

WHAT IS DOING IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION

SECOND BILL TO CUT SALARY OF JUSTICE NOW IN

A second bill to abolish the fee system of paying the justice of the peace in the Salem district and place that officer upon a flat salary of \$2400 a year made its appearance in the legislature yesterday afternoon when Representative McCallister presented house bill No. 61.

The bill would allow the justice \$100 a month for clerical help and \$50 a month for rent, and would require an accounting for all fees collected except those received for performing marriage ceremonies.

That the bill will not meet with the approval of the senate, which caused the introduction of a less generous bill in the senate last week, is a foregone conclusion.

A third bill, establishing the salary of the justice at \$2400 a year and making his court a district court of record similar to those in Multnomah county is being drawn and should make its appearance sometime during the week.

WATER LIEN LAW TIGHTENED

The law relative to liens on crops for irrigation water furnished would be tightened up by a bill introduced today by Senator Davis.

The bill provides that the person or persons furnishing the water must, within 40 days after the water is furnished, or within 40 days after the close of the irrigation season, file with the county clerk a claim containing a true statement of the amount due for deducting all just credits and offsets, the date when the water was first supplied, the name of the owner of the crops and the name of the person to whom the water was furnished. Also a description of the lands would be required. The claim would be verified by the oath of some person having knowledge of the facts.

SENATE BILLS

S. B. 25, committee on education—Relating to hiring teachers and making contracts.

S. B. 26, Staples—Fixing salaries of judges of the supreme court.

S. B. 27, Eddy—Relating to procedure in trial by jury.

S. B. 28, Davis—Relating to liens on crops for water for irrigation and to provide for notice and record of such lien.

S. B. 29, Dennis and Davis—Relating to relief for indigent soldiers and sailors.

S. B. 30, Strayer and Davis—Defining the boundaries of Grant county.

S. B. 31, Davis—Relating to identification of livestock.

He is truly great that is little in himself, and that makes no account of any height of honors.

Strict Regulation And Heavier Taxes For Busses Sought

Bus and truck lines operating in Oregon would be placed under the public service commission and supervised in about the same measure as railroads under house bill 59, introduced by Representative Oakes of Malheur and Swan of Linn yesterday afternoon.

The measure, if passed, would place the bus and truck lines under virtually the supervising regulations as the rail operators. The bill fixes rates paid to the state for use of its highways on a basis of mileage, weight and with relationship of cost to the small car owners. It would mean a total of between 10 and 15 per cent tax on the gross income of bus and truck lines, according to Swan, who points out that the smallest railroad of the state pays around 24 per cent in taxes.

The commission under the measure would require that permits be taken out for definite routes. These routes would have to be served as per the specifications of the permit. This particular provision reflects an expressed wish of the bus and truck operators who have frequently charged that temporary operators frequently rush into take the cream of business at certain seasons.

Permits would be granted for periods of not more than four years, but they could be renewed. The public service commission would require regular reports and payments of fees. Penalty of 25 per cent would be assessed for failure to report.

Public liability bonds would be required, amounting to \$1000 for each passenger seat. Bonds would

also be required for protection of freight shipments.

The annual charge for operation would be turned over to the state for highway maintenance and construction. These charges would be as follows:

Passenger carriers, pneumatic tires, 1 1/2 mill per seat multiplied by the number of miles traveled over paved highways; 1 mill for travel over unpaved roads.

Passenger carriers, solid tires, 2 mills per seat multiplied by miles traveled over paved highways; 1-3 mill per seat for distance traveled over unpaved roads.

Freight carriers with pneumatic tires, 1/2-cent per ton capacity multiplied by miles traveled over paved highways; 1/4-cent per ton distance traveled on unpaved roads.

Freight carriers, solid tires, 1 cent per ton capacity multiplied by distance traveled over paved highways; 1/2-cent per ton for distance on unpaved roads.

Combination rates are provided for in cases of combination vehicles.

Railroads operating bus and truck lines would be required to keep these accounts separate from their rail business.

