

DOINGS OF OREGON'S LEGISLATURE

A Brief Resume of Proceedings of the People's Representatives at the State Capital, Bills Introduced, Passed, Rejected, Etc.

State Capitol, Salem—Portland women want the right to serve on juries, yet they don't want to be compelled to serve on juries. If the legislature can find a happy medium somewhere between these extremes the women of the state will be duly grateful, said a delegate of their number to the house judiciary committee.

Apparently a majority of the committee is not inclined to report favorably upon the pending bill, introduced last week by Representative Huston, giving women the privilege of jury duty. This particular measure is opposed by some of the up-state members. Their objection is based on the provision that it will give women the right to claim exemption by reason of their sex.

It is pointed out that in the rural districts, where the sheriffs frequently are required to travel many miles to summon prospective jurors, the officers may encounter a notice of exemption for their pains.

But the delegation of women led by Mrs. G. L. Buland, representing a number of women's clubs, and Mrs. J. M. Kemp, representing the W. C. T. U., pointed out that the same kind of a law is working successfully in the state of Washington, where conditions are no more unfavorable than in this state.

Gov. Withycombe Names New Regents for O. A. C.

State Capitol, Salem—Governor Withycombe has appointed Mrs. Clara H. Waldo, of Portland; M. S. Woodstock, of Corvallis, and N. R. Moore, of Corvallis, members of the board of regents of the Oregon Agricultural college. Mrs. Waldo now is a member and the others will succeed E. F. Irvine, of Portland, and E. E. Wilson, of Corvallis, whose terms will expire February 15. Mrs. Waldo has been a member of the board since 1906 and has been prominent as a pioneer worker in educational, rural and civic improvements. Waldo Hall, at the college, is named for her.

Mr. Woodstock is president of the First National bank of Corvallis, and was one of the first to suggest that the college be located at Corvallis. Mr. Moore is editor of the Corvallis Gazette-Times. He has always been keenly interested in educational work, especially in industrial education.

Members of the board who continue in office are J. K. Weatherford, of Albany; J. T. Apperson, of Oregon City; C. L. Hawley, of McCoy; H. Von der Hellen, of Wellen; Walter L. Pierce, of Pendleton, and George M. Cornwall, of Portland.

Salt Contract May Not Be Approved By Legislature

State Capitol, Salem—It is apparent that there will be considerable opposition in the senate to approving the lease made by the state land board with Jason C. Moore, of New York, for the development of the salt deposits of Summer and Albert lakes in Lake county. The lakes are said to contain deposits worth millions of dollars, and the syndicate Mr. Moore represents plans erecting a plant at the junction of the Deschutes and Columbia rivers to which point the deposits would be piped.

Under the lease approved by the board and the contract made with Mr. Moore he is to pay the state, beginning next year, royalties of not less than \$25,000 annually, and more on a royalty basis according to the product. The lease is for 40 years. Mr. Moore at one time bid almost \$2,000,000 for the property and other persons bid more than that, but the bid of the latter was not accompanied by a certified check, as stipulated by the board, and all bids were rejected.

It was then decided to lease the property on the royalty basis and bids were asked. Mr. Moore's bid was the only one accompanied by a check for \$10,000, as stipulated in the advertisement, and he was awarded the contract, subject to approval by the legislature.

Anti-Lobby Bill in Favor.

State Capitol, Salem—The house committee on judiciary is preparing to report favorably on one of the bills now before it providing for the elimination of lobbyists from the Capitol halls. Representative Schuebel, of Clackamas, and Representative Huston, of Multnomah, have introduced anti-lobbying bills. The Schuebel bill would require lobbyists to register if they come to Salem, even if they don't enter the State House. The Huston measure would require them to register if they enter the Capitol.

Sack Standard Is Sought.

