State Tax on Incomes Proposed; Standardization of Pay of District Attorneys Asked

TAX ON INCOMES PROPOSED IN BILL IN LOWER HOUSE

State House, Salem, Jan. 29.—Taxation of incomes for state, county and municipal revenues is provided in a bill introduced into the house Friday afternoon by Representative Gordon of Multnomah. The rate of taxation varies from 1 per cent on the first $1000 of taxable income, increasing at the rate of ½ per cent for each additional $1000, up to 6 per cent on taxable incomes in excess of $10,000, with exemptions of $1000 in the case of single persons, $2000 for the head of a family or a person living with husband or wife, and $200 additional exemption for each child or dependent member of the family other than the husband or wife.

Administration of the provisions of the bill would be under the jurisdiction of the state tax commissioner working through income tax assessors appointed by the state tax commission in each of not to exceed 12 assessment districts.

LIST OF INCOMES EFFECTED

The tax would be made applicable to incomes for the year 1921 and would apply to all persons who are resident of the state on the last day of December.

Incomes, as defined in the act, include rentals collected on real estate, dividends derived from stocks, and all interest derived from money loaned or invested in notes, accounts, mortgages, bonds or other evidences of debt of any kind whatsoever, the share or part to which any person would be entitled of all gains and profits from corporations, joint stock companies, co-partnerships or associations; all wages, salaries or fees from services, except salaries received by public officials for public services, which are exempt; all profits derived from the transaction of business or from the sale of real estate or other capital assets; royalties and all other gains, profits or incomes, except such as are specifically excepted.

LIST OF EXEMPTIONS

The tax would be levied and collected upon all incomes received by every person residing within the state, irrespective of whether such income is derived from property located or business transacted within or without the state.

Deductions in computing net incomes would be allowed for wages paid to employes and salaries of officers, expenses necessary to the conduct of a business, business losses not covered by insurance or otherwise, interest paid on existing indebtedness except such as incurred for the purchase of obligations or securities, the interest upon which is exempt from taxation, pensions and soldiers' bonuses, taxes, inheritances, devises, bequests and gifts, dividends from banks subject to taxation by the state, worthless debts, compensation or damages for injuries, sickness or accident, and contributions to religious, charitable, scientific or educational associations or institutions.

No deductions would be allowed for personal living or family expenses, money paid out for improvements made to increase the value of personal property, or premiums paid on insurance policies.

$100 OR MORE FINE

For the purpose of administering the provisions of the income tax act, which would be directly under the supervision of the state tax commissioner, the state tax commission would divide the state into not to exceed 12 assessment districts, appointing an income tax assessor for each such district at a salary to be fixed by the commission.

Persons subject to the tax would be required to submit a statement of income tax returns to the district assessor not later than March 15 following the income tax year. Resort to fraud in the compilation of the return, or failure to file a return within 20 days after the specified time would subject the guilty person to a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1000 or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year or both fine and jail sentence.

Taxes collected under the act would be divided, 30 per cent to the state and 70 per cent to the county in which the tax originated, this latter fund to be again divided between the county and its various political sub divisions.

Memorial in House Seeks to Protect Water for Medford

State House, Salem, Jan. 29.—Representative Benjamin C. Sgeldon of Medford introduced in the house Friday a joint memorial to congress urging the early passage of two bills providing for the addition of certain lands to the Crater Lake national forest in Oregon, for the conservation and protection of the water supply of the city of Medford. It was sent to the house committee on resolutions.

Another resolution which was adopted by unanimous vote expressed the desire of the legislature to show its confidence in Senator-elect Stanfield, as he is about to proceed to Washington to take up his new duties. It asked him to visit the legislature and address a joint session of the senate and house at a time to suit his convenience.

The senate joint resolution by Hall, providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate educational institutions receiving state aid for the purpose of determining whether or not Bolshevism or principles antagonistic to American ideals and government are taught, was adopted by the house with only one dissenting vote, that of Representative Seward D. Allen of Eugene.

Musical Instruments Sacrificed
FREE LESSONS GIVEN
REMOVAL SALE
McDougall Music Co.
325 ALDER STREET
BETWEEN SIXTH AND BROADWAY

HOUSE BILLS

H. B. 217, by Carmer—Amending section 3629, Oregon laws relating to salaries of officers of Wheeler county.

H. B. 218, by Beals—Amending Section 3623, Oregon laws, relating to salaries of officers of Tillamook county.

H. B. 219, by Linn county delegation—Fixing salary of county school superintendent of Linn county.

H. B. 220, by Jackson county delegation—Amending section 3608, Oregon laws, relating to salaries of officials of Jackson county.

