DOINGS OF OREGON'S LEGISLATURE

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

Prominent Women Plead for School for Girls

State Capitol, Salem — Declaring that there was real need for the institution and that it was the duty of the state, which it should not attempt to shirk, to take care of and educate its wayward girls, 12 women, representing various clubs, appeared before the joint ways and means committee this week and protested against the proposed recommendation to the legislature that the Industrial School for Girls be abolished.

Representatives of the women's clubs spoke frankly, as did members of the committee, and it is believed a plan will be agreed upon that will be satisfactory to all concerned. Mrs. S. M. Blumauer, representing the Council of Jewish Women, said it would be unjust and unwise at this time to discontinue the school. It was not a mercenary question, she urged, but an economical one, and a duty that should be performed. The fact that only a comparatively few girls had been taken care of was no reason for doing away with the school, she said.

Permanent Registration for Voters Approved by House

State Capitol, Salem — Permanent registration of voters and compulsory voting are provided for in a bill passed in the house. The measure was introduced by the joint committee on judiciary and revision of laws and combined the essential features of bills previously submitted by Representative Kuehn, of Portland, and the Marion county delegation. Under its provisions the clerks are required to keep a card index system for the registered voters. When a person registers the record becomes permanent and can be used indefinitely at future elections. If a voter moves from one precinct to another within the same county or desires to change his or her political affiliation it will be necessary only to advise the county clerk. To accommodate voters who move from one county to another, the county clerks are authorized to send the cards from one to another upon request.

Naturalized citizens will not be required to show their naturalization papers at the time they register. They will be required only to swear that they are naturalized and give the dates in connection therewith.

Labor Loses Three Bills.

State Capitol, Salem—Three more of the bills introduced by Representative Oscar W. Horne, of Portland, and indorsed by the State Federation of Labor failed to get past the house. One was postponed indefinitely, meaning that it was put to sleep beyond possible reawakening, another was amended and another was referred. Mr. Horne made a determined effort to save one of his measures—the one compelling contractors on public works to enforce the eight-hour law more scrupulously. The bill is aimed particularly at "station work" or contract labor through which groups of workingmen are enabled to work more than eight hours a day on the ground that they are working for themselves.

60-Day Session Plan Lost.

State Capitol, Salem—Representative Lewis' plan to change the limit on legislative sessions from 40 to 60 days was defeated in the house. His resolution made the pay of the legislators $5 a day instead of $3 and provided a recess of 14 days after the fortieth day, to reconsider bills, but without pay. After the house turned down the resolution Lewis offered another providing that sessions in the house begin at 9 o'clock in the morning. The speaker ruled him out of order. Mr. Lewis himself is at his desk every morning at 7:30 o'clock and brings his lunch to the house chamber.

Governor Signs Six Bills.

State Capitol, Salem — Governor Withycombe has signed the following house bills:

Creating district courts, defining their jurisdiction and providing system of procedure.

Exempting chickens and other domestic animals from execution of attachment.

Abolishing justice courts and creating districts. Further defining jurisdiction of district courts.

Giving laborors in logging camps lien upon their products.

Limiting catch of crabs in waters of Coos bay.

Anaesthetic Law Whacked.

State Capitol, Salem—Senator Dimick's bill repealing a law providing that only graduate nurses with licenses be allowed to administer anaesthetics was passed by the senate. The Clackamas legislator contended that the present law was class legislation; "a nice little game put over by the nurses two years ago so they would have all this work." In the interest of humanity, he said, country physicians were forced to violate the law daily. Senators J. C. Smith and Wood, physicians, opposed the present law.

House Passes First Relief Bill.

State Capitol, Salem—The house has passed its first relief bill. It provides $2000 for Ada E. Lundborg, of Bend, whose husband, a laborer, was killed on the Tumalo irrigation canal, in Central Oregon. The Desert Land board already has set aside $2000 from the Tumalo fund to pay Mrs. Lundborg. The action of the legislature is a mere formality.

House Passes Its Compensation Bill

State Capitol, Salem—By a vote of 55 to 2 the house passed house bill 222, providing a series of amendments to the workmen's compensation act that are expected to remedy defects in the law that have been discovered in the few months it has been in effect.

The principal change contemplated is to reclassify the industries and make their rates of insurance under the act commensurate with the risk involved.