State Capitol, Salem—Standardizing of the weight of sacks of shorts and bran is the object of two bills introduced by Senator Dimick, of Clackamas county. The weight fixed for shorts is 80 pounds to the sack and bran 60 pounds to the sack. Senator Dimick said farmers had complained to him that they were receiving short weight and several placed their loss at three sacks to the ton.

One "Dry" Measure Boiled Down to Only 115 Words

State Capitol, Salem—All pending legislation intended to make effective the prohibition amendment enacted by the people at the election last November is embraced in a bill of precisely 115 words introduced in the house by Representative Cardwell, of Douglas county. The Cardwell bill, which, its author says, is all that is necessary to make Oregon as dry as the proverbial bone, is:

"Any person or persons who shall, after the first day of January, 1916, manufacture, sell or have in his, her or their possession for the purpose of sale, any intoxicating liquor of any nature shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine in a sum of not less than \$200 or more than \$1000, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding six months; provided, however, that this act shall not apply to licensed physicians prescribing alcoholic liquors for medicinal purposes or the sale thereof for scientific, sacramental or mechanical purposes. All laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed."

In striking contrast to this measure is the Committee of One Hundred's bill containing about 8000 words, and the bill of Representative Lewis, containing about 6000 words, either designed to carry into effect the prohibition amendment. The Cardwell bill is proclaimed by its author as containing more real legislation than the two others combined.

"My bill will do the work," said Representative Cardwell. "You don't need another word to drive every saloon, brewery and distillery out of the state."

In explanation of the provision that will give physicians the right to prescribe alcoholic liquors for medicinal purposes, he declares that the constitutional amendment requires that exception be made.

"The amendment specifically provides," he said, "that licensed physicians be permitted to prescribe intoxicating liquor for medicinal purposes. Now this legislature can't go ahead and pass a bill that will deny them that privilege. Our law would be unconstitutional if we would."

Many Sweeping Changes Proposed in Election Bill

State Capitol, Salem—A plan to remedy many legislative ills and to establish a closer relation between the legislature and the people who make laws through the use of the initiative and referendum is embraced in a pair of bills introduced in the house by Representative Blanchard, of Josephine county.

Mr. Blanchard's first bill requires that all initiative measures be filed with the secretary of state on or before January 1 preceding the biennial elections.

The second one proposes to change the time of the biennial legislative sessions from the odd-numbered to the even-numbered years, and postponing the 1917 session to January, 1918.

This would place the legislative meetings in the same year with the elections and would eliminate the necessity of holding special elections to consider measures referred to the people by the legislature.

Because the initiative measures would be on file with the secretary of state before the legislatures would meet it would be possible for the legislatures to take up and dispose of the measures proposed by initiative.

While the Blanchard bill would not compel the legislature to consider those measures, the author is sure that no legislature would refuse to act on them.

Free Textbooks in Peril.

State House, Salem—Oregon's free textbook law may be repealed by the present legislature. The house committee on judiciary introduced a bill providing for the repeal of the law passed by the 1913 legislature, which gives the various school districts of the state the privilege of voting on the question of free textbooks. Only one district—St. Johns—has adopted books under the provisions of this act.

The present law allows all schools—parochial as well as public—to obtain free textbooks if a district votes to adopt them. Representative Schuebel introduced a bill last week providing that only public schools be entitled to free textbooks. The judiciary committee did not agree on the Schuebel bill, so compromised by drawing up a new bill repealing the textbook law and deciding to report the Schuebel bill adversely.

Absent Voters' Bill Filed.

State Capitol, Salem—A bill providing that registered voters who are away from home at general elections may, by presenting the proper certificate, vote for presidential electors, state officers and on constitutional amendments wherever they may be in the state, was introduced by Senator Perkins, of Multnomah. It is styled "Absent Voters' Law." The act provides that the voter must obtain a certificate from the judges of election in the district in which he lives. It will also be necessary to identify himself.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS.

Portland—The continued advance in freights is keeping wheat prices down here, or at least preventing them from moving upward in accord with the higher foreign markets, whence comes the principal demand for grain.

