

DAILY DOINGS OF OREGON STATE LAWMAKERS AT SALEM

Salem, Jan. 23.—Numerous bills to hedge in officials at state institutions, resolutions calling for investigation of state establishments from separate investigations of the asylum and the office of insurance commission to a resolution, sweeping in its nature and covering all of the state institutions and officials, were features in both houses today.

They marked a continuance of the sentiment which has been expressed forcibly that lavish expenditure and extravagance have marked the conduct of affairs at the asylum and that there is a possibility of further instances of this being unearthed at other institutions.

Senator Wood introduced several bills covering state institutions. They have as their end in view the complete elimination of possibility of future deficiencies and would change the present system of expending public money for public institutions. Dimick introduced a bill requiring that the secretary of state shall make a personal inspection of every voucher drawn and every warrant paid and that such shall be signed by him personally.

One of Wood's bills makes it unlawful for any trustee or officer of any state institution to allow a deficiency to be created. Such deficiency, the bill recites, must be repaid personally by the trustee responsible or by his bondsmen. Another of Wood's bills provides that no warrant shall be drawn by the secretary of state unless an appropriation has been made therefor, nor shall any account be audited and ordered paid unless the appropriation covering the same has not been exhausted.

Salem, Ore., Jan. 21.—An anti-trust law, which is intended to hit all combinations in restraint of trade, was introduced in the senate yesterday by Joseph of Multnomah and may loom as one of the large measures of the session. It has been carefully drawn, being on the lines of the California law, which has been an effective instrument in suppressing combinations of retailers in that state.

Ice trusts, grocers' combinations, plumbing combines and other similar organizations have been sent to cover by the California law. The law covers all combinations having for their object the stifling of competition.

Vendors of drugs and nostrums will be hard hit if a bill presented by Barrett of Washington in the senate is passed. Thursday he introduced a bill which will make the license easy for country peddlers. The drug vendor bill, which was introduced by request, goes to the other extreme, imposing the prohibitory fee of \$100 per month.

Barrett also introduced a bill to legalize the making of deposits of the state school fund in banks. This is understood to be favored by the state treasurer.

Calkins of Lane introduced a bill making the saloonman responsible in damages to the wife or other near relative through sale of liquor to an habitual drunkard.

A bill by Malarkey, establishing a state board for examination of candidates for the bar, was indefinitely postponed. Malarkey's bill removing the five day limit allowed to a purchaser to record a conveyance was passed by 17 to 8 after a debate in which the lawyers disagreed. Malarkey contended that this would enable a purchaser to know his title was good when he bought, as the conveyance first recorded would be the one recognized. Abraham, Joseph and Nottingham opposed these views, while Sinnott, Barrett of Washington and Calkins agreed with them.

To remove the stigma of the name "reform school," the senate passed Wood's bill changing the name to the state training school.

A communication was read from Senator Chamberlain, calling attention to the employment of W. P. Lord to assist the attorney-general in the Warner Valley Stock company case during Chamberlain's term as governor and recommending that an appropriation be made to pay him for his work.

Salem, Ore., Jan. 20.—Representative Clyde today introduced a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment restoring the \$300 personal tax exemption.

The house has adopted Neuner's memorial urging Oregon's delegation in Congress to work for an appropriation of \$250,000 for a Federal building at Roseburg.

Bigelow has introduced in the house a resolution instructing the game committee to communicate with the legislatures of California and Washington with a view to securing uniform legislation by the three states regulating the shooting of ducks and other water fowl.

The house today indefinitely postponed Cole's bill authorizing the publication of the Oregon Supreme Court reports by George W. Bates & Co.

Rather than allow her sterilization bill, as vetoed, run the gauntlet of a two-thirds majority, or see it declared dead as the possibility has been suggested, Dr. Owens-Adair requested Senator Albee to reintroduce it at this session, and the bill came into the senate today, labeled

as Senate Bill No. 90. This is the identical measure with that introduced and passed at the last session relating to taking steps for restraining the propagation of criminal insane, imbeciles and idiots.

Salem, Ore., Jan. 19.—One bill was passed by the state senate this morning. It was senate bill 26, by Oliver, simplifying the proof of official documents from consular offices in the courts.

Chase's bill for sale of tide lands within an organized port to port commissions at a nominal price, there being now no manner in which unappropriated lands may be acquired from the state land board, was sent back to committee on amendment. It will be amended by suggestion of Bean to exempt lands already applied for by others.

Von der Heffen, of Jackson, introduced a bill amending the law against railroad rebates, use of false weights or such classifications of commodities as will charge one shipper more than another. The object is to insure cheap transportation for limestone rock, said to be suitable for cement making, of which large deposits exist in Jackson county. It is stated \$500,000 is all ready to be invested in the industry.

