

DAILY DOINGS OF OREGON

STATE LAWMAKERS AT SALEM

Salem, Feb. 6.—Senator Chase's bill to protect school children from pupils who appeared at school carrying vermin, or who are in an unsanitary condition, passed the senate today without opposition.

Swarming the library, a delegation appeared before the committee on commerce and navigation tonight for the purpose of attacking the eight-hour bill of Dimick. Superintendents of Oregon City mills, attorneys, employees and others appeared, outlining conditions at the mill.

Admission was made in one or two instances of long 14 and 24-hour shifts, but as a general rule the testimony simmered down to detailed explanation of the manner in which men are required to handle machinery and the sanitary conditions surrounding them in the mills at Oregon City.

Extended arguments for and against the employers' compensation act were made tonight before the house committee of judiciary.

Due for grilling, single taxers will receive a scolding and denunciation on the floor of the senate when the resolutions prepared by the committee on assessment and taxation are reported back. This may be tomorrow, or it may be later, Senator Kellaher of the resolutions committee not being certain when they may be returned.

The resolutions call for a repeal of the single-tax amendment and are aimed, their sponsors say, to place a safe and sane system of taxation in the constitution instead of the county tax amendment now included, which is declared to be a move fathered by faddists and theorists.

Attempt to lower the license on itinerant drug vendors from \$100 a month to a graduated scale of \$5, \$10 and \$15 monthly for different classes of such vendors failed in the senate this morning by a vote of 11 for the bill and 15 against. The bill was introduced by Senator Barrett, of Washington, but was materially changed in committee.

Salem, Feb. 4.—Allegations that an attempted change in the water code is a move to further the plan for placing two more justices on the Supreme bench will be fought out when the proposed changes are put before the legislature, unless they are killed in committee beforehand.

Open allegations of dishonesty, charges that Dairy and Food Commissioner Bailey had purchased furniture with money of the state and exchanged it for secondhand goods, and a declaration by Governor West that if any dishonest acts by Bailey are found to have been committed in Marion county that a grand jury investigation will be conducted here, were developments this afternoon in connection with the investigation of Bailey's office by a joint legislative committee. The session was also marked by lively tilts between Bailey's counsel and committee members.

Anonymous 24-page pamphlets, assailing the management of the State insane asylum and the treatment of patients in that institution, appeared today on the desks of the members of both houses.

The authorship of the pamphlets evidently rests with Carl Free, now residing at Los Angeles, from the fact that in the same mail in which the pamphlets were delivered came a signed letter from Free, dated Los Angeles, January 20. The text of the letter makes reference to various charges contained in the pamphlet.

In company with President J. H. Ackerman, Representatives Chittin, Abbott, Mann and Reynolds, members of the house ways and means committee, visited the Monmouth normal school today and went over the buildings and grounds. While the members were noncommittal as to what may be done for the school, they feel that the equipment is not adequate.

Salem, Feb. 3.—All of the official acts of Jay Bowerman as acting governor, which under the law are required to be attested by the secretary of state to be valid, such as all commissions, pardons and appointments of all kinds, are void, according to the opinion of both the governor's office and secretary of state's office, expressed today.

For this reason all notarial commissions and appointments made by Acting Governor Bowerman are invalidated and can be affirmed only by reissuance of the commissions by Governor West or by a curative act of the legislature assembly, affirming all the actions of the acting governor so attested by the secretary of state.

Two bills have been introduced in the legislature attempting to authorize an assistant secretary of state to act in the absence of the secretary of state. One such bill was introduced in the senate by Senator Bowerman of Gilliam, Sherman and Wheeler counties and the other in the house by representative Derby of Hood River and Wasco.

Representative Steelhammer's bill to require engineers and signal boys working on donkey engines in logging camps to be 18 years of age or older, met determined opposition when it

came up for passage in the senate yesterday afternoon. Senator Lester of Clatsop, who is engaged in logging, said that boys are perfectly competent to do signal work, and that to shut them out would cause hardship for families dependent upon such support.

Members of the house indulged in some choice personalities yesterday afternoon before they could decide to adjourn until Monday instead of Saturday, in the course of which Huntington of Douglas grew angry and declared that Fouts of Multnomah was using "horseplay" and acting like a "fool".

Salem, Feb. 2.—House bill No. 98, presented by Buchanan of Douglas, and automatically regulating the salaries of county officers, tried to ride the waves in the lower house yesterday afternoon, and several times approached perilously near the capsize stage. Finally it appeared that even with smooth and experienced hand of the Douglas county man at the tiller it could not survive, and Buchanan succeeded in getting it back to the salaries committee.