H. B. 221, by Martin (by request)—Amending section 6626, Oregon laws, relating to compensation to be paid widows and children.

H. B. 222, by insurance committee—Amending section 6444, Oregon laws, relating to reciprocal or inter-insurance requirements.

H. B. 223, by Martin—To define and regulate the quality of gasoline and repeal sections 2234, 2235, 2236 and 2236-1.

H. B. 224, by insurance committee—To amend section 6442, Oregon laws, authorizing exchange of reciprocal or inter-insurance contracts.

H. B. 225, by Hindman—Relating to failure to support an indigent parent and providing a penalty.

H. B. 226, by Hindman—Amending sections 2166 and 2170-1, Oregon laws, relating to abandonment of or failure to support wife or minor child.

H. B. 227, by Hindman—Regulating junk dealers.

H. B. 228, by Hindman—Amending section 1624, Oregon laws, relating to the number of peremptory challenges.

H. B. 229, by Hindman—To prohibit a certain defense against a charge of non-support.

H. B. 230, by Hindman (by request)—Amending section 2112 Oregon laws prohibiting nickel in the slot machines, punchboards and sales boards and providing a penalty.

H. B. 231, by committee on forestry—Amending section 8952 and section 8953, Oregon laws, relating to members and compensation of state board of forestry.

H. B. 232, by Gallagher—Providing for the eradication of predatory animals and providing an appropriation therefor.

H. B. 233, by committee on forestry—Providing methods of managing and acquiring land to be held as state forests.

H. B. 234, by Powell—Providing for the eradication and control of bovine tuberculosis and creating office of county meat and herd inspector for Polk county.

H. B. 235, by Sheldon and Wright—Regulating the sale and quality of gasoline.

H. B. 236, by LaFollette—Amending section 5175 Oregon laws, relating to school holidays.

H. B. 237, by Jackson and Josephine county delegation—Amending section 930, Oregon days, 1920, and providing for payment of salary for official reporter for first judicial district.

H. B. 238, by Hindman—Providing for calling of witnesses at hearings and charges against attorneys warranting investigating for supreme court.

H. B. 239, by McFarland—Regulating fishing for salmon in the Willamette river.

H. B. 240, by Overturf—Creating Central Oregon water resource commission.

H. B. 241, by Belknap—Amending section 5147, relating to the boundaries of school districts.

H. B. 242, by Shiria—Appropriating money for the reconstruction of the Umpqua river hatchery.

H. B. 243, by Sheldon—Authorizing boards of directors to raise money to build homes for teachers.

H. B. 244, by Bennett—Asserting title to the state of Oregon in lands constituting the beds of lakes.

H. B. 245, by Marsh—Establishing standard grading and packing rules for apples and pears.

H. B. 246, by Gallagher—Amending section 7309, Oregon laws, relating to officers of irrigation districts.

H. B. 247, by Gallagher—Appropriating $5000 to cooperate with department of interior in surveys of the Owyhee irrigation project.

H. B. 248, by Belknap—Amending section 5326, Oregon laws, by defining term pupil and high school district.

H. B. 249, by Allen—Amending section 4343, Oregon laws, relating to summons on foreclosure of delinquent certificate.

H. B. 250, by Roberts (by request)—Regulating election of school directors in districts of the first class.

H. B. 251, by Gordon of Multnomah and Kay—Amending section 3165, Oregon laws, standardizing salaries of district attorneys.

H. B. 252, By Davey (by request)—Amending sections 4332 and 4337, Oregon laws, requiring publication of delinquent taxes.

H. B. 253 (by Perry)—Amending sections 8635, 8642, 8647 and 8652, Oregon laws, relating to the practice of pharmacy and disposal of poisonous drugs.

H. B. 254 (by Mrs. Kinney)—Amending sections 948, 986, 987, 988, 990, 991 and 1399, Oregon laws, relating to juries.

Life Imprisonment Provided in Bill for Confirmed Criminal

State House, Salem, Jan. 29.—Punishment of hibitual criminals by life imprisonment is provided for in a bill introduced in the house Friday by Representative C. E. Woodson of Morrow and Umatilla counties.

It provides that when a person is convicted a second time of felony, the punishment for which is confinement in the state penitentiary, the person shall be confined in the penitentiary for a maximum term of not less than double the time of the first conviction, and if convicted a third time of felony he shall be confined in the penitentiary for life.

