

THE LIQUOR LAW.

Allows Two Quarts of Liquor or 24 Quarts of Beer—Record of Shipments to be Kept.

We give below some of the sections of the liquor law passed by the state legislature, as this was one of the most important bills that came before that body. Although the prohibitionists at the general election did not say one word about the amount of liquor that could be shipped into the state, since the people voted to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor within the state, they have been most active in having the State Legislature limit the amount and with the assistance of some of the extreme "wet" element, succeeded in passing a law that is drastic in many respects. This law will be referred to by the people, and should it carry, there is no doubt an effort will be made to prohibit the shipment of any liquor into the state, and then, and not until then, will Oregon become "dry".

Section 7. It shall be unlawful for any person to collect, take or receive within the State any order for intoxicating liquor or make any contract for the sale of any intoxicating liquor, except in cases where the sale of such liquor within the State is permitted.

Section 8. If any person shall advertise or give notice by signs, billboards, newspapers, periodicals, or otherwise for himself or another of the sale or keeping for sale of liquors, or shall circulate or distribute any price lists, circulars or other blanks advertising liquors, or publish any newspaper, magazine, periodical or other written or printed papers, in which such advertisements or notices are given, or shall permit any such notices, or any advertisement of liquors (including billboards) to be posted upon his premises, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

Section 9. The giving away or furnishing of intoxicating liquor for the purpose of evading the provisions of this Act shall be deemed an unlawful selling within the meaning of this Act.

Section 10. It shall be unlawful for any person, directly or indirectly, to keep or maintain, by himself or by associating or combining with others, or in any manner to aid, assist or abet in keeping or maintaining any locker-room, club-room or other similar place in which intoxicating liquors are received or kept for the purpose of use, gift, barter or sale as a beverage, or for distribution or division among members of any club or association by any means whatsoever, and it shall be unlawful for any person to use, barter, sell or give away, or assist or abet another in bartering, selling or giving away any intoxicating liquors so received or kept.

Section 11. It shall be unlawful for any person to carry intoxicating liquor to any dance or dance-hall or other public gathering or to have intoxicating liquor in his possession at such dance hall or other public gathering, and any person who shall thus carry intoxicating liquor to, or have the same in his possession at such dance or dance-hall or other public gathering shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$200, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than 100 days.

Section 12. It shall be deemed unlawful for any common carrier, or any officer, agent or employe of any common carrier, to deliver intoxicating liquor to any such person until such person shall, before delivery, make an affidavit setting forth the name of the carrier making such delivery, the point of delivery, the amount and kind of liquor at such time to be received, the total amounts and kind of intoxicating liquors received by him during the four weeks last past, that affiant is over the age of twenty-one years, and is not an habitual drunkard.

Said affidavit shall be substantially in the following form:

I, _____, being first duly sworn depose and say that my name is _____; that I am the consignee of that certain parcel or package containing intoxicating liquors which is now in the possession of the following named common carrier, to wit: _____; that said package contains _____ quarts of _____; that I have not received any shipments of intoxicating liquor from any common carrier at any time within the four weeks last past excepting _____; that I am over the age of twenty-one years, and that I am not an habitual drunkard. That said _____ is to be used for sacramental purposes only.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____ 1915. _____ Agent or Carrier. Received from _____ common carrier, _____ quarts of _____

Date: _____

Such affidavit shall be signed and sworn to before any duly authorized agent of said common carrier and for that purpose such agent and such carrier within the State is hereby authorized to administer oath to all persons receiving such liquor; that after said affidavit has been executed as herein provided the said shipment or parcel containing intoxicating liquor may be delivered to said consignee, and the said consignee shall then sign up said affidavit so executed his receipt for the amount of intoxicating liquor so delivered to him by said common carrier. Anyone who shall swear falsely to any matters or things contained in said affidavit shall be deemed guilty of perjury and subject to the penalties provided by the General Laws of the State of Oregon.

