

# PROCEEDINGS OF OREGON LEGISLATURE

## Saturday, February 16.

Salem, Feb. 16.—By a practically unanimous vote the bill requiring old line life insurance companies to create a reserve fund from a certain percentage of the premiums received for policies passed the house this morning.

The house today passed a bill to enable the husband or wife to transfer property that was acquired subsequent to the time the other was committed to the insane asylum.

The house adopted the senate resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution by which the number of justices of the supreme court shall be increased from three to five. The people will vote on the proposed amendment at the 1908 general election.

The house postponed action on the bill regulating practice of osteopathy physicians.

The house passed the bill creating Nesmith County from that part of Wasco County south of the Deschutes river and the north part of Crook county.

The per diem and mileage allowance of the members of the house for this session has been made up. The total is \$9,705.45. King, of Harney and Malheur, receives the greatest amount, \$120 per diem and \$149.10 mileage. Rogers and Reynolds, of Marion, receive the smallest amounts, each getting \$120 per diem and 30 cents mileage.

## Friday, February 15.

Salem, Feb. 15.—The senate, by a vote of 18 to 11, passed the reappointment bill of Senator Hart.

There will probably be no banking legislation this session. One bill was reported in the senate today, but it is certain to be killed and most of the others will die for lack of time.

The senate bill compelling the issuance of passes to state officers was passed by the house today and sent to the governor.

The irrigation and water code bill was slain in the house this afternoon.

The senate voted to buy the half block between the capitol building and the Southern Pacific to complete the capitol grounds. An appropriation of \$30,000 is made for the purchase.

The senate indefinitely postponed Hodson's bill making the Associated Press a common carrier.

The house joint resolution favoring five supreme court judges was adopted by the senate.

Both houses passed the juvenile court bill over the veto of the governor and the measure is now a law.

The bill creating the Port of Columbia for control of pilotage and tonnage at the mouth of the Columbia passed the house.

The house passed the Jones bill for the purchase and maintenance of the Oregon City locks in conjunction with the Federal government.

The senate today passed 32 bills and the house 11.

## Thursday, February 14.

Salem, Feb. 14.—The house today adopted a resolution fixing 12:01 a. m., February 24, as the time for adjournment of the legislature. It was also voted that no more bills should be received except by the standing committees. There are 440 bills on the calendar and consideration of senate measures has not yet commenced. The senate is becoming anxious and is discussing means of forcing the house to act upon senate bills.

The house passed the bill appropriating \$150,000 to the Agricultural college.

The house bill creating the office of inspector of mines passed that body without opposition.

Smith's bill to abolish two of the four normal schools passed the house tonight by a vote of 38 to 16, six absent. Only one slight amendment was made from the way it passed the senate, changing the time of the meeting of the new board from the third Wednesday in June to the third Wednesday in May.

A house resolution provides for the printing of 5,000 copies of the railroad commission bill for distribution to those who desire copies.

The house passed seven bills and the senate nine. Eleven new bills were introduced in the house this morning before the resolution checking the flood appeared.

## Wednesday, February 13.

Salem, Feb. 13.—With only one dissenting vote the senate today took the Chapin railroad commission bill from the table. It is now ready for the governor's signature and it is said he will sign it. It was also reported tonight that he and the secretary of state and state treasurer had already conferred on the appointment of the commission.

Representative Newell proposed a constitutional amendment providing the recall of public officials. The idea is that where an officer is not serving the people the way he should, a petition containing the names of 25 per cent of the voters in his district may be filed asking his resignation. Should this not be forthcoming, a special election is called to elect a successor. At the special election the officer whose resignation is asked is also a candidate, and should he not be re-elected he must vacate the office to the successful candidate.

## Post Habituals' Names.

Grants Pass—Grants Pass has solved the habitual drunkard problem in a novel way that is satisfactory to all concerned. When a man begins to make a nuisance of himself by drinking, the city attorney drafts an ordinance enacting that John Jones is a habitual drunkard, the city council passes it, and John Jones' name is forth with posted in all the saloons, which are forbidden under penalty of losing their license to sell him liquor.

## Secretary Loses Perquisites.

Salem—One of the perquisites which the secretary of state has enjoyed for years was cut off by the senate when that body passed S. B. 19, by Kay. This measure provides that all fees issued for notary public commissions shall go into the state treasury, instead of into the pocket of the secretary of state, as heretofore. The proposed law authorizes a charge of \$5 a year for a commission, or \$10 for two years. Formerly the fee was \$2.

## OPERATORS DEFIANT.

Western Union Employees at Chicago Favor a Strike.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—Open defiance of the Western Union Telegraph company was voiced at a mass meeting of its employees held in Musicians' hall, 134 Van Buren street, this afternoon. More than 800 operators were packed into the hall, and many of them favored calling an immediate strike on the company unless the men who have recently been discharged for joining the union are at once reinstated.