Bids on the local exchange were higher this week in some instances, but declines were in the majority and the market on the whole was about a cent lower than last week.

Livestock trade is quiet, with a limited supply available. The sheep market was easily the feature, with sales at the best figures of the season. The transactions involved choice yearlings at \$6.65 and ewes at \$5.75, which are advances of 15 to 25 cents over former prices. Two bunches of lambs were sold at \$7.

The hog market maintained its former steady level, the best light-weights bringing \$6.75 and \$6.80. The only deal of importance in the cattle division was the sale of a load of fine bulls at \$6.

The egg market is firm with small receipts. Former prices were quoted, but there are indications of a higher range soon.

The poultry market continued overstocked and weak. Hens are quoted at 11½@12 cents. Dressed veal was steady and pork was weaker.

No changes were reported in dairy produce lines.

Wheat—Bid: Bluestem, \$1.44; forty-fold, \$1.42; club, \$1.40; red Russian, \$1.35; red Fife, \$1.38.

Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$30@31 ton; shorts, \$32@32.50; rolled barley, \$33.50@34.50.

Corn—White, \$36 ton; cracked, \$37. Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$15@15.50; valley timothy, \$13@13.50; grain hay, \$10.50@11; alfalfa, \$13@13.50.

Vegetables—Artichokes, 85 @ 90c dozen; cabbage, 1½@1½c pound; beans, 12c celery, \$2.50 crate; cauliflower, \$2.25; sprouts, 8c pound; head lettuce, \$1.85@2 crate; pumpkins, 1c pound; squash, 1c; carrots, \$1.25 sack; beets, \$1.25; parsnips, \$1.25.

Green Fruits—Apples, 75c@1.50 box; casabas, \$1.65 crate; pears, \$1@1.50; cranberries, \$9@11 barrel.

Potatoes—Oregon, \$1 sack; Idaho, \$1@1.10; Yakima, 80c@1.10; sweets, 2½c pound.

Onions—Oregon, buying price, \$1.25 f. o. b. shipping point.

Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch, case count, 28c dozen; candled, 30c.

Poultry—Chickens, 11½@12c pound; broilers, 18 @ 20c; turkeys, dressed, 21c; live, 18c; ducks, 12½ @ 15c; geese, 11@12c.

Butter—Creamery prints, extras, 29c pound in case lots; ½c more in less than case lots; cubes, 25c.

Veal—Fancy, 12½@13c pound.

Pork—Block, 9c pound.

Hops—1914 crop, 10@12½c pound; 1913 crop, nominal.

Wool—Valley, 17@18c pound; Eastern Oregon, 15@20c, nominal; mohair, 1914 clip, 27½c.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$7.50@7.75; choice, \$7.25@7.50; medium, \$6.75@7.25; choice cows, \$6@6.75; medium, \$5@6; heifers, \$5@6.50; bulls, \$3.50@6; stags, \$4.50@5.

Hogs—Light, \$6.50@6.80; heavy, \$5.50@5.85.

Sheep—Wethers, \$5.75@6.65; ewes, \$5@5.75; lambs, \$6.25@7.50.

Tacoma—There is an unusual demand for rutabagas and local commission men say they are unable to get enough receipts to supply the trade. This vegetable is now being received from North Yakima and only a few farmers of that section of the state are growing them. Farmers in the Puyallup valley and other farming districts of Puget Sound have been unable to grow rutabagas because of worms. It is said the young plants in the fall are attacked by the pests and destroyed. Farmers have attempted repeatedly to combat the worms but have been unsuccessful in this section. Produce merchants say a few years ago no better rutabagas were grown than those sent out from this part of the country.

Comb Honey—Yakima, \$3.25 crate; strained honey, \$5.50; Idaho, \$3.50; Nevada, \$3.50.