Expenses of enforcing the proposed law would be derived from the general income under it. Ninety per cent of the balance received would be distributed as follows: Three-fourths to the state highway fund; one-fourth to be paid by the secretary of state to county treasurers in proportion to the amount of license fees received from each county.

Legislative Sidelights

Stanley Myers, district attorney of Multnomah county, was one of the busy outsiders active yesterday afternoon in the lobby and two houses buttonholing legislators.

Frank Warren, prominently identified with commercial fish legislation in past sessions and a member of the Fox of Portland commission, made his first appearance in the lobby yesterday.

Milton A. Miller was a visitor around the capitol yesterday, called here by a meeting of the state board on vocational education to which he was recently appointed by Governor Pierce.

Roscoe P. Hurst, Portland attorney and prominent in former sessions as a lobbyist, is again on the ground to keep his eye and ear close to happenings around the capitol.

K. K. "Kap" Kubil, speaker of the house in the 1923 session, is again treading the legislative halls. "Kap" announces that he is particularly interested in irrigation matters this year and will stick around until every attempt of San Francisco banking interests to revise the irrigation bond laws to their own advantage has been defeated. His program brings him in direct conflict with that of Fred L. Gifford, who is supposed in the lobby to further the

changes sought by the San Francisco bankers.

HOUSE BILLS

H. B. 47, Bailey—Amending section 4694, Oregon Laws, relating to agreements between county courts and cities for road work.

H. B. 48, Buchanan—To amend section 11, chapter 412, Oregon Laws, 1921, relating to time limit for refund of tax on motor vehicle fuels.

H. B. 49, Buchanan—To amend section 299, Oregon Laws, relating to attachable property.

H. B. 50, Buchanan—To amend section 3975, Oregon Laws, relating to elective officers.

H. B. 51, North—Bill to reenact sections 2224-46, Oregon Laws, relating to disposition and disbursement of moneys collected under prohibition laws of Oregon.

H. B. 52, Hazzett—To make it unlawful for stools to run at large in portions of Hood River county.

H. B. 53, Fisher—A bill to amend chapter 16, Oregon Laws, 1918, pertaining to livestock running at large in Douglas county.

H. B. 54, Shrock—To amend section 3, sub-division 5, chapter 371, Oregon Laws, 1921, standardizing and regulating use of spotlights, headlights and front lamps of motor vehicles.

H. B. 55, Shrock—To amend

SENATE PASSES DUNN BILL OVER VETO OF PIERCE

By a vote of 27 to 3 the senate passed over the veto of Governor Pierce the Dunn bill of the 1923 session, exempting from the inheritance tax assets left to charity. The bill particularly applies to the estate of one million dollars left by the late Bernard Daly to be used in the education in the state's institutions of higher learning of worthy students from Lake county.

Under the existing inheritance tax law estates left to established charities are exempt from taxation, but estates establishing new trusts for charity are subject to the tax, which in the case of the Daly estate would amount to approximately \$200,000.

Senator Upton, speaking in behalf of the bill, said that at the present time there are 45 students from Lake county attending the university, agricultural college and the normal school.

While indicating to some extent the governor's strength in the upper house the poll of the senate on this bill is not to be looked upon as a test vote, because of the charitable and educational features involved. The roll call showed Eddy, La Follet and Strayer the only negative votes.

Consideration of the veto brought forth the first burst of oratory of the session with Senator Eddy taking the floor in defense of the veto, declaring the bill to be wrong in principle, and Garland, Rimer, Butler and Taylor defending his provisions. Senator Garland said that nowhere in the governor's veto message could he find any logical connection between the veto and provisions of the bill.

section 5259, Oregon Laws, providing for inspection of parochial and private schools.