Resolutions practically announcing their membership in the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America were adopted by the operators, and the executive committee of the union was instructed to notify the company that a continuation of its alleged discriminating attitude will be resented.

President S. J. Small and Secretary Wesley Russell of the national organization attended the meeting and urged the men in the local office of the Western Union company not to take hasty action until the union is ready to act in all large cities. President Small said after the meeting that the operators in 22 cities had joined in the movement and that if a strike were declared it would not be confined to Chicago.

The men have been secretly organizing for about two years, and President Small asserts that recently nine old employees of the company have been discharged in the local office because of their activity in union affairs.

## FINDS SECRET OF PORCELAIN.

Director of Sevres Rediscovered Process of Making "Tendre" Ware.

Paris, Feb. 12.—M. George Vogt, director of the artistic department of the national factory of porcelain, at Sevres, has just made a discovery which will entirely change the present art of porcelain manufacture.

There are two kinds of porcelain, the hard and the "tendre." The secret of the manufacture of the latter was first discovered by the Chinese and occupied the attention of the chemists of all Europe during the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. At first all attempts to discover the formula were without result, but at last success was attained, the "tendre" porcelain was discovered and perfected.

This delicate porcelain reigned supreme until in 1710 a new porcelain was invented in Saxony. This Saxon porcelain, if less delicate and less rich in decoration, had the advantage over the "tendre" of being stronger and more pliable. Large objects could be made in it which were not possible in the "tendre." Little by little the manufacture of the "tendre" was abandoned and with it disappeared all the charming little objects which could not be made in hard porcelain. At last the secret was lost and for over a century ceramists sought to rediscover it, but without success.

Now M. Vogt has discovered the secret of making it and also how to make it more durable and pliable, which will enable him to overcome all the difficulties which beset the manufacture of the "tendre" in former times.

## RIOTERS BEAT ITALIANS.

Assault on Motorman Enrages Passengers on Streetcar.

San Francisco, Feb. 12.—Police reserves were called out tonight to quell a street riot on Sutter street between Fillmore and Derisadero streets. The motorman of an outbound Sutter street car, obeying an order recently issued by the United Railroads, stopped his car because four Italians persisted in hanging onto the running board on the locked side of the car. They were finally induced by angry passengers to come inside, and the motorman threw on the current.

One of the Italians then stepped up behind the motorman and knocked him senseless with a blow of his fist. A quickwitted passenger succeeded in bringing the car to a stop within the block, and the passengers, about 100 in number, proceeded to give the Italians a fearful beating. The police reserves were called out, and they had to use their clubs to restore order.

## Chehalis Creamery Sold.

Chehalis, Wash., Feb. 12.—Nelson & Justesen have sold the Chehalis creamery to O. Brewer, who recently came here from the northern part of the state. The creamery here has been a success ever since it was started, the business having grown with the development of dairying in the Chehalis and Nwaukum valleys. During 1906 over 25,000 pounds more butter was made here than during the previous year. The Chehalis milk condensing plant is now receiving almost an even 2,000 pounds of milk daily.

## Women Enter a Protest.

Chatanooga, Tenn., Feb. 12.—Women of this city met today and protested against the printing of the details of the Thaw murder case and similar court proceedings. The protest was made "in the interest of the sanctity of our homes and the purity of our children, and to protest against the minute and detailed accounts given in these daily papers of the sensational and scandalous proceedings of the criminal court."

## Cut the Tariff on Wheat.

City of Mexico, Feb. 12.—Fearing a wheat famine in the country in consequence of the bad crops, the Finance department has considerably decreased the customary duties on wheat imported from the United States. The duty that wheat will have to pay from February 15 to June 1 will be \$1.50 for 100 kilograms.

## MAKE SHIPPERS PAY

Railroads Will Raise Money by Raising Rates.

## CANNOT FIND SALE FOR BONDS

Committees Working on New Tariffs Which Abolish Commodity Rates and Make Advances.

Chicago, Feb. 14.—Railroads of the entire country are preparing to make general increases in freight rates which will bring them several hundred millions added revenue annually.

In Chicago conferences are being held between the highest traffic men of both Eastern and Western roads with a view to eliminating hundreds of rates which are known as "commodity rates" and to compel shippers to submit everything to classification rates, which are substantially higher. The preliminary work is being done by committees representing both sections of the country and the real magnitude of the increases and of the general move for more revenue will not be known until these committees make their report, which may not come before June.

The plan for a general increase in rates is due to the alarm which is felt in Wall street and among the stockholders and directors of all railroads over the growing difficulty in securing money with which to make needed improvements, build extensions and provide equipment and facilities for carrying the traffic of the country.