The measure requires the industrial accident commission to investigate all cases where it has reason to believe that employers subject to the act have failed to install or maintain safety appliances required by statute, and to report cases of failure to a prosecuting attorney and request criminal proceedings.

It further offers inducements to employers to remove the hazard from their shops and factories by reducing their rates in propotrion to the reduction of the number of accidents.

It was openly charged on the floor of the house that the casualty companies were eager to have the bill defeated and that they would benefit by enactment of a law similar to the Michigan law.

A dozen members spoke in favor of the bill, including Representative Scheubel, its author, and Sam Brown, Mr. Smith, of Multnomah, Horne, Hare, Lewis, Jeffries and Wentworth. It was pointed out that the bill had the indorsement of both employers and employes, and Dr. Smith declared that the best argument in favor of it was the charge that the casualty companies were against it.

Ardent Appeal Made for Irrigation Appropriation

State Capitol, Salem—Leading business men of Portland, Eastern Oregon an other sections of the state at a meeting here urged the joint ways and means committee to report favorably upon the house bill providing an appropriation of $450,000 for irrigation work the next two years. All declared that the proposed work would constitute an investment the state could ill-afford to decline to make, inasmuch as the Federal government had guaranteed to give a similar amount in the reclamation of the arid lands of the state.

Joseph T. Hinkle, representative in the legislature from Umatilla county, and chairman of the house irrigation committee, said the progressive business men of the state wanted the appropriation as was evidenced by its advocacy by the Portland Commercial club, the Portland Chamber of Commerce, the Progressive Business Men's club, the lumber, railroad and other interests.

J. N. Teal, of the conservation commission, said the legislature faced a question of economy, not parsimony. The day of large irrigation projects being carried to a successful conclusion by private capital, he said, had passed. It was purely a governmental function, he declared, for individuals would want profits, but the government, working in the interest of the people, would not. Reclamation would have to be done, he declared, either by the state or the National government or by them working in co-operation. Declaring that a considerable part of the eastern section of the state was a desert and would remain so until it was supplied with water, Mr. Teal said, it is in the interest of good business to improve the land as soon as possible. He urged that a continuous plan of work be adopted until all arid land was reclaimed.

Interstate Bridge Bill In.

State Capitol, Salem—All profits derived from the operation of the Interstate bridge, between Portland and Vancouver, Wash., are to be turned over to the state to apply on the interest charges on the bridge bonds, if the action taken by the house is carried to its ultimate conclusion. The bill was up for adoption and referred back to the committee on revision of laws for the purpose of having the provision to give the state the surplus tolls inserted. The measure provides that the county commissioners and the governor shall have charge of the bridge.

Trading-Stamp Tax Asked.

State Capitol, Salem—A bill which, it is believed, would end the trading-stamp industry in this state if passed was introduced by Senator La Follette. It provides that all persons and corporations furnishing trading stamps to patrons must pay to the state annually 5 per cent of the gross receipts of their businesses. It shall be the duty of the State Tax commissioner to obtain the names of persons or corporations using trading stamps and file lists with the State Treasurer not later than Feburary 1 every year.

Portland Confab Is Called.

State Capitol Salem—A meeting of the joint committees from the house and senate with a similar committee from the Washington State legislature will be held at the Benson Hotel in Portland next Saturday morning to consider proposed changes in the fishing laws on the Columbia river. It is probable that both houses will adjourn Saturday to give members of the committees opportunity to attend this meeting without absenting themselves from the regular sessions.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS.

Portland—The egg market is holding steady at the 125-cent basis for large lots, case count. Efforts have been made by some dealers to break the price still further, but without success, as receipts so far have not been heavy. It is only the backwardness of buyers that has brought the market to the present level.

There was a little better demand for poultry and the market was a shade firmer. Dressed meat receipts were small and the market was quiet.

There is a very fair movement in the apple market. Dealers report a better demand for dollar fruit than any time this winter. Heretofore the inquiry has been almost wholly for the cheaper apples.

The big January buying movement in the hop market appears to have extended into February, although dealers report a slowing down of operations with some of the more important buyers withdrawn from the market.

The Pierce Riggs crop of 107 bales, at Independence, was sold to Durbin & Connoyer at 12 cents. Dorcas Bros. bought the Twin Woo crop of 314 bales at Salem at 12 cents.