Two of the good roads bills formulated by the Good Roads association found their way into the senate yesterday. Barrett, of Umatilla, presented the bill which enables counties to issue bonds for road building, and Carson a bill for working city and county prisoners on the highways.

Rotation of names on the primary ballot is provided in a bill presented by the judiciary committee as a substitute for Sinnott's bill on the same line. About the only change is extension of the area to all county and district offices. It requires that whatever the number of candidates for any particular office, the name of each candidate shall appear at the head of ticket as many times as the name of any other candidate.

Two bills were passed by the house this morning. The first came from the Douglas county delegation and is designed to protect and prevent the pollution of the waters of the Umpqua river.

Salem, Ore., Jan. 18.—Representative Neuner's standing among the school children of the state will depreciate about 100 per cent if the bill he introduced in the house today becomes a law. The measure proposes to abolish all school holidays. In this it does not even except Washington's birthday or Arbor day. It provides, however, that on these two days exercises appropriate to the occasion shall be held in the schools.

Provision is made that general election or primary day, where the teacher is a legal voter, school may be closed at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon to enable the teacher to vote.

In a resolution in the house today, Mahoney, of Morrow, proposes that no bill carrying an appropriation shall be introduced in the legislature subsequent to February 7.

Chairman Malarkey, of the senate judiciary committee, says that a substitute bill, if passed, probably will be reported for Patton's bill to abolish capital punishment. The substitute bill will abolish capital punishment, but will carry an added clause providing for a restriction of the pardoning power. Under the proposed plan the question of pardons will be placed largely with the Supreme Court, although the Governor will still sign the pardons.

Whenever new evidence is found, attorneys for the one desiring the pardon will present it to the Supreme Court and that tribunal will pass upon it and hand down an opinion.

The Governor will be unable to sign the pardon unless it is sanctioned by an opinion of the court.

Salem, Ore., Jan. 17.—Frank Kieran and his fellow obstructionists of the Broadway bridge were given a jolt by the lawmakers today when the 20 state senators, by a unanimous vote, suspended the rules and passed the bill which gives legislative sanction for building the bridge and validates the bonds.

Action taken by the house this morning for the investigation of the office of State Dairy and Food Commissioner J. W. Bailey may lead to the impeachment of that official and his removal from office. The sentiment of the house was plainly shown this morning in the adoption of the resolution providing for the inquiry without a dissenting voice.

The resolution was introduced last week by Abrams of Marion. It included a clause for the investigation of the master fish warden and for the state board of health, because they are located in Portland. In the resolution committee the proposal was amended so as to exclude investigation of these two offices, the members unanimously declaring there was no call for such inquiries.

Some of the Multnomah representatives see a clause in the convict roads bill which they believe is to deprive Sheriff Stevens of Multnomah of some of the profits of his office, and there is a strong fight ahead for the proposed measure unless it is altered. The bill was drawn by Judge Lionel R. Webster.

10,000 RETURN TO THEIR WORK.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx To Arbitrate Strike.

Chicago.—By an agreement to submit their differences to an arbitration committee of three members, the strike of the garment workers in the shops of Hart, Schaffner & Marx, the largest of the independent clothing concerns, is settled and 10,000 employes will return to work within the next few days.

At a conference between Joseph Schaffner of the firm and a sub-committee of the joint conference board articles were signed by both sides. These call for one member of the arbitration committee by the firm, one by the employes of the firm and one to be chosen by the two members thus selected. Subject to the provisions of the agreement, the committee must take up, consider and adjust whatever grievances, if any, the employes of Hart, Schaffner & Marx shall have, and shall fix a method for the settlement of grievances, if there are any, in the future. The finding of an arbitration committee, or a majority thereof, shall be binding upon both parties.

Among the demands to be made by the employes are:

A 20 per cent increase in wages for all employes.
Reduction in hours; demands will be made for a 48-hour week for cutters and a 54-hour week for tailors.
Abolition of the system of fines.
Shop committees for the possible adjustment of future grievances.
While this arrangement returns 10,000 striking men and women to work, fully 12,000 additional garment workers still remain unemployed as a result of the inability to come to terms with the employes.

HUMPHREY SEES PERIL AHEAD.

Pacific Coast Defenseless For Lack of Ships.

Detroit.—"Japan could seize Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, the Bremerton Government Navy Yard, five great transcontinental railways, forty mountain passes and have an empire upon which to live before the United States could get 75,000 troops to the Pacific Ocean," declared Representative W. E. Humphrey, of Washington, in an address at the annual banquet of the Lake Carriers' Association. He added:

"The nations of the earth know our condition and they know that we are utterly unprepared for war. They know that our army is too small, that our navy is practically helpless because we have no merchant vessels as an auxiliary. They know we have no transports for the one and not auxiliaries for the other.