It shall be unlawful for any one person or family within the state to receive from any common carrier or common carriers more than two (2) quarts of spirituous or vinous liquors or more than twenty four (24) quarts of malt liquors within a period of four (4) successive weeks, but this shall not apply to any wholesale or retail druggists receiving ethyl alcohol; and it shall be lawful for any priest, minister, or commanding officer of any fraternal organization in which wine is used in administering the sacrament, to receive from any common carrier such quantity of wine as may be necessary for sacramental purposes only; provided, however, that all consignees shall be required to subscribe to the affidavit hereinbefore set out before the delivery of such intoxicating liquor to them; and it shall be unlawful for any person to receive intoxicating liquor, the transportation or delivery of which has been in violation of the provisions of this section; and any person who shall receive intoxicating liquor in violation of the provision of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars (\$50) or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than thirty (30) days; and it shall be unlawful for any person other than a common carrier keeping such records and complying with the provisions hereinbefore set forth to deliver intoxicating liquor into this State to any other person, and any such delivery shall be deemed an unlawful selling within this State within the meaning of this Act; and it shall be unlawful for any agent of any common carrier or other person to knowingly deliver intoxicating liquor to any minor, or to any other person who has not subscribed to the affidavit hereinbefore set forth, or to any other person known by the agent of said common carrier to be an habitual drunkard, or to any person in an intoxicated condition; and it shall be unlawful for any common carrier or any officer, agent or employe of any common carrier to knowingly deliver intoxicating liquor to any other person than the original consignee whose name is marked on the package containing the same, and it shall be unlawful for any person to haul transport or carry on or through any street, road or other public highway within this state, for the purpose of delivery to any other person, any package containing intoxicating liquor, unless such package shall be marked.

Section 2. The question shall be submitted to the electors of said city, town or municipal corporation desiring to surrender its Charter and disincorporate, as provided in this section.

The common council or other legislative body of such corporation shall upon receiving a petition therefor signed by not less than five per cent of the electors of said corporation, as shown by the number of votes at the last general election, submit the question to the electors of said corporation. Such question may be submitted at any special or regular city or any general state election; provided, the petition as above provided is filed not more than 90 days, or less than 15 days before the date on which the election is held. Or said council or other legislative body may call a special election to be held not later than 90 days after the filing of such petition, for the purpose of submitting such question; provided that one such special election is held, another shall not be called until a period of six months has elapsed.

Such council or other legislative body shall give notice of said question to be voted on by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in such corporation at least 10 days prior to the election, and in addition by posting such notices in three public places in said city, town or municipal corporation. Such notice shall distinctly state the question to be submitted and the electors shall be invited thereby to vote "Yes" or "No" upon such question. The question shall be submitted upon a separate ballot to be called "Charter Surrender and Disincorporate Ballot" and be substantially in the following form, to wit: "Charter and Disincorporation Ballot"

Shall the city (or town or municipal corporation) surrender its charter and be disincorporated, (the electors desiring to vote affirmatively on the above question shall place an "X" mark in the space before the word "Yes". If he desires to vote negatively, he shall place an "X" mark in the space before the word "No.")

Yes. No.

It shall be the duty of the said city, town or municipal corporation to provide a sufficient number of ballots to be used at the election.

The votes cast shall be counted and returned in the same manner as other votes cast at the election, except that the returns shall be made to the officer having charge and custody of the records of such incorporated city, or town or municipal corporation. As soon as the returns from all precincts or voting places are in, such officer shall call to his assistance the county clerk of the county in which said city, town or municipal corporation is located and a justice of the peace resident in said county and they three shall canvass said returns.

A written statement of the canvass shall be made and signed by the canvassers, or a majority of them, and filed with the officer having charge and custody of the records of such city, town or municipal corporation; and such writing shall contain a statement of the whole number of votes cast on said question, the number of affirmative and negative votes cast on said question and also a statement of the total number of electors in said city, town or municipal corporation, said number to be determined as hereinafter provided.

It shall be the duty of said officer, as soon as said writing is completed, to file certified copy thereof with the said county clerk in his office. The number of electors in said city, town or municipal corporation shall be determined by the total number of votes cast at the election in said city, town or municipal corporation. If a majority of said number of electors vote affirmatively on aid questions it shall be deemed carried and the surrender and disorganization authorized.

