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DOINGS AT THE CAPITOL

News in Brief of the Doings of Oregon's Law-makers During the Past Week

First Three Weeks of Session See Practically All Big Bills Introduced.

Number of Bills in House 444, in Senate 159—Bill to Reclassify Industries Submitted—Ways and Means Committee Causing Uneasiness—Prohibition Bill Favorably Reported—No Woman to Serve on Juries.

Salem.—Although three weeks of the 28th legislative session have slipped by with all the big measures still to be passed upon by both houses, yet really more progress has been made during the first half of the present session than during the same period in many previous sessions. Practically all the important bills have been introduced and many of them have received attention from the various committees and are in shape to be passed upon. The beginning of the fourth week of the session found both houses in shape to get down to business, and unless there is an unusual flow of oratory much serious work will be accomplished.

As Saturday was the last day for the introduction of bills in the house members of the lower branch know now just how much work they have ahead of them.

Most of the bills that will appear at this session have been introduced. They now number 444 house bills and 159 senate bills, a total of 603. At the 1913 session there were 633 house bills and 307 senate bills, a total of 940.

Compensation Act to Get Attention.
Legislation affecting the workmen's compensation act also will demand the attention of the house this week. The committee on labor and industries has submitted a bill that will reclassify the industries under the present law and will ask that no further changes be made. It is expected that the house will act favorably on this measure.

The bill to do away with the petition-peddling that created such a stir in the house last week will be back from the revision of laws committee this week. It was recommitted with instruction to amend so that candidates may have the option of filing for office either by the petition route or by paying a cash fee to the county or state authorities.

The section requiring a candidate to support his or her successful opponent in case of defeat also will be stricken out or modified. In that shape the bill may get through the house.

"Teeth" Added to Prohibition Bill.
The prohibition bill was reported back to the house in the form of a substitute for the original measure with the favorable recommendations of the committee on alcoholic traffic.

The bill remains in substantially the same form as when originally drawn by the Committee of One Hundred and introduced by Dr. Anderson. It has been amended, however, but has more teeth in nearly every section.

Probably the most pronounced change is in the limit set on the amount of liquor that can be shipped in for home consumption. The bill now fixes this quantity at either two quarts of whisky or 15 quarts of beer in a month. The original bill specified no limit.

The measure makes unlawful the receipt by any person from a common carrier of more than two quarts of spirituous or vinous liquors, or more than fifteen quarts of malt liquors, within a period of four weeks.

Grain alcohol, the bill provides, may be sold by pharmacists only upon the prescription of a physician in good

standing, and the sale to each individual is limited.

Among other provisions, no advertisements, in newspapers or otherwise, of intoxicating drinks will be allowed in the state.

Institution Appropriations Reduced.
Appropriations for six state institutions are provided for in as many bills introduced in the house by the ways and means committees of the house and senate. The amount allotted reaches a total of \$1,389,050.80. The corresponding appropriations for 1913 and 1911, respectively, were \$1,634,797.11 and \$1,655,233.45. The current appropriation, therefore, shows an apparent saving of about \$245,000 over two years ago.

Out of this saving, however, is to be deducted nearly \$200,000 for the completion of the supreme court building which does not figure in the present allotment.

The various state institutions are provided for as follows: Eastern Oregon asylum, \$306,360; penitentiary, \$174,700; school for the blind, \$28,213; capitol and supreme court, \$58,650; institute for the feeble minded, \$144,961; Oregon state hospital, \$675,166.

The joint ways and means committee decided to recommend that the state training school for girls, created by an act passed at the last session of the legislature, be abolished. It was decided that there was no real need for the school. Opinion was expressed that the inmates of the school could be taken care of at other institutions.

An appropriation of \$50,000 was made at the last session for the school of which \$34,000 was used in the erection of a building. The joint committee decided to turn this building over to the board of control.

There were only 20 inmates in the institution last year. Other estimates were but material. By a vote of five to six it was decided to allow an appropriation of \$95,400 for county fairs.

Of \$172,286.27 asked by the state fair, only \$34,195 was allowed. Items eliminated were for erecting livestock coliseum, \$123,638.40; for building roadways, \$9716; for reimbursing the state fair fund, \$3730.

Woman Jury Bill Killed by Senate.

The death knell of Senator Langguth's bill permitting women to serve on juries was sounded so far as this session is concerned, when the minority report of the judiciary committee was adopted and the measure was postponed indefinitely. Favorable action had previously been taken by the senate on the measure, but it was recalled from the house and reconsidered.

Senators voting to postpone the bill indefinitely were: Barrett, Bingham, Bishop, Burgess, Butler, Cusick, Day, Hawley, Kiddle, LaFollette, McBride, Ragsdale, J. C. Smith, Stewart, Strayer, Wood and Thompson.

Senators favoring the bill were: Clarke, Dimick, FarreU, Garland, Hollis, Kellaheer, Langguth, Leinenweber, Moser, I. S. Smith, Vinton and Von der Hellen.

School Bill Passes House.

Qualifications for county school superintendents were "tightened up" by the house when it passed the Hinkle bill providing that persons holding this office must have at least 27 months' actual experience in teaching school and hold a state-teachers' certificate. Twelve months' of the past experience must have been had in Oregon.

The present law permits county superintendents to have only nine months' experience. They can hold their positions on a county certificate. It is understood that the Hinkle bill has the support of the county superintendents of the state.