"The War Department will tell you that in case of contest we would need for transports 250 vessels. We have not, in both oceans combined, 20 vessels fit for this purpose. We are more helpless today than was Russia at the beginning of the war with Japan.

"I do not prophesy a war with Japan. It would be a crime against humanity. But the only guarantee of peace on the Pacific Ocean is to be prepared for war.

"Japan has 600 merchant vessels on the Pacific fit for transportation. The United States has six. Japan can transport 500,000 troops at one time, the United States not more than 10,000."

CHINESE MAKES AERIAL FLIGHT.

Fung Joe Guey Sails Gracefully in the Air.

San Francisco.—Wheeling his machine out on a level field near the bay at Elmhurst, Fung Joe Guey, a Chinese aviator and inventor, started the 75-horsepower engine on his latest aeroplane, jumped into the seat and after running along the ground for 100 feet, rose gracefully in the air to a height of 40 feet. At this elevation, the Chinese aviator circled the big field, nearly a mile in circumference, and then struck off towards the bay, swinging back in a long curve and landing with a slight jar four minutes later, about 100 feet or so from the starting point. It was Guey's first really successful flight and he was heartily cheered by his fellow-workers and mechanics, all Chinese.

In previous attempts, the aeroplane had always come to grief, necessitating weeks of repair before another trial could be made.

Ecuador Evades Hague Tribunal.

Washington.—Ecuador prefers to make another attempt to settle her long-standing boundary dispute with Peru by direct negotiations instead of through appeal to The Hague Tribunal, as suggested by Argentina, Brazil and the United States. Advice received by the State Department indicate that Ecuador is demurring to the suggestion. Peru already had indicated its willingness to submit the boundary controversy to The Hague for settlement.

Mad Coyotes Invade City.

Baker, Or.—A band of coyotes afflicted with rabies charged into the village of Durkee near here. Several persons were attacked and many dogs bitten by the brutes. Fearing that the dogs would go mad, citizens armed themselves and the battle on coyotes and dogs was waged, resulting in the annihilation of every dog in the village.

BRIEF REPORT OF THE DAILY WORK OF NATION'S LAWMAKERS

Monday, January 23.

Washington.—The senate today agreed to an amendment to the Indian bill, appropriating \$50,000 for beginning construction on the Modoc Point irrigation project on the Klamath Indian Reservation, the total cost not to exceed \$185,000. An amendment was also agreed to appropriating \$15,000 for the extension of the brick school building at Chemawa.

Piecemeal revision of the tariff was attacked vigorously in the senate today by Senator Flint, of California, a member of the finance committee which helped frame the Payne-Aldrich law.

He deplored the fact that the results of the last election seemed to be a declaration in favor of local revision and he charged that the probable effect of such action was not understood by the people.

Senator Flint based his speech upon the Cummins' resolution, which is designed to limit the power of amendment to schedules actually under consideration and to prevent the weighing of the interests of one section against another in what is commonly termed "log rolling."

The California senator contended that the very essence of the protective system was to frame a bill which would protect the industries of the entire country against the competition of the balance of the world.

He quoted from a speech by Chairman Emery of the tariff board to show the intention of that body to have considered first the print paper schedule, then wool and third farm products.

"In all fairness," said the senator, "the schedules should be taken up in their natural order: First, chemicals, then earthenware, metals, wood, sugar, tobacco, farm products, etc."

The house of representatives today, after an extensive discussion, adopted a provision in the postoffice appropriation bill that after July 1, 1916, all mail cars used on interstate railroads shall be of steel construction.

The new provision does not affect the acceptance of equipment now under construction or contracts under plans approved by the Postmaster General.

Saturday, January 21.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The constitutional amendment providing for direct election of United States senators is in danger of going to wreck through the injection of the race issue of the south into the debate in the senate and the smoldering party feeling on this subject was aroused still further today by a speech made by Carter of Montana.

The controversy has arisen over the control of elections for the choice of senators. As reported from committee, the resolution authorizing the submission of the amendment to the states includes in the amendment a provision that the state legislatures shall fix the times, places and manner of holding the elections, but Sutherland moved an amendment giving congress power to regulate the elections. This has aroused the opposition of the democrats and, though the republicans are strong enough in numbers to secure its adoption, as a bare majority suffices, they would thereby imperil the adoption of the resolution itself, as this requires three-fifths majority, which cannot be secured without the aid of democratic votes.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Charles D. Hilles, assistant secretary of the treasury, has been offered by President Taft the position of secretary to the president. This information came today from a reliable source. It was added that Mr. Hilles was considering it. The fact is well known that he contemplated retiring from public life March 4, but whether the offer will serve to keep him in the public service is entirely conjectural.

