MUCH BUSINESS DONE AT SALEN

With Session Half Over Work Further Advanced Than at Previous Sessions --- 13 Bills Approved by Governor -- Bill Abolishes State Land Agent

SALEM, Feb. 4 .- (Special to The on road questions. Bulletin) - The progress made during the third week of the legislative session seems to indicate that members of the legislature are trying to live up to their voluntary pledges to get down to serious work early in the session and keep at it and thus avoid the congestion of business witnessed during the closing hours of previous sessions. The early and diligent attention to business, however, has to some extent been offset by the large volume of business and poor work on the part of some of the committees, necessitating referring back to them many bills.

With the legislative session half through, the members of both branches find themselves farther along in their work than has marked any previous session, it is said. The amount of routine work accomplished is enormous, despite frequent snappy debates over the passage of bills.

Both houses have agreed to forbid the introduction of bills after the twenty-fifth day of the session, except upon consent of three-fourths of the body in which a bill is offered.

The close of the third week of the session finds 42 senate bills passed by the senate and 56 house bills passed by the house, with 13 bills that have gone through both houses approved by the governor. So far there have

* In the house the total number of bills presented is 433, where two have been voted down. 13 have been withdrawn and 16 indefinitely postponed, in addition to the 56 that have passed. In the senate 10 bills have been defeated on roll call, eight have been withdrawn, 12 indefinitely postponed, and 42 passed, out of 210 introduced.

No Bille Carry Emergency Clause None of the bills carry an emergency clause and will not become laws until 90 days after the adjournment of the legislative assembly.

Probably the most important bill so far signed is that abolishing the office of state land agent.

Another act of some import is one providing that a wiff deserter who is convicted shall be compelled to work on the county roads for the time for which he has been sentenced, and that the county shall pay his family \$1 a day for each such day worked.

Appropriations Have Light Week Appropriation requests made during the third week of the legislative session reached a total of \$647,415, by far the lightest week so far. This brings the total of requests up to \$4,-106,263, and not a general appropriation bill even in sight. This makes it certain that the amount of the requests will go well up to the \$9,000,-

what anxious taxpayers may expect in regard to appropriations. It should be remembered, in this regard, that many appropriation measures are duplicated in senate and house and that many bills intended to assist in emptying the state coffers will be killed. The sum total, in any event, must be larger than it was at the last session on account of the money which should be expended in adequately advertising the resources of Oregon at the Panama-Pacific Exposition and at the San Diego Exposition and also for a comprehensive system of building and maintaining highways.

Contest on State Printer in Started. The expected state printer fight has appeared in the legislature. Only the skirmish line was thrown out, but that it will be a fight was indicated by the appearance of three bills, two of them identical, but these two diametrically oposed to the third. One, introduced by Abbott, is to repeal the flat salary law of 1911, which is due to become effective in 1915 if not repealed.

The other two provide that the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer shall control the state printing office and that the state printer shall be appointed by the board at a salary of \$1800 a year and not later than December 15, 1914. All of the sections of the 1911 flat salary law are repealed in these bills.

Passage of the Barrett county bonding road bill by the senate probably will mean the calling of a joint conference committee to act on the Barrett and Hurd bills. The Hurd bill passed the house and is known as the Grange bill. While both are county bonding acts they are by no means identical:

The Barrett bill provides that the county court shall be the supervising heavy penalty under the provisions of power in road matters, but the people of counties shall vote on the question of road bonds.

for election of delegates in road dis-tricts, those delegates to attend a county road meeting to determine up-

House Overrides More Vetoes The following vetoed bills were passed by the house:

Hill requiring depot agents to post at once information received as to delayed trains for the convenience of the traveling public. Requiring abutting property-owners on county roads to destroy thistles and other noxious weeds, and providing a penalty for not doing so. Requiring school directors to pay for material and labor where, through their own carelessness, contractors leave unpaid bills. Prohibiting expenditures over and above the sums appropriated for any public institution or department of the state and creating an emergency board to look after such work. Providing that no expenditure shall be made before an appropriation is made. Question When Vetoed Bills Effective

Just when the veto bills of the governor that have been passed by the constitutional two-thirds majority of both houses go into effect is a question that has arisen in the light of the fact that a number of the governor's vetoed bills have gone over his head.

It also develops the point as to whether the vetoed bills, which have been passed notwithstanding the veto of the governor, are subjectato a referendum of the people.

The members of the senate judiciary committee have reached a conclusion that the vetoed bills do not become laws until 90 days after adjournment of the legislative session and are subject to a referendum of the people if such is desired.

Saloons in Depots Prohibited

Under amendments which have been made to the Hoskins bill in the senate regulating the sale of liquor near hicies. depots, the bill now prohibits the location of a saloon in any depot, under the same roof as the depot, or in an adjacent building. Originally the bill was intended to prohibit saloons from being located within 300 feet of a dehave been issued for the work. pot. The bill is also amended to exclude drug stores from its provisions.

