

Weight License Fee Classification as Equalizer Is Proposed as State Automobile Law

WEIGHT BASIS IN FEE LICENSES OF AUTOS ADVISED

State House, Salem, Or., Jan. 28.—An increase of \$780,860 in revenues from automobile license fees in Oregon could be obtained by the use of a weight classification instead of the present basis on horsepower, W. B. Dennis, chairman of the committee on highways, announced today.

The subject was given extensive discussion and taken under advisement.

Dennis plan would provide for the arbitrary classification of automobiles in Oregon into seven classes, using the Ford as the lowest and placing it on a \$15 license fee basis, just as it now pays.

SECOND CLASS NAMED

The second class would include the Chevrolet, Maxwell and Overland cars at a license rate of \$24. There were 19,750 of these registered in 1920. The increase in revenue would be \$177,750.

The third class, at a \$35 rate, would include the Allen, Bristol, Cleveland, Crow, Dodge, Dodge, Ford, Dixie, Flier, Essex, Franklin, Humble and Monitor, of which 9544 were registered last year. Increase in revenue would be \$127,195.

Class four, at a license of \$40, would give an increase of \$267,897, and would include the Auburn, Buick, Cadillac, Chandler, Chrysler, Daimler, Packard, Peerless, Studebaker, Veie and Willys-Knight, of which 18,951 were registered last year.

3rd LICENSE PROVIDED

The fifth class, of which 2743 were registered last year, would bear a license fee of \$51. It would include the Apperson, Case, Hudson, King, Malibon, Paige, Premier, Standard and Stephens. The increase in revenue would be \$42,601.

Class six, with a license fee of \$60, and of which 1795 were registered last year, would provide a \$60 license fee for an increase of revenue at \$33,274. It would include the Cadillac, Cole, Kissel, Peerless, Marmon and Stutz.

7th LICENSE PROVIDED

The seventh class, with a license fee of \$88 would include only the Pierce-Arrow, of which 153 were registered, and this rate would give an increase of \$12,126.

Dennis explained that weight instead of horsepower basis for license fee is now in use in five states and appears to be working satisfactorily.

INEQUALITIES CLAIMED

He pointed out the inequality of the present system of horsepower classification, showing that many high priced cars are paying the same rate as present as is charged the Ford, the lightest and most inexpensive of cars used.

Secretary of State Kester stated that he believes the Dennis plan has merit, but that it would require a large amount of work to put it into operation. Dennis replied that the committee had no such plan in mind.

Next Wednesday night Dennis will submit the committee's report on the proposed law regulating automobile trucks and their licenses.

Strong Committee Named to Sift Out Redistricting Bills

State House, Salem, Jan. 28.—Every section of the state is represented in the special legislative committee which will sift out the bills for redistricting legislation under the Upton resolution, as announced by President Ritter and Speaker Bean Thursday.

Two of the members from Eastern Oregon, two from Central Oregon, two from Multnomah county, two from the coast section and one each from the Willamette valley and Southern Oregon. The personnel of this committee, regarded as the most important and most powerful of the present session, follows:

Senator Dennis of Union county, Senator Staples of Multnomah, Senator Patterson of Polk, Senator Hall of Coos, Senator Robertson of Gilliam, Representative Burdick of Deschutes, Representative Carter of Jackson, Representative Gordon of Multnomah, Representative Hurd of Clatsop and Representative Gallagher of Malheur.

President Ritter, in announcing the appointment of the senate members, explained that at the request of Senator Upton, the author of the reapportionment resolution, who would ordinarily have been included in the committee, he has not been named.

State Income Tax Bill to Appear in House Next Week

State House, Salem, Jan. 28.—The long expected income tax bill is scheduled to make its appearance in the house the first of the coming week, this measure having been put into shape ready for final approval by its sponsors.

The proposed bill follows the federal income tax law in general form, providing for an exemption of \$1000 in the case of single persons and \$2000 in the case of married persons. The rate is graded, ranging up to 6 per cent on incomes of \$10,000 or over.

Madsummer Madness
now playing
at the
Columbia

HOUSE BILLS

Bills Introduced in House

H. B. 181, by Hunter—Regulating operation of motor vehicles at railroad crossings.
H. B. 182, by Gallagher—Appropriating money for soil, irrigation and drainage investigation at state agricultural college.
H. B. 183, by Hunt—Regulating manufacture and sale of dairy products substituting for violations.

H. B. 184, by Beale—Regulating use of road funds by county courts outside of their respective counties.
H. B. 185, by Overturn (by request)—Amending section 5086, Oregon laws, relating to appointment of railway policemen.

H. B. 186, by Belknap—Prohibiting salaried teachers from holding office in the public schools and state educational institutions and providing a penalty for violation.