Judgment in such case shall not be given for the increased penalty unless the jury shall find from the records and other competent evidence the fact of a former conviction for felony committed by the prisoner in or out of the state.

Bill Forces Adults To Aid Parents If Old Folks Are Poor

State House, Salem, Jan. 29.—Every adult person who, having the ability so to do, fails and neglects to support an indigent parent will be guilty of a misdemeanor and will be punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year or a fine not exceeding $1000 or both fine and imprisonment if a bill introduced in the house Friday by Representative C. C. Hindman of Multnomah county becomes a law.

All fines or forfeitures imposed by the court and collected in such case or under the provisions of any law relating to indigent parents may be directed by the court to be paid in whole or in part to such indigent parent or their guardian, according to the provision of Hindman's bill.

State's Peremptory Challenges Increased

State House, Salem, Jan. 29.—In trials where the crime charged in the indictment is punishable with death or imprisonment in the penitentiary for life, both the state and the defendant shall be entitled to 12 peremptory challenges, and no more; and if the crime be punishable otherwise both the state and the defendant shall be entitled to six such challenges, according to provisions of a bill introduced in the house Friday by Representative C. C. Hindman of Multnomah county. The law increases the state's challenges by six in the first classification.

COURT ASKED TO RELEASE LINN CO. INSANE PATIENT

Salem, Or., Jan. 29.—Habeas corpus proceedings instituted in an effort to secure the release of George Huber from the state hospital for the insane, to which he was committed from Linn county two years ago, will be argued before Judge Bingham of the Marion county circuit court this afternoon.

Attorneys for Huber allege improper commitment, in that he was sent to the hospital by Justice of the Peace Swank of Linn county, who, it is alleged, had no jurisdiction over insane cases.

In 1905, it is recalled in this connection, a law was passed authorizing justices of the peace to transact the business of county courts in the absence or inability of the county judge to serve. This act was repealed, whether through inadvertence or otherwise, in 1913. The repeal, however, has not been generally understood and justices of the peace have continued to act in the capacity of county judges on occasion, committing a number of patients to the state hospital, both hre and at Pendleton.

A decision by Judge Bingham this afternoon adverse to these commitments by justices, it is said, will affect the commitment of a number of patients at the hospital.

Huber is held by Dr. R. E. Lee Steiner, superintendent of the hospital, to be dangerous although apparently normal at present, and a delegation of his former neighbors from the vicinity of Brownsville are here to protest against his release and, if released, to institute proceedings for his recommitment.

Senate Runs Ahead Of House in Total Of Bills Presented

State House, Salem, Or., Jan. 29.—While the house members have been a little backward in the introduction of new legislation at the present session as compared to their record of two years ago, their colleagues of the upper house have more than made up for this deficiency until now with the session just half way through its six weeks' course the total of bills introduced in both houses exceeds the total for the first three weeks of the 1919 session by just three.

In 1919 a total of 323 bills were introduced in the house during the first three weeks of the session as against a total of 256 in the first three weeks of the present session. This is 67 in favor of the session of 1919. The senators, however, have outdone themselves this year in their zeal to earn their $3 per diem, introducing a total of 198 bills up to date as compared to 128 for the same period two years ago, a gain of 70 in favor of the present session.

A total of 454 bills have fouund their way into the two houses so far as compared to a total of 451 for the first half of the 1919 session.

While Monday is the final date for the introduction of bills in the house under an amendment to the original house rule limiting introduction of bills to the first three weeks, which closed today, there is no such inhibition upon the introduction of bills in the senate. From present indications, however, the total for the present session will not equal that of two years ago.

Bills Flood House, Framers Believing Friday Last Day

State House, Salem, Or., Jan. 29.—After an avalanche of bills, reaching close to the one hundred figure, was introduced in the house of representatives Friday by members who were under the impression that it was the last day in which bills could be submitted, with special permission from the committee on legislation a new day of grace was granted. Monday will be still available for this purpose.

The question arose as to whether the 20 day limit for filing of bills expired Saturday on Sunday; and if Sunday, then that being a holiday, the time would lap over to the following day. By vote of the house it was determined that Monday should be considered the end of the 20 day period.

Several members gave notice that they have bills in course of preparation and will have them on the clerk's desk Monday morning.

