

# THE STATE OF OREGON AND ITS GOVERNMENT

## ADMINISTRATION OF AFFAIRS OUTLINED

### Governor Chamberlain Gives Comprehensive Explanation of System Under Which Commonwealth Is Run

By Governor George E. Chamberlain.

It is probable that Thomas Jefferson was the first and only statesman of his time to realize the importance of the United States of establishing American supremacy in the Northwest Territory. He conceived the idea of sending an embassy to explore the Oregon country, but his efforts in this direction failed and it was not until 1803 that he was able to perfect his long-cherished design, and arrangements were then made to send Lewis and Clark across the continent.

These explorers planted the Stars and Stripes at the mouth of the Columbia River in the Fall of 1805, and there has been added to the tributes of the people a result of their efforts and the foresight of Jefferson an expanse of territory almost as great as that which was secured by the Louisiana Purchase. Oregon is a part of the original Oregon country, and the oldest of the Northwest states carved therefrom in point of occupation and settlement, as it is the richest in all that makes for the betterment of mankind.

Here may be found every diversity of soil and climate, and it is possible to find within the life time of many now living it will be one of the most populous states in the Union.

Oregon was admitted to the Union on the 14th of February, 1859, and one of the first questions asked by the intending homeseeker is "What form of government has the state, and what is the distribution of the powers?"

It may be stated generally that there is no very essential difference in the constitutions of the several states of the Union, but for the information of those who contemplate coming amongst us either as tourists or as homeseekers, a brief statement of the system of government in vogue in Oregon might be useful.

Under the Constitution, the government is divided into three separate departments: The Executive, including the department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, the Executive Department, including the administrative, embracing the Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, the Attorney-General and Superintendent of Public Instruction, and in addition thereto the several administrative officers of the several counties of the state to which attention will be called later. The state officers named are elected at a general election held on the first Monday in June every four years, the last election having been held on the 4th day of June, 1906. The Governor alone is limited by the terms of the constitution to two terms, while any of the other officers are eligible for re-election as long as the people may see fit to continue them in office.

In many of the states separate boards of control are provided for the control, supervision and management of the several state institutions, but under the laws of Oregon the Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer compose the State Board of Control, and as such they have charge of the sale and disposition of all of the public lands belonging to the state and the control and management of the irreducible school fund, amounting at this time to nearly \$5,000,000, which they are required to loan on mortgage security, distributing the same semi-annually among the school districts of the state.

Each successive Legislature imposes new duties and burdens upon the officials named and the state grows in wealth and population it is probable that some change will have to be resorted to in order to relieve these officers of duties which are now becoming almost too great to receive their proper attention.

The administrative department of the several counties consists of a County Clerk (and in addition thereto, in some counties a County Recorder), Treasurer, Sheriff, Assessor, Coroner and Surveyor, each of whom holds office for the term of two years; and in addition thereto such other county, township, precinct and city officers as may be elected or appointed as provided by law.

The Legislature consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, the former composed of 30 members elected for a term of four years, and the latter of 90 members elected for a term of two years. The election of Senators is so arranged that one-half of the whole number are chosen biennially. The Senators and Representatives are apportioned among the several counties according to the number of population in each. The Legislature meets biennially, the last session having convened January 14, 1907. They are limited to a session of 90 days, though they may remain in session without pay. The powers and duties of the Legislature are such as are usually conferred upon legislative bodies. Oregon, however, has taken a step in advance of most of the states of the Union in that the people have amended the constitution of the state, providing for the initiative and referendum, under which the people can directly withhold or intervene in the Legislature's enact laws, and can have referred to them for their approval or rejection laws which have been passed by the Legislature. Through the people have been conservative in the use of either the initiative or referendum, it may be truly said that the existence of this constitutional amendment has compelled conservatism on the part of legislative bodies.

The judicial department consists of a Supreme Court of three Judges and two Superior Court Commissioners, elected by the people at large, one of the judges being elected every two years. This court is the court of last resort in the state. In addition to the Supreme Court, the state is divided into 11 judicial districts, each district being composed of one or more counties and the Judges being elected by the electors of their respective districts.

These courts are designated as Circuit Courts, and in addition to the Judges each district has a Prosecuting Attorney. In some cases two or more duties it is to represent the state in all proceedings pending in these several courts.

A County Judge is elected in each county for the term of four years. The County Court over which he presides has jurisdiction pertaining to Probate Courts and in civil cases not exceeding \$500, and in criminal matters such jurisdiction as may be prescribed by law. The County Judge and two County Commissioners in each county have jurisdiction over the fiscal affairs of the county. The number of Justices of the Peace in a county is limited only by the discretion of the County Court.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction is the Governor and the Secretary of State compose the State Board of Education, but the direct supervision of the schools is within the province of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Under him there is a County School Superintendent for each county. The code governing the schools of the state is one of the best in the United States, and under it the schools are rapidly attaining a first rank for efficiency.