H. L. Hart bought the Wolf lot of 96 bales at St. Louis at 12 cent, 63 bales from W. Johnson, of Clatskanie, at 11 cents, the Balch crop of 40 bales at Silverton, at 11¼ cents, and the old and new hops of Gearin & Vandall, of Newberg, paying 11 cents for 60 bales of 1914s and 6 cents for 35 bales of 1913s.

Wheat — Bid: Bluestem, $1.55; forty-fold, $1.54; club, $1.52; red Russian, $1.45; red Fife, $1.49.

Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, $30.50 @31.50 ton; shorts, $32.50@33.50; rolled barley, $38@39.

Corn—White, $37 ton; cracked, $38.

Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, $14 @ 16 ton; valley timothy, $12.50; grain hay, $10@12; alfalfa, $12@13.

Vegetables — Cucumbers, hothouse, $1.25@1.50 dozen; eggplant, 8@10c pound; peppers, $4 crate; artichokes, 85@90c dozen; tomatoes, $1.75 crate; cabbage, 11¼c pound; beans, 12c; celery, $2.50 crate; cauliflower, $2.25; sprouts, 8c pound; head lettuce, $1.85 @2 crate; squash, 1c pound; carrots, $1.25 sack; beets, $1.25; parsnips, $1.25.

Green Fruits — Apples, 75c@$1.50 per box; casabas, $1.65 crate; cranberries, $11 barrel.

Potatoes — Oregon, $1@1.25 sack; Yakima, $1.10@1.15; sweet potatoes, 2¼c pound.

Onions — Oregon, selling price, $1 sack, country points.

Eggs — Fresh Oregon ranch, case count, 25@26c; candled, 27@28c.

Poultry—Hens, 12c pound; broilers, 18@20c; turkeys, dressed, 21c; live, 18c; ducks, 13@14c; geese, 11½@12c.

Butter — Creamery, prints, extras, 32c pound in case lots; ½c more in less than case lots; cubes, 25@26c.

Veal—Fancy, 11½@12c pound.

Pork—Block, 9c pound.

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

Wool — Valley, 20@23c; Eastern Oregon, 15@20c, nominal; mohair, 1914 clip, 27c.

Cascara bark — Old and new, 4½c pound.

Cattle — Prime steers, $7.50@8; choice, $7.25@7.50; medium, $6.75 @ 7.25; choice cows, $6@6.80; medium, $5@6; heifers, $5@7; bulls, $3.50@6; stags, $4.50@6.

Hogs — Light, $6.25@7.25; heavy, $5.25@36.25.

Sheep—Wethers, $5.75@6.70; ewes, $5@5.80; lambs, $6.25@7.85.

Tacoma—Sugar continues its upward climb. Dealers predict another advance of 15 cents on all varieties, and say they are unable to determine when the advance will end. The soaring of local sugar is in line with the New York market.

The local produce market had no outstanding features. Green stuffs are in good supply now and are proving popular.

Meats and poultry show no change.

Apples — Green cooking, 50c box; Spitzenbergs, Winesaps, Rome Beauties, Arkansas Blacks, Staymen Winesaps, and Black Twigs, 75@85c; Delicious, $1.65@1.75.

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

Pears—Yakima, $1.50.

Vegetables—Cabbage, home-grown, 1½c pound; carrots, local, 75c@$1 sack; beets, home-grown, 75c@$1; turnips, $1.35; potatoes, Yakima, $21 @22 ton; White river, $17@18; Burbanks, $22; onions, green, 20c dozen; Yakima, $1.50; garlic, 15c pound; radishes, local, 20c dozen bunches; parsley,35c dozen bunches; lettuce, head, $2.15 crate; spinach, local, 5c pound; cucumbers, $1.50@2 dozen; celery, $3.50 crate; green peppers, 25c pound; eggplant, 10c; Hubbard squash, 2½c; rutabagas, $1.75 sack; cauliflower, $2.50 crate; artichokes, 90c dozen; Brussels sprouts, 8c pound; rhubarb, 10c.

Fresh Meats — Steers, 12½c; cows, 12c; heifers, 12@12½c; wethers, 12½c; dressed hogs, 12c; trimmed sides, 16½c; combinations, 15½c; lambs, 13@ 14c; Diamond T. C., 14c; yearlings, 13c; ewes, 11c.

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

Butter—Washington creamery, 30@ 31c; Oregon, 29@30c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 27@28c; storage, 20@25c.

