

OREGON LAWMAKERS' WORK AS REVIEWED

Senate Well Up with Work but House Congested

925 MEASURES PROPOSED

Flood of Measures Appeared Last Day For Introducing Bills—Appropriations Asked Reach Huge Total—Compensation and Board of Control Bills Pass House—Governor Signs Widow's Pension Bill.

Salem.—The close of the fourth week of the legislative session found the senate well up with its work, only a few measures being left over for a third reading and final passage.

The situation was quite different in the house. That branch of the assembly is so badly clogged that the task of clearing the calendar before the close of the 40 day period will be a prodigious undertaking.

The trouble in the house is that they have been indulging in too much oratory lately. Unless the talk is cut out the result will be great confusion during the closing hours of the session, the death of many good measures and hasty action on others.

The job for the house is especially distressing, for in that body 601 bills have been presented, and the senate has already sent over 84 bills, a total of nearly 700 for that wing of the legislature to act upon. Up to the present time the house has passed 95 of its 601 bills over to the senate, and has killed off or withdrawn nearly that many more.

925 Bills Proposed.

The last day for introduction of bills brought forth an avalanche in both the senate and the house that nearly swamped the clerks. With adjournment 325 bills had been introduced in the senate so far this session and an even 600 in the house, or a total of 925 bills for the session. This is just 200 more bills than were introduced two years ago.

Several Important Measures Passed.

Among the important measures passing the house were the workmen's compensation act and the board of control bill. Both branches passed the widow's pension bill and the Multnomah school teachers' measure. The home rule amendment was defeated in the house. The senate passed the minimum wage bill for women and minors, the measure placing all charitable institutions under state supervision, the bill amending the direct primary and the railroad headlight measure. No large appropriation bills have passed either house. The outlook for the passage of good roads legislation next week is excellent.

Legislature Asked to Give \$8,287,819

Appropriations already asked from the Oregon legislature, and now under consideration by the joint ways and means committees of the house and senate, have reached the huge total of \$8,287,819.07.

By the time all requests for state money are in, the total may reach \$9,000,000. This will be a record-breaker for requests, but there is no reason to believe that when the smoke has blown away and the final tale has been told that this will be a much more expensive legislature than the one two years ago, when the appropriations totaled \$5,760,000.

Compensation Bill Passes House

The Lawrence employes' compensation bill passed the house, after a battle on the floor of 2 1/2 hours, with only Murnane and Upton voting against the measure, and Campbell, Lofgren and Hagood absent.

May Oust Officials For 90 Days.

Only four votes were mustered against the substitute bill by the senate judiciary committee giving power to supplant district attorneys, sheriffs and constables, and the substitute measure passed the senate.

The drastic provisions of the original bill, which allowed the governor summarily to supplant such officials, were materially softened in the new bill. Under the new bill officials may be supplanted for periods of 90 days, but only after they have been given a hearing in court and the circuit judge decides that such officer has not been faithfully executing the criminal laws of the state.

Widow's Pension Bill is Signed.

With no member but Dimick voting in the negative, the widow's pension measure, introduced by the committee on health and public morals by request of the Oregon congress of mothers, passed the senate, and on being enrolled, was sent to the governor, who signed the bill.

Primary Amendment Passes.

Seven senators went against the Smith bill to amend the presidential preference primary law, but the bill passed in the senate.

Under the presidential preference law, as passed by the people in 1910, an elector can vote for one candidate for delegate to a national convention or candidate for presidential elector.

The Smith bill contemplates amending this by dividing an equal number of delegates in each of the congressional districts and the balance at

large. Thus each elector can vote for the number of candidates from his district and for the candidates from the state.

Teachers Win Bill

Over 200 school teachers from Portland invading Salem on a special train and standing at the back of the members of the state senate when they voted on Applegren's bill providing what is practically civil service for the teachers of counties of more than 20,000 population brought an unanimous vote in favor of the bill, which had already passed the house.

Refuse to Submit Home Rule.

Notwithstanding the fact that the senate had sanctioned the submission to the people in 1914 of the so-called home rule amendment, passed by the people in 1910, the house, by a vote of 32 to 25, refused so to submit the amendment and it will not, therefore, go to the people through the medium of the legislature. It is intimated here that it will, however, be voted on by means of the initiative.

Electric Headlight Through Senate.

Senator Neuner's bill requiring railroad companies to equip their engines with electric headlights won the day in the senate after a hard fight.

The bill has been amended to allow the railroads one year in which to equip all engines with the modern lights, and the paragraph making it the duty of the railroad commission to enforce the act was struck out.

Legislation Division Favored.