Bill for Regulating State Bank Reports Offered by Hunter

State House, Salem, Jan. 29.—A bill regulating state banks, introduced by Representative Hunter of Union county in the house Friday, requires that the board of directors shall hold at least 12 regular meetings every calendar year and at every such meeting detailed reports shall be summitted showing every loan and investment made during the preceding month or since the last report, also the aggregate of the then existing liability.

The board shall record its approval or disapproval and this must be subscribed to by every member present at such meeting.

The bill makes it obligatory for such banks to make reports to the superintendent of banks at such time as he may request, and on such forms as he may require; and if a bank fails to make reports within the prescribed time it shall be subject to a penalty of $25 a day for each day while in fault, to be paid immediately upon notice or demand by the superintendent of banks.

Fight Animal Diseases

State House, Salem, Or., Jan. 29.—Senate joint memorials by Upton, asking congress to provide for the carrying on of investigation of animal diseases in Central Oregon by the United States bureau of animal industry, and to investigate insect depredations in forests of Oregon by the forestry department, were adopted by the house Friday.

The sum of $25,000 is appropriated in a bill introduced in the house by Representative P. J. Gallagher for work of the Oregon state agricultural college in cooperation with the biological survey, department of agriculture, for eradication of predatory animals and injurious rodents.

SENATE BILLS

Bills Introduced in Senate

S. B. 185, by Ellis—Relating to trespassing on unfenced land.

S. B. 186, by joint Union-Wallowa delegations—Appropriating $5000 annually for support of Union Livestock show at Union.

S. B. 187, by committee on fishing industries—Amending state fishing code.

S. B. 188, by joint committee on irrigation and drainage—Providing for transfer of power license fees to survey fund.

S. B. 189, by committee on revision of laws—Amending statutes relating to wills and bequests.

S. B. 190, by committee on revision of laws—Repealing section abating foreclosure of mortgage on soldier or sailor during service.

S. B. 191, by Staples—Regulating sale of dairy bulls and creating dairy bull registration board.

S. B. 192, by Upton and Moser—Amending statutes relating to bids on machinery and supplies to be purchased by counties.

S. B. 193, by Ritner—Providing a system of discounts for grains of inferior grades.

S. B. 194, by Farrell—Providing that no building, either public or private, shell be erected in Oregon for housing and care of children who come under purview of child welfare act without written approval of child welfare commission as to type and general architecture.

S. B. 195, by Farrell—Placing all child caring agencies and institutions under supervision of child welfare commission and appropriatng $20,000 for commission.

S. B. 196, by Farrell—Relating to adoptions of wards of child caring agencies and institutions.

S. B. 197, by Farrell—Requiring approval of child welfare commission for all child caring institutions.

S. B. 198, by port—Providing for classification, labeling and marking of eggs offered for sale.

Bills Passed by Senate

S. B. 78, by Upton—Relating to foreclosure of certificates of delinquency.

S. B. 6, by Eddy—Relating to establishment of road districts.

S. B. 121, by Hume—Raising standardization requirements for private, denominational and parochial schools.

S. B. 117, by Patterson—Defining elementary school and elementary teachers' training course.

S. B. 93, by Edwards—Relating to books and accounts of district school clerks.

S. J. R. 6, by Smith, Eberhard and Hare—Constitutional amendment providing for 60 day legislative session salary of $5 per day for legislators and limiting new bills to first 40 days of session.

H. B. 32, by Martin—Authorizing inclusion of state lands or incorporated cities or towns in irrigation or drainage districts.

H. B. 36, by Cary—Regulating granting of license to testers in cream and cheese factories.

Kinney Measure on Woman Jurors Nearly Goes Into the Discard

State House, Salem, Or., Jan. 29.—House bill No. 153, introduced by Mrs. William S Kinney of Astoria at the request of the Portland Woman's club, providing for service of women on juries, and especially in cases where women and children are involved requiring that at least six of the jurors shall be of the female sex, narrowly escaped going into the house of representatives discard Friday. It was saved from instant death by the fact that the printed copies of the bill had not been distributed to desks of members and it was laid on the table until this is done.

The judiciary committee reported unfavorably to the passage of the bill. Mrs. Kinney insisted on knowing the reasons on which such action was based, declaring it was unfair to make such a recommendation simply because members of the committee might be prejudiced against woman jury service. Members of the committee explained that the provisions of the bill were considered unworkable, although it might be redrawn so as to eliminate the objectionable features and still cover the general purpose.

Later in the day Mrs. Kinney introduced a new bill on the same subject with special exactions in regard to woman service on juries omitted and only the straight provision for their service for jury duty on the same grounds as men.