Seattle Wheat — Bluestem, $1.53; forty-fold, $1.52; club, $1.50; Fife, $1.47; red Russian, $1.42.

Barley—$35 ton.

Evening Clothes Easy to Fashion

A PRETTY velvet cap bordered with fur, and a muff to match, are easy to make and therefore interesting to those who like to undertake such things for themselves. With them are pictures of a lace evening cap and a small cape edged with marabou, which also belong among those modish accessories of evening dress that the home dressmaker may undertake with every chance of success.

Marabou is made in all colors and in white and black. It is sold by the yard, and is inexpensive trimming, about as effective as fur. It is liked best in the natural taupe color, but for evening wear white and the varied light colors are available.

There are several patterns by which the velvet cap may be made. A straight band about the head, with a scant puff forming the crown, is simple and satisfactory. The band is made of crinoline or buckramette, covered with velvet and lined with silk. The crown of velvet may be supported with crinoline, if necessary, but is often merely lined with silk. The marabou edge is sewed to the band about the face.

Foundations for caps in other shapes are to be had ready made at the milliners. In any of them the band or brim about the face is to be covered with a bias strip of velvet and a soft puffed crown, of scant fullness, set in.

The muff is made of puffs of velvet, wide but not full, shirred over small cord. Readymade muff-beds (and ready lined, if desired) are sold in the dry-goods stores for the benefit of milliners and other women who make use of them. With the introduction of fur-cloths and velvet in muffs they are in great demand. The ends of the muff of shirred velvet are finished with a fringe of fur. A collar of the same fur finishes the neck of the loose wrap. It is high and square at the back and at the front will roll up about the throat.

The pointed evening cap is made of white satin that is brocaded with silver figures and edged with silver braid. A frame of fine wire is needed as a foundation for this. These frames are to be had made of a silver or gold-colored wire, and it is not necessary to cover or conceal the wires when the cap is made.

The short, full cape, trimmed with marabou, is made of a soft satin. All the standard pattern companies furnish patterns for these simple garments, which are usually lined with satin in a contrasting color.

In many of the fascinating accessories that make evening dress alluring the chief expense lies in the making—not in the materials.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

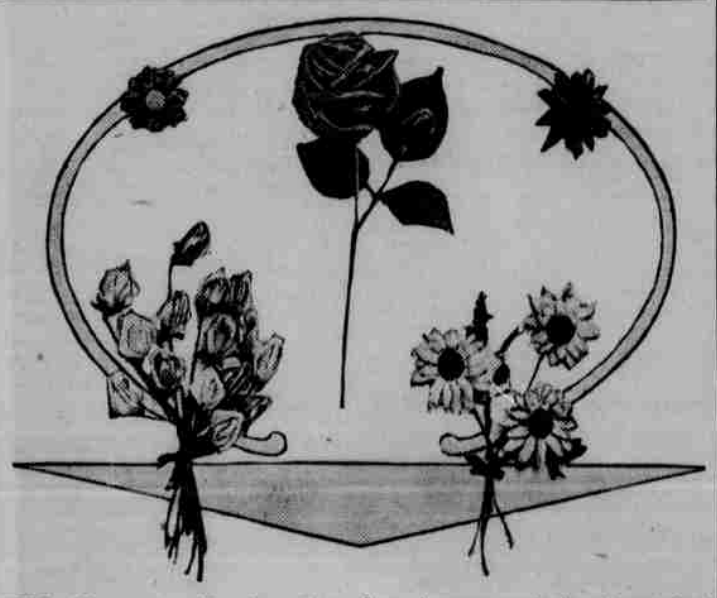
Velvets and Furs.

Fashion always revels in the use of rich velvets, rare furs, wonderful brocades and gorgeous embroideries, and in fashioning regal evening wraps she has achieved her greatest success. The capes of the past season have been transformed into sumptuous capes, which totally envelop the figure. Chiffon velvet of tangerine yellow, white, black, midnight blue, bordeaux red or beige, lined with a brocaded silk of a contrasting tone, are the combinations most in evidence. Fur invariably trims the evening wrap, whether it be a cape or a cloak.

The Shirt-Waist Holder.

Made in white, gray or black are shirt-waist holders which are really narrow belts, fastening with three clasps and attachments of rubber. They obviate the necessity of holding the shirt waist with pins. However, many women will recall that when a firm offered a prize a short time ago for the best fastener for a shirt waist, nothing was found to be so secure and satisfactory as the common safety pin used in quantity.

