

RESUME OF WORK OF STATE LEGISLATURE

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 Work on Senate 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 more work will be accomplished.

As Saturday was the last day for the introduction of bills in the lower members of the lower house to be now just how much work they have accomplished 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 work of compensation act also will demand the attention of the house this week. The committee on labor and industries 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 not favorably act on this measure.

The bill to do away with the detention pending has created much stir in the house. Last week will go back to the revision of laws committee this week. It was recommended with instruction to amend so that candidates may have the option of filing for office either by the petition route or by paying a fee for the county or state authorities.

The provision 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 has got 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 the same form as when originally drawn by the Committee on One hundred and introduced by Dr. Anderson. It has been amended, however, but only on the teeth in nearly every clause.

Probably the most important change is in the limit set on the amount of liquor that can be consumed in for home consumption. It will now fix 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 1912 and 1911, respectively, were 21,634,797.11 and \$1,655,232.45. 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, \$700,760; penitentiary, \$174,700; school for the blind, \$23,213; capitol and supreme court, \$52,670; institute for the feeble minded, \$143,151; Oregon state hospital, \$478,168.

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 cut materially. By a vote of five to six it was decided to allow an appropriation of \$95,490 for county fairs.

Of \$172,346.27 asked by the state fair, only \$24,195 was allowed. Items eliminated were for erecting livestock coliseum, \$123,638.40; for building railways, \$3718; for reimbursing the state fair fund, \$7708.

Wagon Jury Bill Killed by Senate

The death knell of Senator Langston's bill permitting wagon 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, Gay, Harney, Kiddle, LaFollette, McBride, Ragsdale, J. C. Smith, Stewart, Strayer, Wood and Thompson.

Senators favoring the bill were: Clarke, Dimeck, Farrell, Gariand, Hollis, Kinnear, Langston, Lonsdale, Moser, L. S. Smith, Vinton and Von der Bellen.

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 Briefs

The house passed Dr. J. E. Anderson's bill appropriating \$600 for the experiment station at Hood River.

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

The second time in three years the house voted not to repeal the physical examination marriage law passed at the 1912 session.

Senator Tompkins' bill providing the sale of shorts all with 89 pounds, passed the senate, was reconsidered and indefinitely postponed.

The house passed Representative Guston'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

Mr. Conn Building Dryer

Mr. J. N. Conn is erecting a fruit dryer on his farm near town. The dimensions of the building are 32x66 and will have a capacity of approximately 450 bushels of pines. C. L. Hubbard has the building contract.—Observer.

Killed by Falling Tree

A deplorable accident befell J. A. Barker, one of the highly respected citizens of Highland. Mr. Barker went into the woods to do some chopping, but not returning at his accustomed time in the evening his family became uneasy and a search for him was instituted. This search proved futile and was renewed the following morning with the result that his dead body was found crushed beneath a fallen tree.

A. B. Robinson, Sr., Dead

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Why Indians Are Red

A German doctor has evolved a queer theory about the coloring of the human race—that the tint of the skin is determined by the food eaten.

Originally, he declares, the human species was black, because our primitive forefathers subsisted on fruits and roots containing manganese. The American redskins owe their color to the consumption of raw flesh. The Mongols are yellow because of their descent from a tribe which consumed great quantities of berries rich in chloride, and Caucasians have to thank the sun for which they have so great a liking, for their dainty pink and white or delicate brunet complexions.—Philadelphia Record.

Arab Wedding Ceremony

Arab wedding lasts seven days. The husband sees his wife's face after the ceremony is over. It is then proper for him to cry out in delight at its loveliness, and then, as in the Bible, "the friend of the bridegroom, who standeth and hear-eth him, rejoiceth greatly because of the bridegroom's voice." The people outside the tent raise an answering cry.

In Turkey the bride stands behind a screen during a part of the ceremony and is first seen at its conclusion. A Moorish wedding is also a seven day affair.

Oh, You Girls!

Doris was gazing wistfully into the glowing coals which were burning in the grate, while her mother sat by engrossed in a book.

Suddenly the mother looked up and, noticing her daughter's unusual mood, inquired:

"Doris, how do you know that this young man loves you?—Has he told you so?"

"No, mother, he hasn't," replied the young woman, with gladness in her voice, "but if you could only see the way he looks at me when I am not looking at him!"—Exchange.

HAIR SWITCHES made from combings. Enquire at this office.

EUROPEAN WAR SHATTERS KING COTTON'S THRONE

FLEECY STAPLE MUST PAY RANSOM INTO THE COFFERS OF WAR.

Nation Rings With Cries of Stricken Industry.

By Peter Radford Lecturer National Farmers' Union.

King Cotton has suffered more from the European war than any other agricultural product on the American continent. The shells of the belligerents have burst over his throne, frightening his subjects and shattering his markets, and panic-stricken, the nation cries out "God save the king!"