She is confident of the support of clubwomen of the larger cities of Oregon.

Home for Country School Teacher Is Proposed in Bill

State House, Salem, Jan. 29.—Like the manse for the Presbyterian dominie beside the community kirk or the parsonage beside the Methodist chapel, the home for the teacher of the district school may grace many an Oregon community, if a bill introduced by Representative Sheldon Friday becomes a law.

It authorizes school boards, when directed by a majority of the voters of a school district at a legally called school meeting, to levy a tax on the district for the purpose of purchasing or building a home for the teacher or teachers.

Regular Inspection Of Steam Boilers Is Provided by Bill

State House, Salem, Jan. 29.—By request of the National Safety council, the house committee on labor and industry Friday introduced a bill providing for the periodical inspection of steam boilers and requiring that permits be issued by the commissioner of labor statistics and inspector of factories and workshops for the operation of such boilers, and making it a misdemeanor to operate boilers without such permit.

The bill also provides for an injunction against operating boilers without a permit in case of danger to life or safety, provides for determination of the competency of boiler inspectors and requires the industrial accident commission to establish the amount of inspection fees, the collections of which are to be used for the expenses of maintaining the examination system.

Making Punchboards Would Be Prohibited

State House, Salem, Jan. 29.—At the request of the District Attorneys' association of Oregon, a bill was introduced in the house Friday by Representative C. C. Hindman of Multnomah county, amending the law pertaining to gambling by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, maintenance, operation or use of nickel-in-the-slot machines, punch boards and merhcandise boards, and providing a penalty therefor of not less than $10 nor more than $100.

WASHINGTON AUTO LICENSES TO RUN OUT DECEMBER 31

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 29.—(U. P.)—Auto licenses will run with the calendar year instead of from March to March, according to an act passed by the senate Friday. The principal reason for the change is to harmonize the state law with that of Idaho and Oregon. Auto licenses issued next March will run only to January, when the new licenses will be issued.

Senator V. D. Mortland of Yakima introduced a bill providing for the organization and regulation of crop credit organizations. The object of the bill is to promote the orderly marketing of standard crops grown in the state by providing credit facilities, whereby the growers may finance the harvesting, storing and marketing of crops.

GUARDSMEN AFFECTED

When the next war occurs and the federal government drafts national guard officers into the federal service, the officers, at the end of the war, will revert automatically to their former rank in the state militia, if the legislature passes an act introduced in the senate today.

Senator Howard Taylor of King submitted a bill changing the name of the McClellan Pass highway to the Natchez Pass highway.

Governor Hart's civil administrative code approaches the most serious crisis of its career. Monday afternoon it will be submitted to the senate, where it is expected a determined fight will be made on several of its important provisions.

At present the bill is resting in the special committee on executive recommendations, to which amendments are being submitted by various interests. Other amendments will be offered on the floor of the senate when the bill comes up for final consideration.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

At least three amendments have been submitted to the committee to date—all of them affecting the fisheries provisions. These are considered of minor importance by the committee.

No amendments have been offered so far by labor, and no attack has been made on the emergency clause.

A 1 per cent tax on all gross sales made in this state will be urged before a joint committee of the senate and house committees on revenue and taxation Monday night.

Former United States Senator George Turner of Spokane is backing the measure. It is expected that the bill, which is already drafted, will be presented during the week.

Every person in the state engaged in the business of selling at wholesale or retail, goods, wares or merchandise, will pay an excess tax of 1 per cent on his gross sales, according to the terms of the act.

FARM PRODUCTS EXEMPT

Products of the farm are exempt from the excise tax, it is understood.

The first public hearing on the charges of general incompetency filed against the state reclamation board will be held Wednesday afternoon before the joint committee appointed to probe the official acts of the board.

It is charged that the reclamation board has failed to place a single service man on the land, although $150,000 was appropriated in 1919 for that purpose.

After a short session Friday morning, both house and senate adjourned until Monday afternoon.

An open meeting on the proposed "blue sky" law will be held in the senate chamber next Friday evening, it was announced Friday by Senator Frank Nenick of Seattle.

The "blue sky" law would prevent the sale of stocks and bonds of corporations whose only assets are the blue sky and a collection of gold bricks.