H. B. 56, Fuller—To amend section 6617, Oregon Laws, regarding placing peace officers under hazardous occupations act.

H. B. 57, Winslow—To amend section 7, chapter 113, Oregon Laws, 1921, relating to publishing of budgets.

H. B. 58, Oakes—To amend chapter 87, Oregon Laws, 1923, providing for creation of a third stock district.

H. B. 59, Oakes and Swan—To repeal chapters 19 and 205, Oregon Laws, 1921 and 1923, providing revenue for highways by regulation and taxation of motor carriers.

H. B. 60, North—Requiring all state funds to be deposited in state treasury.

H. B. 61, McCallister—Relative to salary of justice of the peace of Marion county.

H. B. 62, Coffey—To amend section 4003, Oregon Laws, relating to form of official ballots.

H. B. 63, Lonergan—To control possession, sale and use of pistols and revolvers.

H. B. 64, Cramer—To amend section 6797, Oregon Laws, pertaining to employees and method of payment.

H. B. 65, Gordon—To amend section 4223, Oregon Laws, relating to payment of taxes.

H. B. 66, Schock—To amend sections 6043, 5187 and 5213, Oregon Laws, regarding use of textbooks for public schools.

BILL WOULD PUT GUN TOTERS ON FELON'S STATUS

The fact that a person was armed with a revolver or pistol and did not have permit to carry the same would stand as prima facie evidence of intent to commit a felony in cases of a defendant on trial for the commission of a felony under house bill 63, introduced by Lonergan, Multnomah county. The bill also provides for strict licensing of dealers.

No unnaturalized person or one having been convicted of a felony, would be permitted to obtain purchase permits. Lonergan explains that the measure, designed as a curb on lawbreakers and as a protective measure for innocent persons, does not infringe on target shooters and others legitimately possessing and using firearms. In fact, the measure is one approved and sought in other states by the United States Revolver association, according to Lonergan.

A study of traffic condition and regulations thereof with the view of cutting down the heavy automobile accident toll each year is the object of joint house resolution No. 4, introduced by Graham of Washington county. A committee of two representatives, one senator, the secretary of state and the chief inspector of the state traffic division, would be named to study the matter and make recommendations.

Office hours of county offices in Clackamas county would be set as follows in house bill 67, introduced by the Clackamas delegation: From 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., on all days except Saturday and legal holidays. On Saturdays the hours would be from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m.

The house committee on assessment and taxation, reported favorably on the bill introduced by the Multnomah delegation providing for repeal of the 6 1/2-mill taxation limitation covering districts of more than 100,000 population.

OPEN PROBE OF CLEAVER'S DRY BUREAU

(Continued from Page One)

and numerous suggestions were made and some difference of opinion arose as to how the body should proceed. Senator Johnson stood alone for sending broadcast throughout the state a call for any one who had any charges to make against the prohibition department and then listening to the representatives of the prohibition department and giving them a chance to refute. All other members of the committee were for first getting the records from Cleaver, and he was ordered to produce these forthwith.

Check Record and Report
Cleaver's records and his report will be checked against records to be furnished by the district attorney's association. The latter have

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Musterole drives pain away and brings in its place delicious, soothing comfort. Just rub it in gently. It is a clean, white ointment, made with oil of mustard. It will not blister like the old-fashioned mustard plaster. To Mothers: Musterole is also made in milder form for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole. 35¢ and 65¢ in jars & tubes; hospital size, 75¢.

Check Record and Report
District Attorney Heigerson of Polk county was questioned at length. He said the district attorney of the state had made no charges against Cleaver. He deplored the reading of the state prohibition law, which he said, divides authority between the prohibition commissioner and the county authorities.

Heigerson Testifies
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already been prepared for 1923 and Heigerson was requested to have them prepared for 1924. These will show the amount in fines and the number of prosecutions in each county for which the prohibition department is responsible.

Cleaver at first objected to producing his records or giving the names of his agents without the consent of the governor, declaring that the governor is head of the department. But he was informed by Chairman Garland that the committee would get them any way. Cleaver said he would cooperate in any way he could.