People from every walk of life have contributed their mite toward rescue work. Society has danced before the king; nobody has decreed that the family wardrobe shall contain only cotton goods; the press has pleaded with the public to "buy a bale"; bankers have been formulating gold-rupee plans; congress and legislative bodies have deliberated over relief measures; statesmen and writers have grown eloquent expounding the inalienable rights of "His Majesty" and presenting schemes for preserving the financial integrity of the stricken staple, but the sword of Europe has proved mightier than the pen of America in fixing value upon this product of the sunny south. Prices have been halved, values riddled and markets decimated by the battling hosts of the eastern hemisphere until the American farmer has suffered a war loss of \$900,000,000, and a bale of cotton brave enough to enter a European port must pay a ransom of half its value or go to prison until the war is over.

Hope of the Future Lies in Co-operation.

The Farmers' Union, through the columns of the press, wants to thank the American people for the friendship sympathy and assistance given the cotton farmers in the hour of distress and to direct attention to cooperative methods necessary to permanently assist the marketing of all farm products.

The present emergency presents a grave situation as ever confronted the American farmer and from the viewpoint of the producer, would seem to justify extraordinary relief measures; even to the point of bending the constitution and straining business rules in order to lift a portion of the burden of the backs of the farmer, for unless something is done to check the invasion of the war forces upon the cotton fields, the pathway of the European pestilence on this continent will be strewn with mortgaged homes and famine and poverty will stalk over the southland, filling the highways of industry with refugees and the bankruptcy court with prisoners.

All calamities teach us lessons and the present crisis serves to illuminate the realities of our marketing methods and the weakness of our credit system and out of the financial anguish and travail of the cotton farmer will come a volume of discussion and a mass of suggestions and finally a solution of this, the biggest problem in the economic life of America, indeed, we have not already laid the foundation for at least temporary relief.

Pharaoh's Nest in Agriculture

Farm products have no credit and perhaps can never have on a permanent and satisfactory basis unless we build warehouses, cold storage plants, elevators, etc., for without storage and credit facilities, the south is compelled to dump its crop on the market at harvest time. The Farmers' Union in the cotton producing states have advocated the construction of storage facilities. We have built during this period 2,000 warehouses with a capacity of approximately 4,000,000 bales and looking backward the results would seem encouraging, but looking forward we are able to house less than one-third of the crop and warehouses without a credit system lose 90 per cent of their usefulness. The problem is a gigantic one—too great for the farmer to solve unaided. He must have the assistance of the banker, the merchant and the government.

In production we have reached the high water mark of perfection in the world's history, but our marketing methods are most primitive. In the dawn of history we find agriculture plowing with a forked stick but with a system of warehouses under governmental supervision that made the Egyptians the marvel of civilization, for who has not admired the vision of Joseph and applauded the wisdom of Pharaoh for storing the surplus until demanded by the consumer, but in this age we have too many Josephs who dream and not enough Pharaohs who build.

Local Time Card

Of the Independence And Monmouth Railway—Effective December 15, 1914

Train No. 1 leaves Independence 7:50 A. M., arrives at Monmouth 7:10 A. M., connects with train for Airlie.

Train No. 3 leaves Independence 7:25 A. M. after connecting with S. P. train No. 354 from Corvallis, arrives at Monmouth 7:45 A. M.

Train No. 5 leaves Independence 8:45 A. M., arrives at Monmouth 8:55 A. M., connects with train for Dallas.

Train No. 7 leaves Independence 11:15 A. M. after connecting with S. P. train No. 191 from Portland, arrives at Monmouth 11:25 A. M., connects with No. 351 for Airlie.

Train No. 9 leaves Independence 1:40 P. M., arrives at Monmouth 1:20 P. M., connects with No. 352 for Dallas.

Train No. 11 leaves Independence 2:20 P. M. after connecting with S. P. train No. 10 from Corvallis, arrives at Monmouth 2:30 P. M.

Train No. 15 leaves Independence 3:50 P. M., arrives at Monmouth 4:00 P. M.

Train No. 17 leaves Independence 4:30 P. M. after connecting with Motor Car from Salem, arrives at Monmouth 4:40 P. M.

Train No. 19 leaves Independence 7:20 P. M. after connecting with S. P. train No. 353 from Portland, arrives at Monmouth 7:40 P. M.

Train No. 2 leaves Monmouth 7:15 A. M., arrives at Independence 7:25 A. M., connects with S. P. train No. 354 for Portland.

Train No. 4 leaves Monmouth 8:15 A. M., arrives at Independence 8:25 A. M., connects with train from Dallas arriving at Monmouth 7:25.

Train No. 6 leaves Monmouth 9:05 A. M., arrives at Independence 9:15 A. M., connects with train from Airlie.

Train No. 8 leaves Monmouth 11:35 A. M., arrives at Independence 11:45 A. M., connects with train No. 351 from Dallas.

Train No. 10 leaves Monmouth 1:30 P. M., arrives at Independence 1:40 P. M., connects with S. P. train No. 352 from Airlie, also S. P. train No. 102 for Portland.

Train No. 12 leaves Monmouth 2:35 P. M., arrives at Independence 2:45 P. M.

Train No. 14 leaves Monmouth 4:05 P. M., arrives at Independence 4:15 P. M., connects with Motor Car for Salem and Dallas.

Train No. 16 leaves Monmouth 4:50 P. M., arrives at Independence 5:00 P. M.

Train No. 18 leaves Monmouth 7:45 P. M., arrives at Independence 7:55 P. M.

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