Friday, Jan. 20.

Washington, Jan. 20.—"That it is the sense of the senate that the Panama Canal should be fortified."

Such is the declaration of a resolution introduced in the senate today by Senator Money. The Mississippi senator announced his intention to speak on the resolution and it is probable that it will be used as a basis for general discussion of the question of canal fortifications.

Senator Jones, of Washington, today introduced a bill providing that where desert entrymen who have secured extension of time, under the act of March 28, 1908, are unable through no fault of their own to comply with the law as to irrigation and cultivation and the delay is due to failure to complete the irrigation project on which they are dependent for water, they may, upon proper showing, secure a further extension of three years in the option of the Commissioner-General of the Land Office.

"In some 14 instances states have gone without full representation in the senate because of deadlocks in the legislatures," said Borah, of Idaho, in the senate today, supporting the resolution providing for the popular election of United States senators.

"In other instances," he said, "bribery and corruption and scandal have attached to the sessions.

"It is not alone that direct and open bribery sometimes prevails; but that which is equally bad more often prevails—bills and measures are traded upon or killed; the public interest is sacrificed, or actually bartered away; patronage and office enter into the deal and the whole affair becomes a disgrace and is of itself sufficient condemnation of the present system."

The senator specially cited the contests in Pennsylvania in 1900; in Maryland in 1904, and in Missouri in 1905.

"Prior to 1872," he declared, "we had but one case of alleged election bribery connected with a seat on this floor. Since that time we have had 10, to say nothing of a number of investigations before state legislatures which never reached this body."

Thursday, January 19.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Challenging the remarks of Congressman Tawney of Minnesota and Hull of Iowa in the house that his statement to the United Press on the country's unpreparedness for war was the utterance of an alarmist, Frederick Louis Huidekuper today struck back.

"My statement to the United Press," he said, "was based on the official records of the war department. The assertions of Congressman Hull and Tawney were apparently made either with a desire to suppress the real facts in the case or through sheer ignorance of the situation. With all due respect to Hull and Tawney, if they ask the war department for the records relating to each and every statement I made, and will give to the country without reservation the facts those reports establish, they will be doing the nation a patriotic service. These records will bear out fully to any unbiased mind the statements of the country's present helplessness to which Congressman McLachlan of California referred in the house."

On the floor of the house yesterday Congressman Tawney of Minnesota and Hull of Iowa attacked the statement of Huidekuper, made through the United Press, as misleading, and denied that the country was in any such state of unpreparedness for war as that critic alleged. Hull particularly challenged the statement that the infantry has not enough ammunition for a single engagement, declaring that the ordnance department had been accumulating a reserve of ammunition for years.

Wednesday, January 18.

Washington, Jan. 18.—After almost a week of cessation, the senate today resumed consideration of the case of Senator Lorimer. There were two speeches, one by Burrows, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, in support of the Illinois senator, and the other by Borah, of Idaho, in opposition.

Burrows strongly commended the course of Lorimer in demanding an investigation.

Borah declared that corruption has characterized the proceedings ever since Lorimer had decided to become a candidate for the senate.

Both addresses were sharply analytical and both went at length into the testimony. Frequently they quoted the same statements of witnesses, but their deductions were widely at variance. The speeches resembled each other in the fact that both denounced the conduct of Representative White, whose statement in a Chicago newspaper led to the investigation, but, while Senator Borah contended for the probable truthfulness of his revelations as indicated by supporting circumstances, the Michigan senator found nothing to sustain him or give credence to his exposition.

The Burrows speech is the first that has been made in Lorimer's behalf. Many opposing senators have been waiting for this presentation of the affirmative side of the case and it is believed the consideration will now proceed expeditiously. There are still many arguments to be heard before a vote can be reached.

"There is absolutely no proof, direct or indirect, from which a legitimate inference could be drawn that a single member of the general assembly was corruptly influenced to vote for Lorimer," said Burrows.

Tuesday, Jan. 17.

Washington, Jan. 17.—This was a field day for the so-called republican "insurgents" in the senate. "Hazing Hale" was the favorite pastime, but "grilling Gallinger" was a close second in point of popularity.

The occasion was offered when Gallinger sought to have a day fixed for a vote on his ocean mail ship subsidy bill. Immediately on Gallinger's motion, Clapp interposed an emphatic objection. He was followed by Cummins, who enjoyed himself at the expense of Gallinger.

Then Hale arose and informed the senate that the fixing of days for votes never would do; that, if such a practice were indulged in, no business of a general nature could be transacted at the present session. He urged the senate to "get down to business."

Borah intimated that in his own opinion the senator from Maine was not practicing what he preached; that the latter, when the resolution providing for direct election of United States senators was offered last Friday, sought to prevent consideration by moving an adjournment.