Legislative Brevities.

The house passed Dr. J. E. Anderson's bill appropriating \$6000 for the experiment station at Hood River.

Highway legislation is yet a very uncertain proposition. The sentiment seems general that a fairly liberal millage tax should be voted for state aid in road construction.

For the second time in three days the house voted not to repeal the physical examination marriage law, passed at the 1913 session.

Senator Dimick's bill providing that sacks of shorts shall weigh 80 pounds, passed the senate, was reconsidered and indefinitely postponed.

The house passed Representative Huston's bill empowering the governor to fill vacancies in the office of United States senator, pending a regular election.

Miss Towne's bill for an increase of the length of the rural school terms from six months to eight months, was defeated in the house.

By a vote of 18 to 12, the senate adopted the majority report of the judiciary committee that the bill repealing the law passed at the 1911 session providing that school districts may furnish free textbooks, be passed.

Senator Farrell's bill providing for a reduction of 20 per cent of salaries of county and state officers receiving \$3000 or more a year was defeated by the senate.

At least seven important legislation bills have been reported out by the irrigation committee with favorable recommendations. Six of these measures cover the recommendations made by the irrigation congress recently held at Portland, while the other is the product of Representative Hinkle, chairman of the irrigation committee.

Two pieces of legislation of great interest to the state are the bill introduced Friday in the house by Representative Forbes for the ratification of the lease of Summer and Abert lakes by the state to Jason C. Moore, and the bill introduced in the senate by Senator Butler, providing for the creation of public utility districts.

Authority is given to any person seeing a dog pursuing or worrying any livestock or domestic fowl to kill the dog on the spot, in a bill introduced by Senator Bingham. The bill also gives authority for any person seeing a dog straying on a farm where there are livestock or fowls to kill the dog.

At a conference called by Governor Withycombe, at which Senator Kathryn Clark, of Douglas; Attorney-General Brown and the members of the senate judiciary committee were present, it was virtually decided to abandon the object sought in senate joint resolution No. 15, to empower the executive to remove district attorneys and sheriffs in case he becomes convinced that they are not performing in good faith their official duties.

GETTING IN JAIL

If things keep on going as they have for the past few years, it will be much easier for an American citizen to go to jail and stay there than it will be to keep out of jail. Every now and then some individual or some clique bobs up with a brand new plan for turning some of us into criminals. The number of new ways for getting a man in jail is surprising. Wisconsin has its "eugenics law," which makes it a felony for a couple to marry without undergoing a physical examination. The Illinois legislature, at its present session, will gravely consider the passage of a similar criminal statute. Other states are being asked to pass laws making it a felony for a citizen to have any liquor in his home, even for medicinal purposes. One state has a law against dancing the tango. The Indiana anti-cigarette law has never been repealed, and the state has, as a result, several hundred thousand reasonably good citizens who could be arrested and sent to



WE ARE WHAT WE EAT. IS A WELL KNOWN OLD SAYING. IF THIS IS TRUE, THEN SHOULDN'T WE EAT ONLY THE FINEST, BEST THINGS? TO HAVE EVERYTHING THERE IS GOOD TO EAT AND THESE OF THE BEST QUALITY' IS THE FIRST RULE OF OUR BUSINESS.

THE SECOND RULE IS TO MAKE THE PRICES AS RIGHT AS OUR GOODS.

WE SELL THE BEST GRADE OF GROCERIES: THAT IS THE ONLY KIND YOU CAN BUY IN OUR STORE.

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jail any day. Perhaps the most striking development of our government is that the laws are not made by all the people, or any considerable number of them, but rather by cliques and corporate interests. In many cases legislators selected that can be dominated by these cliques and the people blindly vote for these "stool-pigeons." The majority of the health laws passed, ostensibly, to protect the people, are only paving the way for more commissions on fat salaries without the layity deriving any benefit. The idea of a young man and his bride-to-be having to be ogled by some fat-headed doctor is certainly disgusting. To be of any value the examination would have to be of such a nature that the average woman would rebel. This old world managed to get along very well for ages without undue restrictions; has multiplied and replenished the earth and but for greed man would continue to take unto himself a wife as did our fathers since the days of Adam.

The legislature is asked to utilize state prisoners to establish the flax industry at Salem.

The County Taxpayers League of Baker oppose half mill levy for irrigation; also a one mill levy for highways.

GERMANY'S BIG GUNS

Germany has startled the world with her big guns, Zeppelins, and submarines. The 42-centimeter guns proved that the modern fortifications were as mere cockle shells when this deadly machine was trauced upon them. The Zeppelins have terrorized the coast towns and wrought considerable destruction of property and the loss of many lives. The submarines have demonstrated that the magnificent navy of which England is so proud, can be made a plaything of by these monsters of the deep. It would appear that Jules Verne was no dreamer when he wrote "Forty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea." While the submarine has not been perfected to such a degree there is reason to believe that it is no distant day when such will be the case. Notwithstanding the havoc wrought by these invisible machines, England with an obstinacy characteristic of Johnie Bull, says that, "it never 'teched' me," while England is a powerful nation having many dependencies to aid her, like Sampson when his hair was shorn, destroy her navy and she becomes as helpless as an infant.

Many say that it is impossible for Germany to win, yet the impossible" sometimes happens. Perhaps it is the will of God.