Bill Proposes Petition Regulations

The name of every person or company interested in an initiative measure must have his, her or its name plainly printed on the cover of any petition circulated under the initiative law and must make known to the world that he, she or it is so interested, according to a proposed amendment to the initiative law, introduced by Representative Latourette, of Multnomah county, in the house.

This bill also provides that no person may solicit for pay more than 250 names on any measure without first receiving from the governor a license, This week will tell the story as to something like a notarial commission, after which he may proceed to solicit.

> Protects Wages From Loan Shark Pretection against loan sharks is the object of a bill introduced by Senator Farrell. It provides that no assignment of wages shall be valid to secure a loan of less than \$200, unless it is accepted in writing by the employer, and no such assignment is to be held valid, when made by a married man, except by the written consent of his

Free Textbooks Advocated

Senator Day introduced a bill proriding that free textbooks shall be furnished in all the public schools of the state except in high schools. The bill provides that each school district shall pay for its own books.

Any teacher or anyone connected officially with the public schools is prohibited from in any way being financially connected with the purchase of such books.

Legislative Brevities

Resolutions of respect on the death of Captain James Blakely, of Brownsville, were adopted by both houses. Senator Calkins' bill fixing the salary of the governor's private secretary at \$3000 a year was passed by the senate by a vote of 18 to 12.

The senate defeated the house bill of the revision of laws committee to repeal an ancient act allowing coun-Barrett Road Bill Passed in Senate ties to maintain tuberculosis sana-

> Anyone wishing to teach music, either vocal or instrumental, will have to be licensed before so doing, according to the provisions of a bill in-

> troduced in the house. Sale of liquor to a minor or allowing a minor to play any games around a place where liquor is sold will result in forfeiture of the license and a

> a bill introduced by Senator Calkins. The house has adopted Representative Blanchard's memorial to congress

and the main cause of the high cost

To give to the governor power to veto any part or several parts of a general appropriation bill where it carries appropriations of sums of money for various purposes, is the constitutional amendment to be submitted to the people at the next general alec-

ONE WAY TO BETTER ROADS.

Automobile Club Gives Free Drags to Farmers.

A plan inaugurated by the Manhattan (Kan.) Motor club has been suc resuful in bettering the condition of the country roads in a radius of teu miles from Manhattan at least 50 per cent, and the plan is so inexpensive that the club is urging other towns to take it up.

The club gives a road drag to every farmer who will guarantee to use it to keep three miles of roud in good The club has given away condition. more than forty drags and is getting calls for them at the rate of about four a week.

The club first made the offer several months ago. The farmers were slow in taking advantage of it, but the club's president advertised the offer in the local papers, and the result has been that the drugs are being taken by the farmers as fast as the club can get them made. The club has placed no limit on the territory in which the offer is good, and the drags are in use in all sections of the county. They cost the club about \$6 each,

BOY SCOUTS HELP.

Youngsters Are Booming Better Roads Movement.

The leaders of the Boy Scouts of America are encouraging the boys to make roads and are giving them tostruction in road building. It is the aim of the directors of the movement to train the boys to be interested in the roads when out on their trips.

They are required to observe whether there are ruts in the road and whether the drivers of vehicles make it a point to keep in the ruts.

The boys are asked to draw maps of the roads and are supposed to know something about the different methods of construction. They are also required to remove glass and stone from the road, thus decreasing the danger of aceldents to automobiles and other re-

Construction of about thirty miles of good roads in the Venus precinct of Johnson county, Tex., will soon be started. Bonds amounting to \$75,000

Chalmers 7 Passenger 50 H. P. Fore Door Touring Car. For immediate sale

\$700

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I have returned all my old stock of Collars to the factory and put in an entire new stock and new styles of the GEO. P. IDE & CO. SILVER BRAND Collars, with Lincord Indistructible Button Holes.A large rage of styles in quarter sizes. Sold everywhere

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A. L. FRENCH Sather Brick Bldg., Bend.



VALUE OF BREED IN BEEF MAKING

Every person who has had a successful experience in cuttle business knows that "blood tells" in beef making, says Farm Press. Centuries ago intelligent berdsmen recognised milk and beef as the two useful products that cuttle might supply man. They began the selection of the most suitable types of animais to best supply these products and laid the foundation for the modern breeds of beef cattle that we have

The breeds especially adapted for the production of beef are the Hereford. Angus, Shorthorn, Polled Durham and Galloway. Each of these has its distinct breed characteristics, but the one excuse for its being is the fact that it will produce beef to the best advantage under certain environments Many experiments have been conducted in this country to determine, if possible, what advantages are possessed by the heef type steer as compared with dairy bred or native steers.