Building Inspection Commission Asked In House Measure

State House, Salem, Jan. 29.—A bill introduced Friday in the house by the committee on labor and industry provides for the creation of a building and fire commission of three members with full power of supervision and jurisdiction of the construction and repair of every place wherein persons shall be employed in this state and every structure that shall be used as a human habitation, place of assembly or occupancy, so that they may be adequately safeguarded from danger of fire.

The new commission is to be composed of the state fire marshal, the member of the state industrial accident commission having charge of accident prevention and the state labor commissioner, to serve without compensation except traveling and other necessary expenses when actually on duty as members of the commission.

Publishers Form State Syndicate; Putnam President

Salem, Jan. 29.—George Putnam, publisher of the Salem Capital-Journal, was elected president of the Oregon Publishers' syndicate, organized at a meeting in the state capital Friday with a view to mutual advancement of the interests of its membership. Fifteen Oregon newspapermen attended the meeting. Other officers elected were:

Lee Drake, Astoria Budget, vice president; E. L. Hurd, Corvallis Gazette-Times, secretary-treasurer; directors, S. S. Smith, Medford Sun; Bruce Dennis, La Grande Observer; E. M. Regan, Albany Herald; J. E. Shelton, Eugene Guard.

Fairbanks Jumps; Fractures Finger; Now He's Laid Up

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 29.—(U. P.)—Douglas Fairbanks is under a physician's care at his home today as a result of a fall during one of his famous stunts before the camera.

Fairbanks will be unable to resume his motion picture work for a month or more, according to the attending physician, whose report states the actor suffered fractures of bones in a finger of his left hand, a wrenched back and twisted neck.

While he was attempting to leap from a window, his foot caught and he fell six feet to the pavement.

STANDARDIZATION OF PAY FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEYS ASKED

State House, Salem, Jan. 29.—A bill standardizing the salaries for district attorneys in all the counties of Oregon has been introduced in the house by Representatives Herbert Gordon of Multnomah county and Thomas Kay of Marion county, both members of the joint ways and means committee.

The district attorneys associations recently formulated a schedule which provided for raises in salaries for these officials in all of the counties of Oregon, but the Gordon and Kay bill makes cuts from present salaries in some instances, although in the majority of counties increases are proposed.

The schedule following shows the first figures as the present salary and the second figures as the salaries proposed:

Counties.		
Baker	$2,400	$2,000
Benton	1,200	1,500
Clackamas	2,100	2,500
Clatsop	1,800	2,199
Columbia	1,200	1,500
Coos	1,800	2,000
Crook	1,500	1,000
Curry	600	900
Deschutes	1,000	1,500
Douglas	2,100	2,100
Gilliam	1,500	1,000
Grant	1,500	1,000
Harney	1,500	1,000
Hood River	1,200	1,500
Jackson	2,400	2,199
Jefferson	800	1,000
Josephine	1,299	1,200
Klamath	1,899	1,500
Lake	1,800	1,999
Lane	2,199	3,000
Lincoln	900	1,000
Linn	2,199	2,400
Malheur	2,199	1,500
Marion	2,100	3,000
Morrow	1,299	1,000
Multnomah	4,000	5,000
Polk	900	1,500
Sherman	1,500	1,000
Tillamook	1,200	1,200
Umatilla	2,400	2,700
Union	1,800	1,800
Wallowa	1,299	1,200
Wasco	1,800	1,800
Washington	2,199	2,500
Wheeler	1,500	1,000
Yamhill	2,200	2,100

The bill also provides that the district attorney of Multnomah county shall be entitled to one deputy at $2400 a year, three at $1800 a year each and three at $1200 a year each.

TARIFF BILL IS ON LAST LEGS, SIGNS INDICATE

(Continued From Page One.)

session, when general tariff revision, instead of class tariffs, will be up for discussion.

Moreover, many Democrats who at first intended to vote for the Fordney bill are getting cold feet.

They see the party advantage in opposing a measure which increases the cost of living. Even if the bill should pass the senate and be vetoed by the president, friends of the measure admit there aren't enough votes in the house to make the necessary two thirds.

Several of the Democrats in the house who voted for the bill on first passage will not do so the next time, as the Democratic ranks have been considerably strengthened in the interval.

WOULD INCREASE PRICES

The fact that the pending tariff bill might benefit the sugar producers, but might adversely affect the consuming public, was brought out accordingly in the senate debate as follows:

Senator King of Utah (Democrat)—I have a great deal of confidence in the senator from North Dakota and in his desire to legislate for the interests of the American people. I have no doubt he has studied the question with much care, and I should like to ask him, in the light of his study of the question, what effect the pending tariff bill, if it shall be enacted into law, will have, directly and indirectly, upon the sugar purchaser—that is, the consuming public in the United States—to what extent it will raise prices?