Friends and opponents of the bills of the state good roads association, in a forerunner of what is to come, engaged in a skirmish in the house this morning. Those favorable to the bills desired to have them considered in committee of the whole Saturday morning, but they lost by a few votes.

Senator Dimick of Clackamas received a dressing down from President Selling this morning, when he attempted to have his eight-hour bill, which was recalled from the house, reconsidered and referred yesterday, changed from the committee on commerce and navigation to the industries committee.

Dimick charged the bill had been taken from the industries committee, of which he is a member, and sent to the commerce and labor committee, of which Nottingham is a member, by request of Nottingham, in an irregular way.

The senate this afternoon voted to adjourn until Monday.

Approximately \$107,000 will be carried by the general deficiency bill for the last two years when it is reported by the ways and means committee to the legislature this year. Senator Wood of Washington has been gathering the figures and it is with the idea of preventing such deficiencies in future that he introduced the bill passed yesterday, making it a crime to exceed appropriations hereafter without express approval in advance by an emergency board.

Salem, Feb. 1.—Senator Joseph contributed four new bills to the senate late this morning, the only new measures presented. One of these is a duplicate of a bill introduced in the house, increasing the membership of the Supreme court by two.

Another provides that two terms of the State Supreme court shall be held in Portland each year and increases the pay of the justices to \$5,000, the extra \$500 being intended to cover the additional expense entailed.

A third bill adds to the recall provisions for payment of the expense for public meetings, not to exceed \$10 for each precinct in the district affected.

The other bill provides the time for appeal from a judgment shall not run until a motion for new trial has been decided.

The house bill providing for the purchase of ferry slips and operation of a ferry at St. Johns has been favorably recommended to the senate.

A bill allowing the deposit of state school funds by the state land board in any recognized state depository was among those passed by the senate. It meets the condition raised by the decision in the J. Thorburn Ross case so the state may derive interest from this money.

Salem, Jan. 31.—Suggestions that it be prescribed as a penitentiary offense to kill an elk, and that a closed season of from two to five years be placed on China pheasants, are some of the more important features at a meeting of the committee on game tonight, which was attended by many sportsmen from all over the state.

It was also urged that the season on deer be set back a month, opening the season September 1 instead of August 1. This plan, it was said, is to protect the forests from fires, many of which are said to be started by hunters.

Heavier bounty on timber wolves, cougars, and bobcats was asked, as a protection for deer. Willamette valley sportsmen want the duck season to extend to March 1 instead of to February 15, as at present.

The ways and means committee has denied Attorney General Crawford additional assistance and increased pay for such assistants. In a bill introduced by Buchanan the attorney general was to be given one deputy at \$2,100 per annum, another at \$1,500 and a stenographer at \$1,200 per annum. A reported by the committee this office is given one assistant at \$2,000 and a stenographer at \$1,080.

NOTES FROM EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

(Washington Experiment Station of Pullman, Wash.)

The best way to get rid of mosquitoes is to see that they have no place to breed. All mosquitoes must live in their early life in water, usually in stagnant water. If it is possible to drain the country, see that there are no stagnant pools. Take care also that there are no receptacles, litter, barrels, or cans, which could contain water during the summer, and the mosquito problem will be reduced to insignificant proportions. Oftentimes where it is impossible to drain, the mosquitoes can be checked by pouring a thin film of kerosene oil over the water. This spreads very uniformly, and will suffocate the mosquito wrigglers in the pond. Burning oil of tar or buhach powder serves to drive away mosquitoes from a dwelling. There are salves containing oil of pennyroyal that answer to keep mosquitoes away from a person, but these latter remedies oftentimes are hardly successful. There is as much individuality among mosquitoes as among people. The pennyroyal salve will keep some people free and will have no effect on others. In the same way, the salve will keep some mosquitoes away, but not effect others.

The transplanting of evergreen trees is a process which requires a great deal of care and attention. First of all the planter must realize that if the sun dries out the young roots, or the larger ones, or hardens the sap, death is pretty apt to follow a trial of this kind. Second, he must bear in mind that the "evergreen" has a comparatively short growing season, commencing in most sections of this country about the 15th day of April and closing about the 20th of June, or in many instances as early as the 10th of May. During this growing period the evergreen is very tender. If the transplanting can be done before, which is usually the first few weeks in April, very little loss should result. If planting cannot be done then, it should be done immediately after the growing season, which is during the month of July. Take nicely shaped trees from open, exposed portions of the woods, removing them with a ball of earth to the roots which can be held in place by a burlap wrapping. By going at it in this way you should succeed.

The experiment stations have not yet been able to find any soy beans which do well in this western country. We are experimenting with these, using seed from Wisconsin and Minnesota, hoping that we may find some that would be adapted to our conditions.