Testing Attitude
Cleaver declared that his report was his opening statement in the probe. Relative to this he was severely questioned by Senator Hare, who almost tangled the commissioner in regard to moneys paid to operatives in the counties, but Hare later explained that he was simply testing out the mental attitude of Cleaver as to his willingness to cooperate. Asked if he had any suggestions as to procedure, Cleaver said he didn't think a discharged and discredited employee of his department should be considered a competent witness.

Governor Pierce told the committee he wanted the most careful investigation to be made, assuring that "we have nothing to hide." He promised a full accounting of his \$4000 secret fund, allowed by appropriation. Governor O'cott, said Pierce, had \$10,000, but used \$23,000, while Governor Withycombe had more than O'cott.

Checks For Herwig
Pierce was asked if Herwig was a salaried employee of the prohibition department, and replied in the negative.

"I don't want to be misunderstood," he said. "You will find two checks made out to Herwig, but these will be explained."

There was some air of mystery about this, for Garland replied: "I don't think it would be for the good of the service for those checks to be discussed publicly."

After Johnson had made his fight for a different procedure, Representative Lonergan and Senator Hare took a stand for production of the records first, and Senator Butler called the committee's and the public's attention to the fact that the probe was not a prosecution and that Cleaver and his associates were not in the position of defendants.

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authorities, so that their wires are often crossed. Cleaver, said Heigerson, interprets the law as placing the burden of cooperation upon the local officers, that is requiring local officers to cooperate with the state department but not the state department with the local officers. Cleaver corroborated this statement. Heigerson defended the reluctance of Cleaver to make known the names of all his operatives. "I wouldn't like to give you the names of all the men I pay in Polk county," he said.

"Some of them are moonshiners, who from professions, jealousy squabble on other moonshiners."

Heigerson opined that Cleaver should notify the district attorney of any county into which he is sending his men. Governor Pierce asserted that this could not be done in all cases, citing Grant and Klamath counties as instances in which it would absolutely have to be done. Mr. Cleaver said he had several times been requested by sheriffs not to notify them of the reason that it would upset their

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Makes a family supply of really dependable cough medicine. Easily prepared, and saves about \$7.

If you have a severe cough or chest cold accompanied with soreness, throat tickle, hoarseness, or difficult breathing, or if your child wakes up during the night with cough and you want quick help, try this reliable old home-made cough remedy. Any drug store can supply you with 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. Or you can use clarified molasses, honey or corn syrup, instead of sugar syrup, if desired. This recipe makes a pint of really reliable cough medicine. It tastes good, and in spite of its low cost, it can be depended upon to give quick and lasting relief.

You can feel this take hold of a cough in a way that means business. It loosens and raises the phlegm, stops throat tickle and soothes and heals the irritated membranes that line the throat and bronchial tubes with such promptness, ease and certainty that it is really astonishing. Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, and is probably the best known means of overcoming severe coughs, throat and chest colds.

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planned completely if a state agent appeared at the sheriff's office. The governor's attitude on this question was defended by Representative Fitzmaurice.

COLDS

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Take two tablets every three hours until three doses are taken. The first dose always gives relief. The second and third doses completely break up the cold. Pleasant and safe to take. Contains no quinine or opiates. Millions use "Pape's Cold Compound." Price, thirty five cents. Druggists guarantee it.—Adv.

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Home-made, but Has No Equal for Coughs
Makes a family supply of really dependable cough medicine. Easily prepared, and saves about \$7.

If you have a severe cough or chest cold accompanied with soreness, throat tickle, hoarseness, or difficult breathing, or if your child wakes up during the night with cough and you want quick help, try this reliable old home-made cough remedy. Any drug store can supply you with 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. Or you can use clarified molasses, honey or corn syrup, instead of sugar syrup, if desired. This recipe makes a pint of really reliable cough medicine. It tastes good, and in spite of its low cost, it can be depended upon to give quick and lasting relief.

You can feel this take hold of a cough in a way that means business. It loosens and raises the phlegm, stops throat tickle and soothes and heals the irritated membranes that line the throat and bronch