Section 3. Within 30 days after the authorization of the surrender of the charter and disorganization, said city, town or municipal corporation shall convey, grant, assign and deliver all its property real and personal and

How Municipal Corporation May Disincorporate.

The state legislature passed a law whereby municipal corporation may disincorporate, which is of some interest just now. It becomes effective after the governor signs it, for it contains an emergency clause. The act is as follows:

Section 1. Any incorporate city, town or municipal corporation now existing in this state, or which may hereafter be incorporated therein, and which is not liable for any debt or other obligation, may surrender its Charter, disincorporate and cease to exist; provided a majority of the electors thereof authorize the surrender and disincorporation thereof as provided herein.

Said surrender and disincorporation shall become effective sixty days after said city, town or municipal corporation shall have authorized such surrender and disincorporation.

Section 2. The question shall be submitted to the electors of said city, town or municipal corporation desiring to surrender its Charter and disincorporate, as provided in this section.

The common council or other legislative body of such corporation shall upon receiving a petition therefor signed by not less than five per cent of the electors of said corporation, as shown by the number of votes at the last general election, submit the question to the electors of said corporation. Such question may be submitted at any special or regular city or any general state election; provided, the petition as above provided is filed not more than 90 days, or less than 15 days before the date on which the election is held. Or said council or other legislative body may call a special election to be held not later than 90 days after the filing of such petition, for the purpose of submitting such question; provided that one such special election is held, another shall not be called until a period of six months has elapsed.

Such council or other legislative body shall give notice of said question to be voted on by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in such corporation at least 10 days prior to the election, and in addition by posting such notices in three public places in said city, town or municipal corporation. Such notice shall distinctly state the question to be submitted and the electors shall be invited thereby to vote "Yes" or "No" upon such question. The question shall be submitted upon a separate ballot to be called "Charter Surrender and Disincorporate Ballot" and be substantially in the following form, to wit: "Charter and Disincorporation Ballot"

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Yes. No.

It shall be the duty of the said city, town or municipal corporation to provide a sufficient number of ballots to be used at the election.

The votes cast shall be counted and returned in the same manner as other votes cast at the election, except that the returns shall be made to the officer having charge and custody of the records of such incorporated city, or town or municipal corporation. As soon as the returns from all precincts or voting places are in, such officer shall call to his assistance the county clerk of the county in which said city, town or municipal corporation is located and a justice of the peace resident in said county and they three shall canvass said returns.

A written statement of the canvass shall be made and signed by the canvassers, or a majority of them, and filed with the officer having charge and custody of the records of such city, town or municipal corporation; and such writing shall contain a statement of the whole number of votes cast on said question, the number of affirmative and negative votes cast on said question and also a statement of the total number of electors in said city, town or municipal corporation, said number to be determined as hereinafter provided.

It shall be the duty of said officer, as soon as said writing is completed, to file certified copy thereof with the said county clerk in his office. The number of electors in said city, town or municipal corporation shall be determined by the total number of votes cast at the election in said city, town or municipal corporation. If a majority of said number of electors vote affirmatively on aid questions it shall be deemed carried and the surrender and disorganization authorized.

Section 3. Within 30 days after the authorization of the surrender of the charter and disorganization, said city, town or municipal corporation shall convey, grant, assign and deliver all its property real and personal and

property rights, by proper conveyance, to the county in which said city, town or municipal corporation at the end of 60 days from the date of the election authorizing the surrender shall cease to exist in its corporate capacity without any further or other formal action, and all its property rights and interests shall vest in said county, and the records of said city, town or municipal corporation shall be deposited in the office of the county clerk of said county by the auditor, clerk or other keeper of said records in said city, town or municipal corporation.

Section 4. All provisions of the laws of the State of Oregon relating to the ballot, to the manner of voting and to the duties of the election officers so far as applicable herein, and not in conflict with the provisions of this Act, are hereby included and made a part of this Act.

Section 5. Inasmuch as existing circumstances are such as this Act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health, peace and safety of the State of Oregon in this—that there is urgent demand that the Legislature provide a method whereby cities and town may surrender their charters and disincorporate and cease to exist in order to promote the general welfare thereof, therefore an emergency is hereby declared to exist and this Act shall take effect from and after its approval by the Governor, or the same otherwise become a law, as provided by the Constitution of the State of Oregon.