Pears—Yakima, \$1.25@1.50 box. Cranberries—\$3.25@11 barrel.

Vegetables—Cabbage, home grown, 1½c pound; carrots, local, 1c sack; beets, home grown, 1c; turnips, \$1.25 @1.50; potatoes, California sweets, \$2.25 @ 2.50 cwt; Yakima, \$18 @ 22 ton; White River, \$17 @ 18; onions, green, 20c dozen; Oregon brown, \$1.75 @ 2; Yakima, \$1.50; California, \$1.50; garlic, 15c pound; parsley, 20c dozen; lettuce, head, 50c; 2c crate; spinach, local, 5c pound; cucumbers, \$1.50@2 dozen; celery, 80@75c dozen; 2c dozen; bell peppers, 15c pound; eggplant, 10c pound; Hubbard squash, 2½c; rutabagas, \$1.75 sack; cauliflower, \$2.50 crate; artichokes, 90c dozen; Brussels sprouts, 8c pound; rhubarb, 12c pound; \$1.50 a 30-lb. box.

Fresh Meats—Steers, 12c; cows, 12c; heifers, 12@12½c; wethers, 12c; dressed hogs, 12c trimmed sides, 16c combinations, 15c; lambs, 13@14c Diamond T. C., 14c yearlings, 13c ewes, 11c.

Poultry—Ducks, live, 10@12c pound; hens, dressed, 16@18c live, 10@14 springs, dressed, 22c live, 14@16c; turkeys, live, \$2.50 dozen dressed \$6; turkeys, live, 18c dressed, 28@30c geese, 20c.

Butter—Washington creamery, 23@29c Oregon, 26@27c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 30@32c local, cold storage, 23@26c Eastern, 23@26c.

Seattle—Wheat, Bluestem, \$1.43; Turkey red, \$1.39; fortyfold, \$1.42; club, \$1.40 Fife, \$1.38 red Russian, \$1.35. Barley—\$31 per ton.

Style Features in Remodeling Gowns



SOME features in the present styles prove very useful to the woman inclined to practice economy in dressing. The liking for long tunics of chiffon (or other diaphanous materials) over underskirts of silk, and the vogue of long sleeves of chiffon over undersleeves of net or lace, make it easy to remodel an out-of-date gown of silk or satin. The overdrapery is of the same color, but not always of exactly the same shade, as the silk underskirt.

Tunics are so long that little of the underskirt is visible below them. They are cut to flare and ripple at the bottom, and in nine out of ten gowns are finished with a border of some kind, usually a narrow band of fur.

Last year's velvet and cloth dresses are brought up to date by shortening the skirts to tunic length. By cutting off a quarter of a yard or more around the bottom the skirt becomes a tunic to be worn over an underskirt, faced up with satin to match the tunic in color. A straight skirt of cambric or percaline is cut the required length, and the facing applied to it is of ample width to be lost under the tunic.

With the material cut away from the skirt to form the tunic a wide girde may be managed. Long wrinkled sleeves of satin, like that used

for facing the underskirt, or chiffon sleeves matching the dress in color, effectively change the appearance of the bodice.

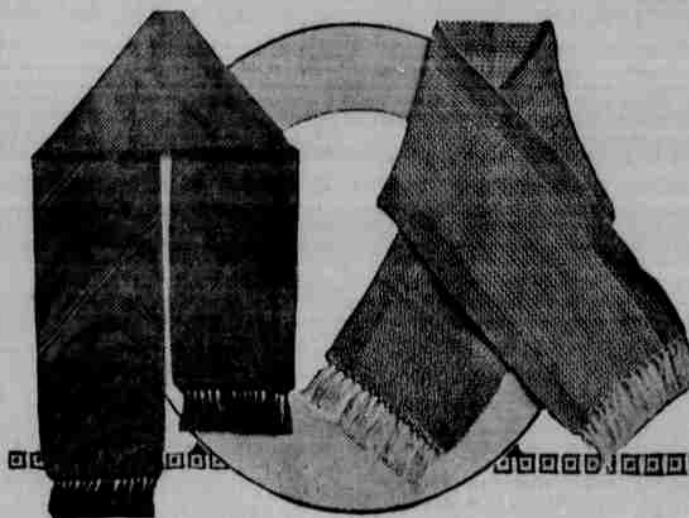
The introduction of many buttons, along with other military modes, will help out the economically inclined in making over or freshening up last year's gowns.