The Malarkey and McCulloch resolution, carrying a proposed constitutional amendment, dividing the sessions of the legislature, passed the senate despite some opposition. The proposed amendment provides that bills be introduced for the first 20 days only, these 20 days to be followed by an adjournment of not less than 60 days nor more than 90 days, and the balance of the session to be devoted to consideration of legislation.

Reopens a Way For Income Tax.

Two resolutions to place before the voters important constitutional amendments relating to taxation were passed by the house.

One resolution is practically an enabling act to put into effect the initiative measure passed at the last election to exempt household goods. It is held by many lawyers that such an enabling act will be necessary to legalize the measure.

The other proposed amendment would open the way for a state income tax. It is practically a duplicate of the income tax measure, defeated at the last election by only 250 votes.

Eastern Asylum Requests Are Pruned

Applying the pruning knife, the ways and means committees of both houses cut the appropriation asked for the Eastern Oregon asylum \$131,218, reducing it from \$404,949 to \$287,731. The committee also reduced the \$60,000 appropriation asked for by the medical department of the University of Oregon to \$45,000. The most important item eliminated in the appropriation asked for by the eastern Oregon institution was the \$95,000 for a new wing. The asylum here is also asking for an appropriation of about \$70,000, for the construction of the north wing to the new receiving ward, and this also may be refused.

Short Ballot Title Passes Both Houses

The senate has sent on to the governor Representative Hurd's bill providing for a short ballot title to initiative measures, in addition to the usual title, which in not more than 10 words will give a "catch line," as a ready guide to voters, setting forth the name by which the measure is commonly known.

Cello Project is Indorsed.

Giving a hearty indorsement to the project, the committee authorized by the legislature and headed by Governor West to investigate the proposed Cello power project, has reported back with the recommendation that the lawmakers set aside the sum of \$25,000 with which to co-operate with the state of Washington in making thorough estimates and surveys of the situation.

The report is the result of the investigation made by the joint committee from the two legislatures, headed by the governors of both states.

Legislative Brevities.

Remarriage until six months after divorce is prohibited in future by the terms of a bill passed by the house.

The bill giving Grand Army posts the right to hold their meetings in state armories, was passed by the house without opposition.

The bill giving the state's consent to the purchase of the Oregon City canal and locks passed the house without opposition.

Senator Butler has fathered a bill, by request, providing for the abolishment of the present board of horticulture and substituting therefore one commission, to be named by the governor.

Governor West caused to be introduced in the house by Gill of Clackamas a bill to repeal the act passed over the governor's veto, commonly known as the "Thompson swamp land law."

A bill making it compulsory for county courts to publish a budget of proposed expenses each year and giving the taxpayers the right to be heard before any levy was fixed, was passed by the house.

OREGON NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

Events Occurring Throughout the State During the Past Week.

AFTER TURNOW WITH DOGS

Two Young Portlanders Take Bloodhounds on Grim Errand.

Portland.—Equipped with two sawed-off shotguns, enough ammunition and provisions to last for months and taking with them seven well-trained bloodhounds, Charles Smith and Buck Nagel, young men living in this city, are going into Washington to get John Turnow, the man who within a year has killed four deputy sheriffs and two other men. The boys have declared their intention of getting Turnow or never coming back.

For months Smith and Nagel have been training their bloodhounds, and now they are going after the reward in earnest, despite the fact that Turnow has a record as a dead shot and that no one whom he ever went after has gotten away. The Portland boys will secure deputy sheriffs' commissions and will start into the Washington hills as soon as arrangements can be completed, with the intention of dogging the tracks of Turnow until they get him.

Hood River Water Supply in Danger.

Hood River.—The protest of the local commercial club through its president, W. L. Clark, who has written to the Portland water board declaring that the Bull Run water reserve encroaches on the Hood River watershed, may lead to a conference between the local citizens and the Portland officials in an effort to adjust the boundaries. It is probable that members of the Portland board will come here as soon as the weather becomes sufficiently mild and visit the Lost Lake region.

COAL LAND BEING TAKEN UP

Many Valuable Claims Have Already Been Filed On.

Marshfield.—Coal rights which it is believed will later on be highly valuable are being taken up in what is known as the Eden Ridge country, far down on the south fork of the Coquille river and in the southern part of Coos county. Coal of a very fine quality always has been known to exist there, but the previous inaccessibility of the country has caused it to be overlooked. The Smith-Powers Logging company is now building a railroad to that part of the country, and the prospect of transportation has directed attention to the valuable coal deposits.

Anticipating a move of this kind, a prospector and locator has been in the coal country for a year or two past, and has opened veins and investigated the coal on the government lands. He has located investors on these government lands, and in such cases the lands have been filed upon under the mineral act.