Canada field peas do very well indeed, however, everywhere except where the ground is too low and moist. Under these conditions the peas grow too much to tops. If intended for hay, they should be seeded to half and half with oats and wheat, preferably oats. The ground may best be fall plowed, but if spring plowing is necessary, the ground should be plowed as early as possible, then the peas seeded to about three inches depth and allowed to lie about a week until they have sprouted; then the oats seeded shallow so that the oats and peas will come on together. If cut when the oats are in the dough and the peas just beginning to ripen, they make one of the best hays that is grown, and it can be cured and harvested like any other hay.

For generations our ancestors have been dumping wash water upon currants, gooseberries and other small fruits, thinking they were doing the right thing. In some instances the treatment has resulted favorably, especially in cases where the surplus water could drain away and carry off the surplus oil deposits, grease, and other material which would be of a detrimental nature to the plants. We do not consider it advisable to water young plants, especially outtings and seedlings, with water of this kind. It should not come in contact with the stems, but would do little harm, and possibly some good if kept a short distance from the roots.

There is no one breed of cattle that will give large quantities of milk of good quality and also be good beef cattle. So-called "dual purpose" breeds, among which might be mentioned Brown Swiss, Devon and Red Polled, have been bred with this purpose in view, but at the present time the dual purpose idea is practically exploded. If one wishes dairy cows, he should select any one of the leading dairy breeds; that is, Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein and Ayrshire, whichever is liked best, and which seems best fitted to the conditions. If beef is wished, select the beef breed desired, that is, Shorthorn, Hereford, Angus, etc.

The proper churning temperatures for cream vary under different conditions. The only safe rule is to churn at such temperature that the butter will come in from thirty to forty-five minutes. Where the churning is done in less time, butterfat is lost in the buttermilk. A longer time, however, is unnecessary, and

simply a waste of time and energy. The temperature ranges from 52 degrees in summer to 64 degrees in winter.

(By Iva P. Whitney, former instructor in Dairying, W. S. C., Pullman, Wash.)

The following factors are of great importance in developing a dairy herd: Selection, or breeding from only the best producers; feeding, that is, supplying the right kind of feed in sufficient quantities for the needs of the cow; care and handling, including milking regularly and thoroughly, providing comfortable and sanitary quarters for stabling, and treating the cows with greatest consideration at all times.

Important as these factors have been in the past, they will continue to be fully as important in the future development of the dairy cow.

The first thing to be considered in selecting a dairy cow is her ability to produce butterfat. Twenty years ago the average cow produced one hundred and twenty-five pounds of butterfat per year, while at the present time it is safe to say that the average of the cows of the United States is close to one hundred and seventy-five pounds. The Babcock test has been responsible to a great extent for this increase in production, inasmuch as it has exposed the non-producer, whereupon she has been sold to the butcher. Every dairymen should have a pair of scales and a Babcock test, and keep accurate records of the milk and butterfat production of each and every cow of his herd. This is the only guide that can always be depended upon in the selection of profitable dairy cows.

Type is another point to be considered. All dairymen recognize a definite type as indicative of dairy performance. The judge in the showing bases his judgment entirely upon type. While it is true that practically all economic producers conform to what is known as the dairy type, all cows that conform to the dairy type are not economic producers, and, consequently, selecting by type alone is uncertain business.

The health of the animal must be considered. Cows that are diseased in any way should never be kept for milk production. The prevalence of contagious diseases, such as tuberculosis and contagious abortion makes extreme caution necessary in the selection of dairy cows. It is to the interests of everyone that these diseases should be stamped out as rapidly as possible.

The breeding of the dairy cow is also important. She need not be a pure bred in order to be an economic producer. In fact many high grade cows are just as economic producers as are the majority of purebreds. As a rule, however, the purer the breeding the more likely is the offspring to resemble its parents, and if there are economic producers in a cow's ancestry, the more likely is she to be an economic producer, providing she is bred along the right lines.

In order to succeed with the dairy cows they must be treated as individuals, not as herds. Many dairymen make this mistake, and wonder why their herds do not pay. They make the good cow help support the poor one, and consequently get no profit from either one.

COMPENSATION BILL BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

Measure Introduced by Representative Abbott Provides Automatic Indemnity to Injured Workmen.

A bill introduced in the Oregon legislature by Representative Abbott at one step provides workmen instant hospital service and prompt compensation for his injury and eliminates the contingent fee lawyer through the medium of a state industrial accident commission.

It provides for the establishment and maintenance of an industrial accident fund, to which the state contributes a fourth, the employee a fourth, and the employer a half—this is the plan of industrial insurance in foreign countries and has proven successful.