Senator McCumber of North Dakota (Republican)—I think temporarily it will raise prices, and naturally so.

Mr. King of Utah—Has the senator any idea how much the tariff duty will cost the consuming public and how much it will inure to the advantage of the sugar producer?

FAVORS SUGAR TRUST

Mr. McCumber—Today it is a question of life and death to the cane sugar producers. I believe in maintaining the sugar industry of the United States. I think in the end it will be beneficial to do so. I think it may cost the American public a little more just now to purchase their sugar should the bill become a law, but it is better that we should make the sugar industry in this country self sustaining.

Mr. King of Utah—Has the senator from North Dakota any idea of how many millions, tens of millions or hundreds of millions of dollars will be added to the burdens of the purchasers of sugar as a result of the enactment of this measure?

Mr. McCumber—I think it will be a very few hundreds of millions if it adds anything at all.

ASKS POINTED QUESTIONS

Mr. King—The senator has called attention to the fact that unless this measure was passed the sugar industry might suffer materially. May I ask the senator whether it was the purpose of the finance committee to take care of all business enterprises in the United States in all lines of industry that were suffering during the present period of readjustment? If that be true, then we should take care of the laboring men who are thrown out of employment. We should take care of the cotton growers who have been compelled to sell their cotton, if they could find a market at all, at less than the cost price. We should be compelled to pay the wool growers compensation, perhaps by an appropriation for the losses they have sustained. In other words, does not the senator think that if we predicate our legislation upon the theory of making reparation for the injuries which have been the result of the application of economic laws, we are not only prostituting the progress of the federal government, but we are going far beyond what we can possibly accomplish?

EXPLAINS ATTITUDE

Mr. McCumber—The purpose of the committee was to afford relief to the agricultural industries of the United States, both in the matter of grain raising and sheep raising and stock raising, because we believed that the depression in prices was due not alone to the present importations, but to the immense importations which were about to come into the country. So we felt certain as the American grain producer can produce all the grain that is necessary to be consumed in the United States, and as grain is coming in that is being produced very much cheaper than it can be produced in the United States, we ought to give to the American farmer as much as we could in the American market until he could be placed upon his feet again.

WISE ONES KNOW

The North Dakota senator insisted, moreover, that these conditions "will not last forever," but the tariff was necessary as an emergency measure. That's exactly, however, the reason why Eastern Republicans, in their hearts, are opposed to the bill just as much as are the majority of Democrats. They recognize that a particular class would benefit by the legislation and that other classes would immediately raise even more political dust because they were neglected or injured by the emergency legislation.

Wise leaders like Senator Penrose know that you cannot tackle the tariff question in pieces but that the whole subject has to be handled at one time with an eye to reciprocity between classes and industries.

The debate, however, furnishes a significant index of what is coming in the next session of congress when the entire tariff controversy will be opened anew.

Thief Seizes Purse From Woman and Makes His Escape

Accosting her at Second and Columbia streets Friday afternoon, a man snatched Mrs. Bertha L. Archer's purse, escaping before she could summon help. Mrs. Archer, who lives at the Cadillac hotel, told the police her purse contained $9.50, a watch and a stickpin.

The home of Mrs. I. B. Vessell, 151 North Twelfth street, was robbed early Friday morning. Two diamond rings valued at $225 were taken from a pillow-case where they had been hidden, and a quantity of clothing was stolen.

Mrs. Vessell told the police she suspected a "friend" of the family who had been staying with them for several days.

Asking permission to adjust her clothing in the ladies' dressing room at the steamship ticket office Friday, a strange woman took a purse containing $150 belonging to Mrs. Monroe Nance, 105 Third street. Mrs. Nance told the police she had just drawn the money from the bank and hung her purse in the dressing room, when the woman came and asked permission to use the room.

Jewelry valued at $200 was stolen from the home of J. C. Abbott, 552 Durham avenue, early Friday morning. Miss Nina Willard, 171 West Park, reported that an umbrella, grip, ring, other jewelry, linen and a purse were stolen from her room.

Lee's Memorial for Presidential Term Of 8 Years Beaten

State House, Salem, Or., Jan. 29.—Presidential elections every four years may proceed as usual, so far as the Oregon house of representatives is concerned, according to expression in a vote of 46 members Friday. This vote indefinitely postponed further consideration of the memorial resolution introduced by Representative J. D. Lee of Multnomah county, asking congress to submit to the people of the United States an amendment extending the presidential term to a period of eight years.