S. P. Makes Offer For Terminal.

Marshfield.—The Southern Pacific has made a proposition, the exact details of which are not known, to the terminal company, with a view of securing the tracks and right of way of the terminal down the waterfront in Marshfield. The Southern Pacific right of way is secured through North Bend to the limits of Marshfield. It is stated that the railroad has made a demand of the terminal to accept or refuse the proposition so that the matter of using the waterfront in Marshfield can be settled finally.

Lake County Deal Closed.

Klamath Falls.—A deal which has been pending two years was closed when the deeds to the lands held by the Oregon Military Land Grant company were filed here by the Oregon Land Corporation.

This land was originally granted for the construction of the military wagon road across the Cascade mountains to Lakeview, in Lake county. The grant lies north of the Klamath Indian reservation, that within the reservation having been exchanged for lands outside. There are about 50,000 acres in Klamath county and the deeds call for a consideration of about \$4 per acre. Much of the land is said to be fine timber, some is good pasture and some good for agriculture. What their plans are for handling the lands are not made public.

Hill Extension Wanted.

Klamath Falls.—Rufus R. Wilson, director of the Humboldt Development committee, has been here from Eureka, Cal., with a view to interesting this section in an attempt to induce the Oregon Trunk railway (Hill line) to build from this point to Eureka.

The country to be traversed is largely without railroad facilities, and there is an immense amount of fine timber on the proposed route. There is also much good placer mining along the route, and some fine quartz mines.

BRIEF NEWS OF OREGON

Twenty-two cups, valued at \$250, are offered as prizes at the Union poultry show, to be held February 13, 14 and 15.

James S. Royal, Oregon pioneer of 1852, Indian fighter and former owner of a portion of Portland's east side, died at his home in Forest Grove of acute kidney trouble.

Under direction of T. F. Smith, of Talent, chief inspector for the district, orchards in Ashland territory are being overhauled by county horticultural officials for evidence of blight or scale.

The general merchandise store and hotel of J. W. Meyers & Son, at Hebo, were burned to the ground. The entire stock and hotel furnishings were destroyed. The loss was \$20,000, partly insured.

A bank, to be known as the Bank of Shedd, will be established at Shedd, in Linn county, articles of incorporation having been filed in the county clerk's office Friday. The bank will have a capital stock of \$15,000.

Fire at Bend wiped out a row of frame buildings with a loss of about \$10,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. Two saloons, barber shop, restaurant, pool hall and a bowling alley were put out of business. The same site was cleared by fire in November, 1910.

With the end in view of establishing a cement plant at Vale, George S. Mills is developing the big gypsum deposit on the hill east of town, in an effort to interest outside capital. Should such a plant be established, it would be the only one of its kind between Ogden and Portland.

Judge Kelly of the circuit court at Albany, pronounced sentence in the liquor cases. J. D. Kennedy, on two convictions, was sentenced to pay a \$605 fine and serve 50 days in jail; Walter A. Marks, \$400 fine and 10 days; Ed Ackerman, \$150 fine. E. D. Henry, of Harrisburg, convicted on two counts, failed to appear.

Apple trees which were planted 50 years ago by the late A. G. Marshall, a well-known Linn county pioneer, on his farm seven miles east of Albany, are yet bearing splendidly. There was a good crop on the trees last fall. Three different varieties of apples are included in the old trees, Baldwins, Spitzenbergs and Bellflowers.

To pave at least ten blocks with hard-surface pavement during the coming summer is the object of a special committee appointed by the Dallas commercial club to interview the property owners to be affected by the proposed improvement. They report much progress. The proposed improvement will take in the entire business district.

Bandon is assured a public library. A mass meeting was held to discuss plans for the establishment and maintenance of a library. A considerable sum was raised as a nucleus and a soliciting committee was appointed to continue the work until the sum of \$500 was secured for the special purpose of buying more books and \$600 for a maintenance fund.

The commissioners of Jackson county have authorized preliminary surveys for an improved road over the Siskiyous, south of Ashland. This movement is really one result of the Pacific Highway agitation, and is in line with other work in view, which has for its aim a connecting link between the Oregon and California subdivisions of this big interstate road.

The contract for the sale of 163,000 feet of timber in the Umpqua national forest to the United States Logging company, a new corporation, with headquarters at Cottage Grove, was signed Thursday and sent to Washington for the approval of the interior department. The company was the only bidder. Most of the timber is Douglas fir, which, with the red cedar and sugar pine, sold at \$1.25 for each 1000 feet. The hemlock was sold at 50 cents.