In case of injury to an employee he would receive from the accident fund as follows:

- For the loss of either arm above the elbow, \$1,500.
- For the loss of either arm at or below the elbow, \$1,250.
- For the loss of either hand at wrist, \$750.
- For the loss of either thumb and forefinger, \$400.
- For the loss of either thumb or forefinger, \$300.
- For the loss of any other finger, \$200.
- For the loss of either leg at hip, \$1,500.
- For the loss of either leg between knee and hip, \$1,000.
- For the loss of either leg between knee and ankle, \$900.
- For the loss of either foot at or below ankle, \$750.
- For the loss of any toe, \$150.
- For the loss of an ear, \$250.
- For the loss of an eye, \$750.
- For the loss of both eyes, \$3,000.
- For injuries not above specified, resulting in total and permanent incapacity for manual labor, \$3,000.

MEXICAN REBELS GAIN.

Government Forces Lose Artillery and Many Men.

El Paso, Texas.—Galana and San Buena Ventura are now held by the insurgents, according to dispatches from Casas Grandes. Colonel Rabago reached Casas Grandes with 150 of the 500 men with whom he entered upon his campaign on January 6.

Four battles have been fought, in three of which the insurgents were successful, Colonel Rabago losing the two rapid-fire guns and four pieces of light artillery with which he invaded the Galana district.

San Buena Ventura was abandoned to the insurgents Monday and Galana deserted the next day. Federal officials are now busy preparing Casas Grandes for a long siege, gathering provisions and fortifying the town.

United States Consul Edwards has made formal demand on the Mexican authorities at Juma for an immediate hearing in the case of William Boykin, the American negro porter arrested for complicity in smuggling into Mexico ammunition found on a south-bound train.

WHISKY INSPIRITS REBELS.

Boistered By 50 Bottles They Face Rain With Impunity.

Calexico, Cal.—Sheriff Meadows, of Imperial county, received a message here stating that a detachment of United States soldiers from San Diego would arrive here in a day or two. The insurgents have made no move upon Mexicali, just across the border. They still maintain their camp about seven miles southwest of Mexicali, and have recruited a number of Cocopa Indians.

Rain has been falling but, stimulated by the contents of 50 bottles of whisky and as many bottles of other liquor, taken when they sacked Mexicali Sunday, the insurgents do not seem to mind the weather.

The members of the band had been up two nights, and their leaders, El General Levy and Simon Berthold, the Los Angeles Socialist, allowed them to rest and sleep all day. Scouts, however, were sent at intervals to Mexicali.

OSTRICH HERD STAMPEDED.

Thunder Causes Exciting Time in Southern California.

Los Angeles—Terrified by a heavy thunder storm, about a dozen large ostriches on one of the local farms stampeded, tore down the heavy fence and rushed into East Lake Park, tramping and tearing down everything in their path.

One of the birds, jumped into the lake and at every peal of thunder ducked his head under the water. He was rescued with difficulty. The others took to the shrubbery or the Garvanza hills and were captured only after many hours of hard work. The mounted police, scores of park employees and hundreds of boys took up the chase. One of the birds showed fight and kicked a youth, who got too near, over a fence, doubling him up in a clump of grass on the other side.

GRAIN COMPANY FORMED.

Eastern Capitalists to Build Elevators in Washington.

Seattle—Announcement is made here of the organization of a grain company by Eastern capitalists, who will build a chain of elevators in Eastern Washington. Among the stockholders are J. B. White, of Kansas City, and G. M. Dulaney, of Hannibal, Mo. J. A. Pease, of Fort Dodge, Ia., has been made manager of the company, which will establish general offices in Seattle. The first elevators will be built along the Wardner branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound railway.

Miscegeny Is Forbidden.

Reno, Nev.—A law designed to do away with the marriage of Caucasians and Asiatics was introduced in the Nevada senate by Holmes of Washoe county, and will be passed in both houses of the legislature without opposition. The law is very plain in its terms and very short. It absolutely prohibits marriages of this kind, and makes it a felony for any magistrate or clergyman to perform such ceremony. It also prohibits the issuance of marriage licenses by the county clerk in such cases.

Saw Severs Man's Body.

Sheridan, Wyo.—The body of County Commissioner W. H. Robins was completely severed here by the circular saw in a sawmill on Rock creek. He slipped on the icy floor, and, falling forward, became entangled in the clutch of the carriage. Robins was elected county commissioner of this county last fall. He was a stockman and rancher.

Religious Play Forbidden.

Philadelphia—As a result of a protest by clergymen and citizens, the police department issued an order prohibiting the presentation in this city by Sarah Bernhardt of the religious play, "La Samaritaine."