Lee made extended argument for the proposed measure, but was unable to win votes. In fact, one of the two Democrats in the house wanted to limit the presidential term to two years, in the hope that a Democrat could then be elected by that time instead of waiting twice that number of years he said.

Siege Gun Is Sought For Capitol Grounds

State House, Salem, Or., Jan. 29.—A house joint resolution adopted Friday directs Sedgwick post, G. A. R., of Salem to make application to the war department for a siege gun to be sent to Salem and to have it placed at a suitable location on the capitol grounds. An appropriation of $150 for transportation costs is provided for in this resolution.

Now They Don't Speak

Chicago, Jan. 29.—(U. P.)—Miss Catherine Murray, diminutive school teacher, isn't speaking to H. S. Vale, the principal. Mistaking her for one of the pupils, the principal called: "Here, little girl, I want you to run an errand."

ALL EGGS WOULD BE MARKED UNDER PORTER MEASURE

State House, Salem, Jan. 29.—Eggs of sufficient age and experience to know better will not be permitted to intrude their presence upon the innocent purchaser under the guise of being of young and tender age, under the provision of a bill introduced Friday by Senator Porter.

Neither will eggs from China and other foreign countries be permitted to enjoy all the rights and privileges of the American-born article.

Hereafter, if Porter is able to convince his colleagues of the wisdom of the measure, an egg will not merely be an egg as heretofore but will be stripped of all disguises and camouflage and paraded in its true nature.

ALL MUST BE STAMPED

Eggs which have long reposed in the chilly interior of a cold storage plant; eggs which have at some time in the misty past been entrusted to the care of a broody hen or an incubator and which have failed to function as a well-behaved setting egg should; eggs which have crossed the high seas to enjoy their declining years in the land of the free and the home of the brave, are all affected by the move launched by the Senator from Linn county in his effort to protect the morals of the younger members of the egg family from the contaminating influence of its older and tainted relatives.

When eggs are placed in refrigeration for the purpose of cold storage the bill provides that there shall be plainly and legibly stamped on each container thereof the date when entered in refrigeration and the stamp must remain there so that all who desire to indulge in the use thereof may know.

Preserved eggs which also come within the scope of Porter's bill must be stamped and branded as "preserved" before being introduced to the buying public.

Eggs imported into the state from foreign countries must herald to the world their foreign origin.

PUNISHABLE BY FINE

Hotels and restaurants serving the foreign egg to their unsuspecting patrons must apprise them of this fact with posters conspicuously placed and in letters so that he who would run therefrom may read. Bakeries and confectioneries using this same brand of hen fruit must also announce the fact that "We use foreign eggs."

Incubated eggs, which include all eggs which have been intrusted to the care of either a hen or an incubator for more than 48 hours, would be forbidden to break into polite society upon their rescue from their snugly warm repose, except as "incubated" eggs.

Broken eggs or eggs offered for sale in other than their original form must also be properly branded.

Any attempt to avoid the provisions of the act would be made punishable by a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $100, and the dairy and food commissioner would be authority to enforce the provisions of the bill.

Grading Rules for Apples and Pears Requested in Bill

State House, Salem, Jan. 29.—A bill introduced by Representative A. H. Marsh of Douglas county provides rules for the grading and packing of apples and pears, the same to be recognized as the minimum requirements for the various grades set forth.

It provides that there shall be three regular or standard grades of apples: Extra fancy or "Blue" grade; fancy or "Red" grade, and "C" grade.

Pears are divided in two grades; Extra fancy or "Blue" grade, and fancy or "Red" grade.

Every box shall have marked thereon the name of the variety contained or the words "Variety unknown" and the name of the place where grown, the grower or shipper, etc.

Details for packing and grading according to size, coloring and general condition are given in the provisions of the bill.

Ex-Councilman to Leave

Napavine, Wash., Jan. 29.—Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Mason, residents of Napavine for nearly 30 years, will leave soon to make their home in Bremerton. Mason was formerly a member of Napavine council.

Where will you find another food that comes to you ready-cooked with such flavor, economy and health building satisfaction as
Grape-Nuts
This combination of wheat and malted barley is a firm favorite with families that have used it for years and know its food value for both children and grown-ups.
"There's a Reason"
Made by Postum Cereal Co., Inc.
Battle Creek, Mich.