A little party gown, somewhat like that shown in the picture, is made by covering a plain silk underskirt with chiffon or net ruffles. The bodice is covered with a drapery of the thin material, shirred at the shoulders, and the sleeves are long and shirred along the seams. There is a soft, crushed girde about the waist, fastened under a spray of the new and lovely sweet-pen blossoms, made of ribbon. These are in several light colors and make an exquisite corsage bouquet. They are the last word in ribbon flowers.

There is much pleasure to be derived from a frock which has been successfully remodeled. It happens that the present fashion of combining two or more materials in the composition of a gown plays into the hands of the clever woman who intends to extend the service of those of her dresses that are a little worn or somewhat passe in style.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Scarfs and Mufflers



SO many new patterns in scarfs and mufflers made their appearance on shop counters for the holiday trade that they could not be overlooked. And upon inspection certain new features were evident in them that led the mind to an inference not to be escaped. The inference is that, along with so many other accessories of dress, the muffler must be washable in order to be salable.

Those that pleased the public most were knitted (by machinery) of mercerized cotton or some other fiber that looks just like silk. Many different kinds of stitches gave plenty of variety. Most of the mufflers were cream white, many of them gray, very few were black, and there were fine combinations of black and white that sold readily. Two shades of gray made an elegant combination with the lighter shade and as a border on a darker ground. Many of the mufflers were finished with silk tape fringe. A handsome muffler of this kind sells at a moderate price, a dollar being about the average to be paid for the knitted ones.

There is little difference in the patterns made for men and women. White mufflers knitted in the fancier stitches were naturally selected for women, with gray or black and white favored for men.

Besides these moderately heavy and medium sized silky-looking patterns there were long heavy mufflers of wool made of ample length and width to be wrapped about the neck, for those who are devoted to outdoor winter sports. The handsomest were of white angora wool decorated with gay stripes at the

ends. And for dressy wear mufflers of heavy silk, hemmed at the ends and adorned with the monogram of the owner, remained the choice of those whose taste is unquestioned. Light gray is far and away in the lead as to colors.

The most fashionable of scarfs for women are apparently those made of crepe de chine. This alluring fabric, in the good qualities, is not hurt in the least by washing. It is therefore extending its field of usefulness. These scarfs of crepe are made in all the light colors, and some of them are exquisitely embroidered in floral designs in self-color. They are hemmed at the ends.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

For the Man Guest.

Much has been said about the comforts and conveniences which a guest room should offer in the way of sewing supplies and reading matter for feminine guests. It seems that the masculine cause has been neglected.

As a contribution to their comfort have on the guest room bureau a small Japanese cabinet, in which are collar buttons, black and tan shoe strings, heavy safety pins, a few useful buttons, with heavy needles and thread and other odds and ends which experience has taught are likely to meet masculine needs.

Bracelets of Fur.

There are bracelets of fur. They have a fringe of tulle falling over the hand and are worn with the sleeveless gown.

AUNT NANCY'S VICTORY

SITUATION CLEARED UP BY RAY OF TRUTH.

Absolute Proof That Even With the Best of Intentions It Doesn't Pay to Deceive in Here Made Manifest.

Alicia turned from the window, her eyes dancing. "Mrs. Frank Finney is just about to open the gate. She has a dish in her hands. I think," the laughter in her eyes bubbled over into her voice, "I think, Aunt Nancy, it contains lobster salad. I saw her buying a lobster this morning and I catch a gleam of lettuce under the napkin."

