerks from all parts of the state and coming from all sorts of conditions, many of whom probably have been exposed to the epidemic germ already; consider these supplemented by a couple of hundred lobbyists, also from all parts of the state. In a crowd gathered in that fashion there is danger. Personally, I hope the session is postponed.

**Fourteen Seek Citizenship.**

CELRO, Wash., Jan. 11.—(Special).—Monday will be Naturalization day in the Cowlitz County Superior Court and there are 14 candidates for final citizenship papers. Charles Leach, a Kelso business man, who is a native of England, and A. Penttinen, born in Finland, and a farmer of this vicinity, are among the number.

**Reedsport to Get Light Plant.**

REEDSPORT, Or., Jan. 11.—(Special).—An electric light plant, to be known as the Reedsport Electric Light Company, was organized here today with capital stock in the sum of \$4000 fully subscribed and paid. The power will be generated at the Johnson mill, and work of installation is to be executed immediately.

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**1918 ARRESTS INCREASE**

SLACKER RAIDS AND TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS SWELL TOTAL.

Figures for Last Year 6174 Greater Than for 1917, but Smaller Than in "Wet" Year.

Arrests by police for the calendar year 1918 show an increase of 6174 over those in 1917, according to statistics just compiled by Sergeant Barker. The increase is attributed by police officials to diligence in enforcing the traffic law and to slacker raids. The figure for 1918 is, however, 3275 below that for 1915, when the city was "wet."

The comparative figures shown by the report are: 1918, 17,234; 1917, 11,110; and 1915, 20,569. Fewer serious crimes were committed in the city during 1918 than in former years, the report states, but the exact comparative figures were not given. Nearly 6000 of the arrests in 1918 were for various violations of the traffic ordinance.

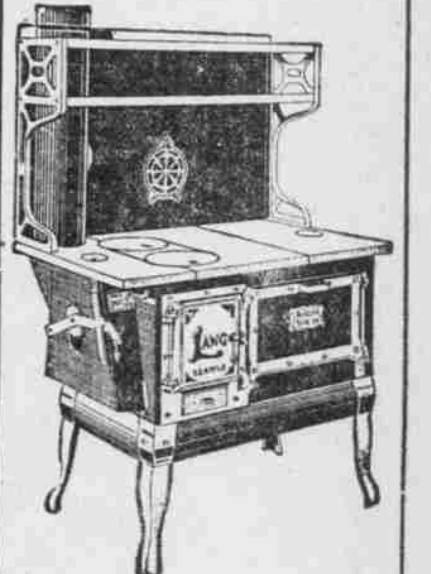
The report shows five arrests for murder, including the perpetrators of all the murders committed during the year: 35 for burglary, 409 for various forms of larceny, 388 for vagrancy, 1260 for drunkenness, 2533 for speeding automobiles, 900 for speeding motorcycles, three for manslaughter, 75 for driving automobiles while intoxicated, 792 for gambling and 690 for violating the prohibition law.

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