It was stated today that more than \$1,800,000,000 had been appropriated by the railroads for these purposes, but that it is impossible to float the securities in any of the markets of the world. Accordingly the railway presidents and the men who control the transportation facilities of the country have come to the conclusion that the only way to raise the necessary money is to increase the price of what they have to sell, which is transportation.

In some way it is expected that many hundred articles which are now transported on "commodity rates" will be restored to the classification, which will operate to increase the rates from three to fifty, and in some cases even 100 per cent. In connection with the elimination of many commodity rates, it is stated that all of the lines have agreed that uniform classification would be a good thing, as the shippers, desire it. When this is finally obtained, it may be found that the classification rates on many articles have been increased.

At present fully 75 per cent of the tonnage of the country is carried on "commodity rates," which are very much under the corresponding classification rates. All of the heavy tonnage, such as flour, grain, iron, steel, coal, are moved on the lower rate.

## URNS DOWN LEASING PLAN.

House Committee Proposes a Slight Change in Coal Land Law.

Washington, Feb. 14.—A compromise of the coal land bill was finally agreed upon today by the house committee on public lands and recommended for a favorable report. It falls far short of the program President Roosevelt outlined for the withdrawal of all coal land from entry and the leasing of such land, instead of selling it.

In the bill agreed upon the coal land is reserved under the same restrictions as land entered under laws other than coal land laws, with the exception of homesteads, the patents for which are issued without commutation.

To encourage the development of coal land in the Rocky Mountain states, the bill largely increases the amount of coal land which may be taken by one corporation. It provides that an association of four persons may be granted patents on 2,560 acres of coal land after having expended \$10,000 for improvements. The bill permits an association of four persons to receive patents for 1,280 acres after \$5,000 has been expended in improvements.

## Concession on Land Order.

Washington, Feb. 14.—President Roosevelt today told Representative Stevenson, of Minnesota, that he had made a modification of his suspension order of January 25, relating to entries on public land, which would except from the operations of the order all homestead proofs on ceded Indian land where there are deferred payments. The exceptions made by the president do not, in the opinion of the representatives of the Northwest, go far enough and they will continue in their efforts to obtain further concessions.

## Bisbee Miners Locked Out.

Bisbee, Ariz., Feb. 14.—Seven hundred miners were laid off in Bisbee today. The reason given was that there was a shortage in fuel and lumber, and that, in order to make some necessary repairs, it was decided to close down some of the shafts. There is a general belief that the situation is directly due to the attempt being made by organizers of the Western Federation of Miners to make Bisbee a union camp. Officials of the company refuse to admit this.

## Eight-hour Day for Dispatchers.

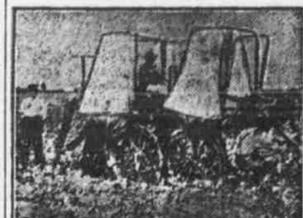
Jefferson, City, Mo., Feb. 14.—The house today passed the bill applying the eight-hour law to all train dispatchers and telegraphers who handle the running of railroad trains.

## AMERICA'S COTTON CROP.

Great Industry in Which Uncle Sam Heads the World.

America occupies the premier position with regard to the production of cotton, and not only has the industry itself increased to a gigantic scale but the financial side has also developed into an highly complex organism.

In New York the Cotton Exchange is a striking sight. "A hundred men, more or less, are massed around a brass-railled ring, all shouting figures. You who stand in the visitors' gallery, looking down and listening, hear the battle cry of the New York Cotton Exchange. The shouting dealers and brokers on the floor are warriors of the field of the cloth of cotton. They are soldiers of King Cotton, and cotton it is that they are buying and selling. Every few minutes a bell rings, calling attention thus to a blackboard on which is posted the latest quotation, or cotton price, from Liverpool. In such matter it is as if the Liverpool and New York cotton exchanges were on opposite sides of the same street—such is the magic of the ocean



NEW MECHANICAL COTTON-PICKER.

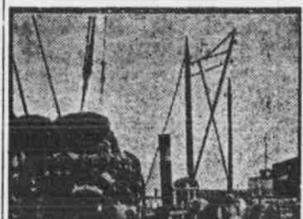
cable. With each ring of the bell there is more shouting, then friendly smiles, and a scribbling on little pads. Such is life five and a half days a week around that brass rail—the cotton "pit."

In the Southern States every cotton township has its local cotton exchange fitted with numerous telephones so that cotton farmers can follow the movements of the market. The actual cotton crop for the year ended Aug. 31, 1905, aggregated 13,641,471 bales, which was a large advance on the 10,054,957 bales for a similar period in 1903-4; 60 per cent of this enormous harvest is shipped to Europe.