Another impetus to the dairy industry in central Oregon is the establishment of a cheese factory at Laird-law. John B. Wimer, a Laird-law merchant and rancher, is the promoter of the enterprise, the first in Crook county and the second in central Oregon. Mr. Wimer has already placed orders for machinery and is now on a trip to Corvallis and other Willamette valley points, purchasing cows which will be imported. Mr. Wimer will buy nearly 100 head, which will be distributed among the ranchers. Mr. Wimer estimates that 300 pounds of cheese will be turned out daily.

The bottling plant of the Eastern Oregon company at The Dalles, was gutted by a fire. The bottling works were in a stone building, with shingle roof detached from the brewery proper, which made it possible for the firemen to successfully cope with the fire, though for a time it was thought the brewery was doomed. The weed partitions and roof were entirely destroyed, and the machinery badly damaged, causing a loss of probably \$5000, but the walls are intact, being only slightly damaged. The origin of the fire is not known. The brewing company will rebuild the bottling works at once.

NITROGLYCERIN.

Dangers Attending the Making of This Erratic Explosive.

Nitroglycerin does not always behave in the same way. One day, it is said, this fickle explosive will "go off" at the slightest shock, while the next day one might (if he had the temerity) strike quite a blow upon a can of the same substance and live to tell the story. Nitroglycerin's readiness or reluctance to explode doubtless depends upon its quality. One "run" of stock may be well washed and clean and another may be full of impurities. If a can be filled to the cork so that the substance within has no opportunity to wash against the sides, it is thought that it will not explode so easily as one which is three-quarters or seven-eighths full.

It is an interesting sight to behold the nitroglycerin workers at their task. Usually the building wherein the stuff is made contains several huge wooden vats, a few pails and barrels, an engine and a great iron kettle-like receptacle. This receptacle is called an "agitator." It consists simply of a small kettle within a large one. The space between the two is kept constantly filled with a stream of cold water. The inner kettle is fitted with several paddles turned by a crank.

One will see about 1,500 pounds of acids, sulphuric and nitric mixed, poured into the smaller kettle. A thin but continuous stream of glycerin slowly follows; the engine begins to pant, the crank revolves, the paddles churn the glycerin and acids, and the manufacture of the powerful explosive is under way.

The flow of glycerin is controlled by a stopcock, the workman the while observing with unremitting vigilance the agitator and the thermometer that registers the heat of the perilous mixture.

Nitroglycerin is formed by the action of nitric and sulphuric acids upon glycerin. When red fumes begin to show the greatest caution must be observed. They indicate that the oil is on fire, and should the mixture attain too great a degree of heat an explosion will follow. When the mercury in the thermometer attains 90 degrees C. it behooves one not to linger too long in a nitroglycerin factory. The stream of cold water constantly circulating about the base of the agitator keeps the mixture cool. In warm weather ice must be used.

After leaving the agitator the product is placed in the "drowning tank." Then it is transferred to other tanks and carefully washed. At the end of a period of four hours the milky, amber tinted nitroglycerin is poured into rectangular tin cans. These cans are deposited in a huge iron safe, and the explosive is then ready for the market.

Much nitroglycerin is used by oil well "shooters." The "shooting" of oil wells is the discharge of nitroglycerin at the bottom of the wells in order to increase their flow. Nitroglycerin, rather than the safer dynamite, is used because it can be exploded under water.—Harper's Weekly.

Presence of Mind.

An old farmer drove into a small town the other day and stopped at the country store. A phonograph had just been installed and the farmer decided to have a few cents' worth of music. The clerk handed him the ear tubes, placed them in proper position and immediately started the machine.

The farmer instantly dropped the tubes and rushed to the door, crying:

"Great snakes! Hold on a minute, will ye? There's a god durned brass band a comin' an' there ain't nobody a-holdin' my horse."—Biff.

School Day Wisdom.

English school children are credited with having given these answers in examination:

"During the interdict in John's reign, births, marriages and deaths were not allowed to take place."

"A kelt is part of a Scotchman's dress."

"Cave canen'—Beware lest I sing."

"A conservative is a sort of greenhouse where you look at the moon."

"Parliament assembled in September and dissembled in January."

Dining by the Shadow.

The most primitive of ancient Grecian methods of telling the time of day was by means of a shadow pointer. This was merely a stick fixed in the earth, and the length of its shadow served to indicate the hour. Greeks were invited to dine "when the shadow is ten feet long"—the length of course varying according to the time of year.

Economy.

Tommy—Mamma, what is economy?

Tommy's Mamma—Economy, my son, is what a husband preaches and a wife practices.—London Telegraph.

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