H. B. 187, by North and Korell—Amending section 3278 and 3209, Oregon laws, relating to purchase of materials, equipment and supplies by counties of more than 10,000 population.

H. B. 188, by Kuhl—Defining criminal syndicalism and sabotage and providing punishment therefor.

H. B. 189, by Clatsop county delegation—Amending section 3588, Oregon laws, relating to salary of constable, Beside precinct.

H. B. 190, by committee on insurance—Amending insurance companies to act as trustees.

H. B. 191, by Hubbard (by request)—Prohibiting the use of section 3588, Oregon laws, relating to fish wheels and fish traps on the Columbia river.

H. B. 192, by committee on labor and industry—Amending sections 6644, 6645, 6647 and 6648, Oregon laws, providing for control of hospital labor.

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PORT CONTENDERS RAILY FOR FINISH FIGHT ON MONDAY

By Ralph Watson
State House, Salem, Or., Jan. 28.—If there is any potency in the spirit of armed neutrality which pervades the senate, Monday morning will witness one of the biggest and the bitterest battles of the session when the Port of Portland bills are taken up under special order at 11 o'clock for consideration in the committee of the whole.

Peace has not been declared in that controversy by any means, even though the Port of Portland commission, those members of the Multnomah delegation in particular and of the senate in general who have been supporting the "Big Six" plan, have acceded to the demands of the North Portland harbor people by suggesting the addition of \$150,000 to the emergency bill for the benefit of the Oregon slough improvement.

The North Portland people are satisfied so far as the money promise is concerned, and they believe they will be able, if the money is set aside for the work, to see to it that the dredging is done in a reasonable time. But they are going further in their insistence by the demand that they be given a representative on the port commission, and this demand is due to start the storm.

In the first place, there are a good many of the Multnomah delegation who do not look with favor upon the removal of H. A. Sargent from the commission, contending that he has been one of the most industrious, active and conscientious members of that body.

There are several other members of the commission whose removal would be necessary to legislate any of the present members out of their jobs, would not cause the mental pain and anguish which the suggested elimination of Sargent seems to evoke.

PRIVATE VIEWS STATED
While no member of the Multnomah delegation wants to talk for publication, some of them talk with a good deal of emphasis in private. Some of them point out, for instance, that Commissioner Porter does not pay nearly as much attention to meetings of the commission as Sargent, and that some of them argue, is too busy to give a great deal of his time to the work of the commission, and there are others who insist that they would rather vote to eliminate Sargent than to have the commission make a mistake in removing him.

And, getting away from that phase of the question, it is being urged that Thomas Mahoney, who is suggested for Sargent's place, stands too close in his connection with the Swift interests to make him eligible for him to serve on the commission without discrediting the matter how fair or free he might be in his official acts.

ABILITY NOT QUESTIONED
No word of derogation is heard so far as the ability or probity of Mahoney is concerned, and the objections to his membership upon the commission are confined to those of policy. But there is a decided hesitancy over the proposal to shift the personnel of the committee at this time on the part of some, and a very outspoken opposition to it on the part of others.

The North Portland advocates in the senate contend, however, that the senate "is ironbound" on the proposition that the district shall have a representative in the commission, which makes it pretty certain that the fur will fly Monday when the question comes up for settlement.

The question of commission personnel is not the only controversial point to be fought out, for there still remains the most question about the right of the commission to buy property for channel improvement without first submitting the question in each individual case to the people for approval.

WARREN STANDS FIRM
Commissioner Warren stands firm in his contention that good business administration of the port affairs requires the authority to be vested in the commissioners to buy Swan Island, or any other channel obstruction should they decide such action necessary for channel development.

He is willing, he says, to have all reasonable safeguards thrown about such purchases should be made except by condemnation, but he contends that

PEDAGOGUES MUST NOT BE BOLSHEVIK SHOULD BILL PASS

State House, Salem, Jan. 28.—"No persons shall be permitted to teach in any common school, high school, university, agricultural college, normal school or any other state school of this state, who teaches Bolshevism, radicalism, or theories of government subversive of the principles of our government, or either publicly or privately engages in destructive or undermining criticism of our government or who fails to endeavor to impress on the minds of his or her pupils or students the principles of patriotism or loyalty to the United States, or instill in their minds a true comprehension of the rights, duties and dignity of American citizenship."

Thus reads one clause of a bill introduced in the house Thursday afternoon by Representative E. H. Belknap of Benton county.

The bill provides that aliens shall not be permitted to teach in any of the schools enumerated unless they have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States. The bill provides that any teacher who is disloyal in teachers and their discharge, if found guilty, and the cancellation of their certificates to teach by the superintendent of public instruction.