The results of eight feeding experiments at five different stations failed to bear up the claim that you can produce more gain for a given amount of feed fed to beef bred cattle than on natives. As to the claim that pure bred animals out less than natives or



Admirers of Hereford cattle as-sert they are the best rustlers and most economics! terders of any of the best breeds. Un cheap roughage, such as straw and corn fod-der, they thrive and do well where other breeds would fall. Herefords are also highly prepotent and im-press their good qualities on other breeds in a remarkable degree. For use in grading up common cattle the Hereford bull is unsurpassed. The grand champion Hereford cow illustrated is Lady Patrinz IV. She is owned by Warren T. McCray, kentland, ind.

scruts, we have yet no experiment which has ever conclusively proved that pure breds are small eaters. Both kinds of steers consume practically the same amount of food and give approximately the same gains, but the beef type steer yields a greater profit to the feeder.

Weil bred animals, especially for beef production, put on their fat be-tween the fibers of the muscles, giving a tender, julcy, toothsome ment while the native or dairy steer places his fat in musses above the body and especially in the body cavity. Slaughfering tests conducted on the above animals showed that, comparing the dressed carcuss to the live animal. there was 3 per cent less waste in the beef breeds. The beef type steer yields cuts that are benyler, thicker, better covered with whiter fat, nicer in marbling and a little better in color of muscle. Thick fleshed cuts command a higher price per pound in mar-The judgment of the market places from 2 to 6 cents a pound more on the thick fleshed carcasses than on the natives.

Improved cattle have the ability of putting their fat on at a young age. One of the reasons that the baby beef so expensive is because it cannot be produced with common plain cat-It costs more per pound to get the buby beef feeder, and then it does not give so good a market. No one can compare well fed beef bred steers with the dairy breeds or outives without measuring the above differences.

Treatment For Horse Essema. Horses are sometimes afflicted with an eczema due to overfeeding, lack of work or exercise, possibly lack of grooming and perhaps to insanitary stabling, says the Farm Journal. It is not a form of parasitic mange and could not be successfully treated with lime-sulphur wash or dip. Have the horse clipped; then wash affected parts of body with a one one-hundredth solution of coal tar dip, such as sepolenm. chloronaphtholeum, creolin, etc. When dry rub affected parts with a mixture of four ounces of sulphur and half an ounce of coal tar dip shaken up in a pint of aweet oil. Repeat the latter application every third day, but do not again wash the parts. Work or abandantly exercise the horse every day. Cut the grain ration down to not over one pound per 100 pounds of horse and feed a like amount of hay as a day's ration. Do not feed corn Make sure that chicken lice are not getting on the horse, for they often cause symptoms similar to those of eczema.

Rickets In Pigs.

Worms, mainutrition, inadequate feeding, lack of lime salts in the feed. are common causes of rickets in pigs. Stop feeding corn and substitute slop of middlings, ground (screened) onts, flaxseed ment and milk and add one ounce of limewater to the quart of slop or give a dram of precipitated phosphate of lime in feed twice daily. If worms are seen in the droppings give sulphate of fron (copperam in the slop for five mornings in succession at rate of one dram for each 100 pounds of pig and if necessary repeat the treatment in a couple of weeks Every other day rub affected joints with lodine otniment

ODD FELLOWS INSTALL.

At its meeting Monday evening, the Bend lodge of Odd Fellows instatled newly elected officers as fol-W. L. Wing, noble grand; I. E. Engebretsen, vice grand, Other elective officers chosen and aiready installed to serve during the term M. S. Lattin, treasurer; Eggleston, financial secretary; U N. Hoffman, recording secretary. The following are the officers of the Rebekah lodge for this term, installed recently: Mrs. Lucy French, N. G.; Mrs. Ariel N. Lattin, V. G.; Miss Lois V. Force, recording secretary; Mrs. Sadle Niswonger, financial sec retary; Miss Ora Colling, treasurer; Miss Nell Markel, worden; Miss Cora Sather, conductor; Mrs. Ethel Fleminging, I. G.; Miss Edwin De Merrifield, O. G.; Lon L. Fox, R. S. N. G. Mrs. Jennie Harper, L. S. N. G.; Mrs. Margaret Bates, R. S. V. G.; Mrs. Alice B. McReynolds, L. S. N. G. Mrs. Cleora Smith, casplain.

TO BEND MOTHERS.

All boys of the Presbyterian and Sunday school are requested to meet me at 2 p. m. on Saturday at Mrs. Ford's home. I want to take them to the top of Pilot Butte, give them a talk, take some pictures and return by 4 p. m. mean to do them moral good and to help them in the battles of life. 1. I. GORBY, Pastor.

NEW MILLINERY SHOP.

Miss Ada Mahoney will open within a few days a new and complete stock of spring millinery. Should be pleased to have the public call and inspect my stock, at Mrs. Black's old stand. Miss Ada Mahoney.—Adv. Sp

Billy Can't



Don't blame Billy because he can't resist the fragrance of our soap and our filtered and softened spring water.

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as we grow older --- that picture taken five years ago would do---but such is not the case, We change every day and this expression, "The only picture we have of," frequently results.

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placed with us will always be written so that your protection will be complete. There will be no expiring of policies without your knowledge.

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