Collier's Costic Critics.

Suppression of moonshine oleomargarine and the absence of a full moon this month seem to be a melancholy coincidence.

It is a compensation that we get as much weather from Tucson as we do from Medicine Hat.

Panama Canal was built partly to save the expense of maintaining two navies, but a parsimonious policy seeks to save the expense of maintaining any.

President Wilson hasn't given us a popular phrase since "watchful waiting"; and such an able phrasemaker too.

Mercury is going up; seems to be a bull movement everywhere.

Seed catalogues are here; must have heard about the ground hog.

If Mr. William De Morgan has a book impinging, let it come now. There are four days of reading between New York and San Francisco—F. P. A. Of course, it isn't worth while looking out of the window while going through the Rocky Mountains.

Our theory is that the public pens in post offices are kept below the unresizable standard in efficiency so that nobody will carry them off.

"What South Carolina needs is a man with repose"; still, one historically recollects few since the day of Calhoun.

We believe Alexander Dowie was the last evangelist who tried to save New York. He also offered some spectacular methods.

There's a mystery unilluminated. If veal is to be forbidden, what becomes of most of the chicken salad?

Secretary Bryan's new volume of lectures is published at 30 cents; but he hasn't been in the literary business so long as Col. Roosevelt.

Much more compulsory legislature, and sorely oppressed people may take to reading again the Declaration of Independence again.

Let's see; how many years is it since bacon went out of fashion? Diminutive muffs are coming into fashion. The time is passing when a young woman can spread her muffs on the floor for a mattress.

It appears the rumor squad is again as busy as the sob squad. Dismal Pasha says: "The farther south the Russians come the better they fight."

Undoubtedly the peach buds are indulging in their usual foolish precipitancy. You can fool all of the peach buds all of the time.

A cast-off horseshoe is nailed over the door for luck; but we cannot see why a discarded automobile tire wouldn't do as well. Why be so partial and prejudiced?

There's no such thing in Iceland as hay fever. Trying to cheer up after having gone dry.

A dum dum bullet is oh, so wicked, but of course a blast of sharpnel isn't that tends the victim worse than any dum dum.

Prosperity is just over the hill, but the hill keeps rising. When the Lusitania ran up the stars and stripes we guess that commander was glad of what happened in 1776 and after.

Try those 25c dinners at the Ramsey "Good Eats." M. A. Olson formerly of the Spanish Kitchen.

LEGISLATURE PASSES MANY CONSTRUCTIVE LAWS.

Speaker Ben Selling Gives His View on the Work Performed.

"It was the best House with which I ever had experience," said Ben Selling in discussing the work of the lower house of the recent Legislature over which he presided for 40 days as Speaker.

"It was my fifth regular session. I also had served in three special sessions and attended many other sessions as a citizen. Without reflecting in the least upon the work of former Legislatures I can say unqualifiedly that I never saw a House of equal caliber.

"The record of the House is concrete proof of the fact that a legislative body can be conducted successfully without an organization and without political maneuvering. We had 60 members and 60 minds. We had no machine and no steam roller. Yet when meritorious legislation was proposed it never suffered for want of votes.

"The successful work of the House is proof of the fact that a Legislature can be conducted effectively without a machine and without politics."

In reviewing the work of the House Mr. Selling placed the prohibition bill and the Schuebel workmen's compensation bill in the front rank of constructive legislation for which the House stood sponsor.

Prohibition Credit Disclaimed

"We do not want to take credit for the prohibition bill," he said, "because that duty was handed down to us by the people. All we could do was to enact a prohibition law in accordance with the constitutional amendment. The House originated and perfected the bill and the Senate passed it as we gave it to them. It is a good bill in every particular. Without doubt those who are opposed to prohibition can find plenty of flaws in it, but no one who wants to give prohibition a fair trial can attack it in good faith.