Sweet Peas and Other Ribbon Blossoms



THE ribbon rose still reigns triumphant among simulated flowers, as well as in the garden of nature. After it the violet, just now, divides honors with the sweet pea, which is a novelty in the field of flowers made of ribbon. A clever copy, quite faithful as to colors and sufficiently so in general appearance, is made of narrow satin ribbon in all the light colors. The blossoms are mounted on wire stems, very fine and flexible, and a big bunch of these light-colored blossoms in bouquets makes about the loveliest decoration for the corsage that can be imagined.

The ribbon daisy, made of very narrow white satin ribbon, and small flat rosettes like them in pale colors are worn on the laciest lingerie. The daisies, roses and zinnias, mounted on long stems, make fine table decorations, and with the exception of the rose are the best choice in ribbon flowers for that purpose.

But the makers of ribbon flowers and ornaments are so ingenious and have become so daring that today's favorites may be displaced tomorrow by some new arrival from the land of pretty things where all these tempting novelties have their origin.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Delicate Fabrics.

Sheer fabrics, such as chiffons, organdies, dimities and all other materials that are too delicate to take starch, will gain their original crispness if three tablespoonfuls of sugar are added to the rinsing water. This is also the proper treatment for all veils.

A good way to wash white silk is to take lukewarm water, make it quite blue and to each quart of water add two teaspoonfuls of pure ammonia. Use a good white soap, rinse in water prepared the same way, roll up and iron on the wrong side with an iron not too hot. Cleansing white silk in gasoline is also a satisfactory method. This should be done outdoors.

HE DIDN'T GET HIS NUMBER

Business Man Made Desperate, but Unsuccessful Effort to Break In on Telephone Girl.

Did you ever try to get a telephone number when the operator was busily engaged talking to her "steady" through the receiver? A man went into an uptown hotel today to telephone his office. He found the operator talking over the 'phone but waited a few minutes until she eased up and then began: "Will you let me have—. "Just had my lunch," said the girl, speaking in the receiver. "Will you let me have—," the man began again. "Oh, a sandwich, some German fried and a hunk of cake." "I beg your pardon, but will you let me have—." "Nix! I'm not going to buy any Christmas presents. I'm too busy." "Pardon me a second. Will you—." "Can't afford to give away any junk. It's foolish." "Would you kindly let me interrupt—" "You say Willie will be there? Say, kid, he's some bear at the trot." "My business is important. I'd like to—." "I've got a sore toe, but if Willie asks me to step a heat I'm going to forget that toe and go to it." The man bit his lip. "Would you please be so kind?" he began. "Aw, that's nut stuff. Joe learned to tango in some ice house. What does he think our joint is, a morgue?" The man turned, went slowly to the cafe, leaned against the mahogany and wept.

His One Regret.

"I understand they used my boy, Josh, purty rough when they hazed him at college," said Farmer Corntossel.

"Oh, well, they didn't hurt him any. I wouldn't be resentful."

"I should say they didn't hurt him. They took a whole lot of conceit out of him. All I resent is that I wasn't there to see it."

Under Fire.

"I saw Scraggs this morning, and he was a physical wreck. Has he really been fighting, as he said he would, with the British in Belgium?"

"No; he says that kind of thing is too mild excitement for him. He has been acting as judge of a county fair baby show."

His Occupation Going.

Movie Orchestra Drummer (gloomily)—I see my finish!

Head Violinist—Cheer up!

Drummer—Nix! Edison's made the movies talk; you can hear their guns shoot and the horses' hoofs clatter! Next thing, he'll reproduce the whole orchestra.—Puck.

CONTINUAL FEAST.

Actor—I am hoping for plenty of encores in the third act.

Actress—But why the third?

Actor—Why, the curtain goes down in the third act on a real turkey dinner. Think of our chance to feast if we get an encore.

The Reason.

"What a fuss that youngster makes about his attire."

"Well, when a young fellow is in his salad days, you mustn't blame him for being particular about his dressing."

A Slow Caller.

"Say, Mary, hasn't that young man down there a home to go to?"

"I guess not, dad, and what's more, so far he hasn't shown any signs of asking me to start one for him."

A Violent Scene.

"What are those two shopgirls quarreling about?"

"It seems that both tried to stick their gum in the same place when they started out for lunch."