Aunt Nancy put down her work in distress. "My soul! and I never touch lobster, nor you, either! I had to throw away that she brought over a couple of weeks ago."

"But you know," Alicia hinted wickedly, "you told her it looked so delicious. And you thanked her for it so—so touchingly, Aunt Nancy. No wonder she's bringing you more when it gave you such pleasure!"

Aunt Nancy turned with the air of one goaded to desperation. "Nancy Alicia Dudley, you scold! If I have to face this thing out I don't want any spectators." And Nancy Alicia, her eyes dancing more than ever, obeyed.

Half an hour later she returned and meekly asked permission to enter. Aunt Nancy gave it cheerfully. There was no lobster salad in sight, and Alicia had taken the pantry on her way.

"Do you mind telling me," she inquired respectfully, "where it is?"

Aunt Nancy scorned subterfuge. "At Mrs. Frank Finney's, I suppose," she said, calmly.

"Aunt Nancy! What did you do? How did it happen? Wasn't it lobster salad, really? Was she taking it to someone else?" Alicia was plainly excited.

"It was lobster salad," Aunt Nancy replied, "and she brought it to me. I told her the truth."

"There was a thrilling silence."

"The—truth?" Alicia inquired.

"I did. I told her I couldn't abide lobster, nor my niece, either. I told her we had to throw away the other, being afraid she'd discover it if we gave it away. I told her it had been on my conscience ever since—not only because it was a lie, but because I hated to see good food wasted. So I begged her to take it to someone else."

"What did she say?" asked Alicia.

"And I told her," Aunt Nancy pursued, "if ever she could send me a mite of her angel cake when she was making any, I'd be real pleased, because I never can make any to equal hers. And then she confessed that none of them care much for jellies (I sent her some mint, you know), but that Mr. Finney had been longing for some of my raised doughnuts. So I'm going to send him some tomorrow. We had the nicest talk we ever had in our lives."

"Efficiency in neighborliness," Alicia murmured. "Aunt Nancy, you're great. May I carry over the doughnuts?"—Youth's Companion.

Propose Aeroplane Landings.

Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, chairman of the aeronautical map committee of the Aero Club of America, has submitted to the club a plan to establish landing stations for aeroplanes throughout the United States, and he and Edwin Gould have offered lands owned by them in Maine and Georgia respectively for this purpose. The governors of the club have accepted the offers and have instructed Mr. Peary to accept any others that may be made. Mr. Peary's land is an island east of Portland, Me. Mr. Gould's a stretch of marsh land opposite Jekyll Island, Georgia.

Best When Married.

Dorothy Bentley, the dancer, and the wife of her erstwhile artistic associate, Carlos Sebastian, is a strong disciple of matrimony. Miss Bentley and Mr. Sebastian were recently arranging their extensive vaudeville tour, and the friends of the Newlyweds strove to embarrass her.

"It is great, this married life," she confessed to a friend. "Why don't you try it?"

"Because," replied the friend, "all the best men are married."

"True, quite true," Mrs. Sebastian confessed, "but they were not the best men until they were married."

Deadly Torpedo.

Under the direction of Commander John K. Robinson, U. S. N., commanding the naval torpedo station at Newport, R. I., a test was recently made which seems to prove that the torpedo net is no longer a secure defense against the torpedo. In the experiment a torpedo with a heavy charge of gun cotton was fired from the torpedo boat Morris while she was running at 18 knots at a steel net which was moored to protect the target. The torpedo went through the net, struck the target and exploded.

Her Idea.

Mr. Pester—If this isn't the most daring, outspoken play on the stage, I'd like to see the one that is!

Mrs. Pester—Doubtless you would.—Brooklyn Eagle.

To Have and to Hold.

"Hubby, you haven't held my hand for a month."

"How can I hold your hand," he demanded irritably, "when I gotta hold the baby?"