"Representative Schuebel's bill amending the compensation law was a piece of constructive legislation which alone justified the session. It originated in the House, was passed by the House, and the House refused to concur in the Senate's proposed amendments. After the Senate yielded the bill became a law in precisely the same form as it went through the House. The House should be proud of this bill inasmuch as only two votes were recorded against it, I take it for granted that the House is proud of it.

Tax Law Praised.

"The new tax law is a piece of remedial legislation for which both houses are entitled to credit. The bill originated in the House, but the Senate offered more amendments than the House refused to accept. As it now stands the bill gives considerable relief over the present law. It fixes April 5 and October 5 as the tax-paying dates, and enables the taxpayer to withhold half his payments until the Fall date without a penalty if one-half is paid in the Spring.

Mr. Selling also pointed out that the House saved the naval militia. After the Senate had voted to abolish the organization the House passed a bill providing for its continuation and appropriated \$15,000 for it. The measure got through the Senate without a single vote to spare.

"The bill to abolish the Conservation commission—an organization that has done much good for the state—was defeated in the House and the Commission was saved," continued Mr. Selling.

"The House also passed an appropriation bill for the girls' industrial school and refused to yield to the Senate's plans to cut down the fund so much that the institution would have been crippled.

Mineral Lease Cited.

"The bill for ratification of the Summer and Abert lake lease also came from the House, as did the bills to abolish the continuing appropriations and to create a general fund for the state's finances.

"The amendment to the banking law to make it conform with the Federal reserve law and the pawnbroker's bill making all pawnshops and loan agencies subject to inspection by the State Bank Examiner were among the other House bills which add to the credit of the Legislature.

"We passed a number of good school bills in which the House and Senate can take about equal credit. The bill to give women teachers equal pay with men teachers was a Senate creation. The House supported it gladly.

"A bill of much interest to Multnomah County was that to place control of the interstate bridge in the hands of the county commissioners and the Governor. Members of the House and Senate co-operated in its preparation. It originated in the House.

There was much additional legislation of credit to the session, some of it originating in the Senate and some in the House.

Credit Given Senate Too.

"The House members are an earnest sincere lot of citizens. They contributed materially to the economy programme by scrutinizing every appropriation bill, but honors in this particular are about evenly divided. The ways and means committees of the two houses held joint meetings and each body was responsible for a share of the savings that were effected. While the actual saving is not as great some people had expected, it is an important item when it is born in mind that the state is growing and the needs of its institutions are growing in proportion. A lot of credit is due to chairman Cobb and other members of the ways and means committee.

"The only bill passed by the House to which I took exception is Senate bill No. 312, with an emergency clause. This has the effect of placing the recall on state employes who hold their positions by appointment. They can be discharged at the will of the power that appointed them. I don't object to the principles of the bill itself, but I did object to the emergency and voted against the bill for that reason. But we had to pass the bill in that form to induce the Senate to withdraw its amendments to the compensation bill."

NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICT WINS

Senate Approves Measure to Create Judge for two Western Counties.

Senator Wood won his fight in the Senate for the establishment of the Fifteenth Judicial district, to be composed of Washington and Tillamook Counties. Senator Perkins, who voted against the bill created the district, when it was defeated Thursday, said he had been under a misapprehension and asked that the measure be reconsidered. The motion was carried and Senator Wood again urged the passage of the measure. He declared that the proposed judgeship was necessary if Washington county was to have its docket disposed of promptly.

Senator Dimick said he had just been informed that the House had passed a bill taking Clatsop and Columbia Counties from the Fifth Judicial District and if Washington also was to be taken away Clackamas would be a district all by itself. He argued that there was no need for the new district, and it was desired just to give a lawyer a place as judge.

The Senator sounded a warning that if the legislature did not cease creating judicial districts indiscriminately the people would pass a constitutional amendment limiting the number and reducing the salaries of the judges from \$4,000 a year to \$3,000.

Senator Vinton, of Yamhill county, said this was no reason why this county should be made a part of a new district. Senator Hawley, of the Twelfth Judicial District, said the judge was not overworked and it was absurd to talk about taking Tillamook from it. Mr. Kellaher declared it was a "crying shame" and suggested that the bill be referred to the people. It was passed by a vote of 17 to 10.

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