Parsons declared that the move to give circuit courts concurrent jurisdiction with the children's court was opposed to the practice followed by every other state in the union. Any change in the law as it now stands, without some profound reason for the change, he declared was hazardous, asking that the court be permitted to continue unhampered and he declared that he would not support it until further proof of its usefulness. He upheld the informality of the court's procedure and insisted that any formality would merely demoralize the child haled into its jurisdiction.

Senator Hume expressed his readiness to amend the bill to meet most of the objections of the social workers. He was asked by Senator Moser, chairman of the Multnomah delegation, to prepare the amendments which he was willing to make and the social workers were asked to prepare the amendments to the bill which they desired, the two to be presented to the delegation for consideration at a future hearing.

In spite of Senator Hume's protestations of a willingness to correct the objectionable features in the bill the social workers made no attempt to hide their skepticism and declared their intention to follow the bill through its final passage to forestall any attempt at interference with the court as constituted.

Idaho House Passes
Anti-Japanese Bill

Boise, Ida., Jan. 28.—The lower house Thursday after a bitter debate adopted a concurrent resolution aimed at the Japanese. The resolution asks the federal government to prohibit Japanese immigration and urges congress not to ratify any treaty which would prevent the various states enacting anti-alien laws. Favorable action is expected in the state senate on this resolution.

Columbia Bridge
Favored by Senate

State House, Salem, Jan. 28.—Under a suspension of the rules the senate Thursday passed Senator Norblad's bill providing for a preliminary survey and estimate for an interstate bridge across the lower Columbia river. The bridge as contemplated in Norblad's bill would be constructed to accommodate foot, vehicle and railroad traffic.

An appropriation of \$10,000 is provided for, to be used to make a general survey of the water resources of Central Oregon and report thereon, showing its conclusions as to the use to which the water shall be put to serve the highest economic interests of the state and the comparative desirability of using said water for domestic use, irrigation or hydro-electric development, or in part for each.

Water Commission
For Central Part
Of Oregon Sought

State House, Salem, Or., Jan. 28.—Creation of the Central Oregon water resource commission is provided for in a bill introduced in the house today by Representative H. J. Overturn of Bend, representing Crook, Deschutes, Grant, Jackson, Klamath and Lake counties.

The bill provides that the commission shall consist of three members, of which the governor shall appoint one; he shall select the United States reclamation service to nominate a second, and these two shall select the third member to be appointed by the governor.

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CHILDREN'S COURT BILL STIRS STATE SOCIAL WORKERS

Salem, Jan. 28.—Senator Hume's bill amending the act of 1920 creating the court of domestic relations for Multnomah county is regarded by Oregon social workers generally as an attempt to emasculate the children's court, according to P. A. Parsons, a director of the Social Workers Association of Oregon, who headed a delegation appearing before the Multnomah delegation Thursday afternoon, protesting against the bill.

Any attempt to interfere with the children's court will be fought to the bitter end, the objection to let it be known in unmistakable terms.

Hume's bill proposes to give the circuit court concurrent jurisdiction with the court of domestic relations, provides for appeals from the decision of the judge of the juvenile court and makes the court one of record. Hume also expressed his objection to the informal manner in which proceedings of the court were conducted and the practice of the court in admitting to its hearings only those whom it chose to admit and barring those whom it desired to bar.

ALL CHARGES OPPOSED
Speaking in behalf of the 6000 members of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Alexander Thompson of Portland declared her opposition to any change whatever in the present law.

Mrs. Harry H. Haller, secretary of the Child Welfare commission, insisted that its very informality to which Senator Hume objects is the keynote to the success of a children's court.

Mrs. C. W. Haburst, president of the State Parent-Teacher association, declared that the association was strongly opposed to any interference with the court as it now stands, insisting that Hume's bill would turn back procedure in children's cases to the days before the juvenile court was established.

Roscoe P. Hurst of the Pacific Coast Rescue association refuted statements by Hume to the effect that persons were barred from hearings in the children's court. No one interested in any proceedings in the court were ever denied admittance, but were invited to attend, he declared, adding that mere curiosity seekers might sometimes be barred by the judge. He also opposed Hume's attempt to make the court one of record, insisting that records of procedures in children's cases should be destroyed, excepting final commitments and such records as related to adoption. Hume was willing to yield the right to appeal from decisions of the court.

MORE FIGHTING EXPECTED
Parsons declared that the move to give circuit courts concurrent jurisdiction with the children's court was opposed to the practice followed by every other state in the union. Any change in the law as it now stands, without some profound reason for the change, he declared was hazardous, asking that the court be permitted to continue unhampered and he declared that he would not support it until further proof of its usefulness. He upheld the informality of the court's procedure and insisted that any formality would merely demoralize the child haled into its jurisdiction.

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