Numerous devices have been invented to take the place of hand labor in gathering the cotton crop; with one exception, however, all of these have proved failures. The principal defect has been that the machines would harvest the immature as well as mature cotton as the cotton does not ripen with any uniformity. During the last harvesting season, however, a machine was employed in several of the Southern States which proved to be a decided improvement over the ordinary hand method; by its means only the ripe cotton was picked, the other plants being untouched. The machine is driven and propelled by an ordinary gasoline engine of eight horse-power. The cotton is gathered by an endless series of teeth fixed to revolving bands working inside the square cases (eight in number), which are shown being directed by the operators. Any leaves or impurities are blown away by fans, and the cotton is stored in the four bags hanging from the upper part of the mechanism.

A by-product of cotton-growing is just now enjoying a boom. Europe has become an enormous cotton-seed oil consumer, and export sales have been recently progressing in New York at the rate of 2,000 barrels per day. Cotton-seed oil is now recognized as an important article of food, replacing olive oil, lard, and butter in many forms of cooking and table use. Its consumption equals and the demand exceeds the entire production of the Southern States, where cotton is grown. At the cotton-seed mills in the South the seed is scraped by machinery and the lint baled for the market. The shells are made into potash.

Rogue River Newtowns Net Growers \$2.38 F. O. B.



SHIPPING COTTON AT BROOKLYN.

Medford, Or., Feb. 12.—The high character of the yellow Newtown apples produced in the Rogue river valley is illustrated by the returns which are coming in from the numerous cars consigned to the London dealers by the growers of this valley the present season. Fred H. Hopkins received a cable today from the first car of his product placed upon the market this year, the same having been consigned to Dennis & Sons, of Covent Garden, who report the sale of the carload, consisting of 450 boxes of four-tier and 150 boxes of four and one-half tier apples, at an average net figure f. o. b. shipping point, of \$2.38 per box.

The importance of the apple situation impresses one the more when it is known that the Rogue river valley has no less than 10,000 acres of the yellow Newtown variety of apples, either now in bearing or nearing the bearing age.

Trade Treaty With Germany. Washington, Feb. 12.—S. D. N. North, the director of the census, who was a member of the tariff commission which went to Germany to confer with a similar commission appointed by the German government with a view to arriving at a basis upon which the tariff of the two countries might be satisfactorily arranged, had a conference today with Secretary Root. While no statement on the subject can be had, it is believed that the draft of a treaty in process looks toward a correction of complaints made by Germany.

Inquiries Into Omaha Grain Rate. Omaha, Feb. 12.—The Interstate Commerce commission here today began an investigation of the recent rise in grain rates put into effect by the Union Pacific railroad. The complainant charges that the Union Pacific raised carload rates on grain across the Missouri river bridge at Omaha from \$2 per car to \$8 per car. The railroad in its answer admitted all the claims except that it is denied that the increased rates are exorbitant.

Mexico City is Shivering. Mexico City, Feb. 12.—For the first time in many years, snow fell upon the streets of Mexico City today. The unusual conditions have caused suffering among the poor, who habitually go about clad in light garments and with bare feet. The government is providing food and shelter tonight to hundreds.

## PROMISE WON'T DO

President and Delegation From San Francisco In Deadlock.

## NO CONCESSION ON SCHOOLS

Exclusion of Japanese Coolies Only Will Bring Agreement—President Cannot Guarantee.

Washington, Feb. 12.—A complete deadlock has developed in the discussion between President Roosevelt and the educational authorities of the city of San Francisco relative to the exclusion from the public schools of that city of Japanese children. There is no present indication that this deadlock will be broken or a satisfactory solution of the perplexing problem will be reached.

The blame for present conditions rests largely on the president. He was forced to an admission yesterday that he could go no further than to promise the exercise of his utmost exertions in negotiating a treaty with Japan for the exclusion of coolies. This was not sufficient for the Coast delegation. The members desired an assurance that Japan is willing in good faith to enter upon negotiation of such a treaty, and that it will be followed by drastic legislation. The president could not give the assurance requested and bluntly said that the legislation feature is impracticable.

At the conclusion of the conference the president informed the delegation that he would present the entire matter under consideration to the cabinet at its meeting today and later call the delegation to the White House again.

## LONG ARRAY OF LEGAL TALENT

Able Lawyers Gathered From Far and Near to Assist in the Case.

Spokane, Feb. 12.—The legal battle for the life of Steve Adams began yesterday in the mining town of Wallace, Idaho. On one side are the forces of the state, seeking Adams' conviction as the first step toward convicting the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners, who are charged with the assassination of ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg, of Idaho; on the other is the powerful Federation, with all the resources at its command, declaring the charges are false and an attempt by the mine owners to break up the union.

The crime against Steve Adams is the murder of Fred Tyler, a settler who disappeared from his timber claim on Marble creek about August 10, 1904, and whose body was found later. His murder remained a mystery till after the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg. Harry Orchard's graphic confession is said not only to have implicated Steve Adams and other Federation men in the governor's murder, but declared that Adams and Jack Simpkins also killed Tyler. Simpkins has never been found.

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