The foregoing is a very brief summary of the distribution of powers and the system of government in vogue in Oregon. The affairs of the state have in the main been economically administered. The amount raised by taxation for state purposes in 1906 was \$1,025,000; for 1905, \$690,000; for 1907, \$1,025,000. It may be safely stated that the affairs of no state in the Union possessing the same extent of territory have been conducted more economically than have those of the State of Oregon, and if at times the tax levy seems high it will be found that the low valuation placed upon the subjects of taxation which are reached by the Assessor and the escape of money and credits are responsible therefor.

## THE OREGONIAN BUILDING



HOME OF THE OREGONIAN NEWSPAPER.

Oregon's history and that of the Oregonian newspaper are inseparable. When Portland was little more than a village, lying directly upon the west bank of the Willamette, The Oregonian was established and from that time to the present day it has chronicled the development of the Oregon country and been the chief exponent of its people.

The first issue of The Oregonian was printed December 4, 1858. At first the paper was published weekly, every issue containing four pages. Its first issue as a daily was February 4, 1862.

Three years after The Oregonian was established Henry L. Pitcock became identified with it and soon assumed the active management, which he holds up to the present day. Harvey W. Scott became editor of The Oregonian in May, 1868, and is still its editor.

Throughout its publication The Oregonian has maintained unquestioned preeminence among the newspapers of the Northwest, and this position is recognized throughout the United States. Its circulation exceeds that of any other newspaper in this territory. Its mechanical equipment is of the best, and its nine-story home, completed in 1893, is one of the finest newspaper buildings in the country.

## IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF OREGON

### Facts and Figures Bearing on Settlement and Growth of Beaver State Given in Their Chronological Order

George H. Himes, Secretary Oregon Historical Society.

SINCE the space at my command is necessarily limited, only the salient points of Oregon history can be mentioned, and these will be referred to in chronological order without further introduction.

(1) The origin of the name "Oregon" is much sought for, but it is not known. There are many theories concerning it, but investigation proves them to be without foundation. The first allusion to the word was by Captain Jonathan Carver, a native Connecticut, who was an officer in the provincial troops during the French and Indian War of 1753-1766. He went west in 1789-1790, and reached some place near Minneapolis of today, and in his work entitled "Three Years' Travels Through the Interior of North America," published in London in 1778, he speaks of "the Oregon, or River of the West," without explanation as to why he used it. An editorial in the New York Herald in the Spring of 1846 says the word "Oregon" was derived from an Indian word meaning the "backbone of the continent." This theory is supported to some extent by a map of 1838 alluding to the "Rocky or Oregon Mountains." Mystery surrounds the name, however, and probably the searchlight of history will never penetrate it.

of the first exploring expedition in the United States, conceived by Thomas Jefferson in 1782 and successfully conducted by Captains Lewis and Clark with 47 men, starting from the Missouri River on May 4, 1804, and arriving at St. Louis on the return trip on September 23, 1806, for which \$2500 was appropriated by Congress "for the purpose of extending the first route to the United States," and thus opening up a route to the Pacific Ocean, was so recently celebrated in 1904 that it is not necessary to refer further than to say that the party arrived at a point six miles south of Astoria on December 7, 1805, built Fort Clatsop, spent the Winter, and on March 23, 1806, began its eastward journey.

(2) The first American vessel to enter the Columbia River for the purpose of trade was the Albatross, Captain Nathan Winship, on May 26, 1810. He ascended the river 40 miles and began erecting a fort near the mouth of the river. He was driven away, and he never returned. On August 10 of the same year the Pacific Fur Company, with John Jacob Astor, of New York, at its head, dispatched the ship Tonquin to the Columbia River with 56 men and a cargo of supplies. It reached its destination on April 11, 1811. It was christened "Astoria" the next day, and the erection of a fort began. This post was sold to the Northwest Company, a British corporation having headquarters in Montreal, by Astor's partners-treacherously, as he claimed-on October 16, 1812; the name was changed to "Fort George" and the British flag raised on December 12 following. By the treaty of Ghent, Fort George was returned to the United States on the 17th of February, 1814.

(3) The first act in Congress looking to the settlement of the "Oregon Country" was on December 15, 1820.

(4) The Hudson Bay Company, a powerful English corporation chartered in London in 1821, absorbed the Northwest Company in 1821. Then Dr. John McLoughlin, of Canada, was placed in charge of affairs on the Pacific Coast, arriving in the Winter of 1823-25, and at once began building Fort Vancouver. That year wheat, oats, barley, corn and

timothy grass were introduced into Oregon, also seedling fruit. Dr. McLoughlin built a sawmill six miles east of Vancouver in 1828 and a gristmill in 1829—the first mills east of the Rocky Mountains in United States territory.

(5) The effort to colonize Oregon was begun by Hall J. Kelly, a Massachusetts schoolmaster, in 1829, as general agent of the American Society for Encouraging the Settlement of the "Oregon Country."

(6) In 1832 Captain Nathaniel J. Welch came overland to Oregon to establish a trading post. He was the first to plant wheat, corn and vegetables on Saville's Island. With him came John Ball and Calvin Tibbets, the former teaching the first school in Oregon, beginning in November, 1832, at Vancouver, with Tibbets following. After Ball returned to New York, from whence he started, he went to Michigan in 1836 and founded Grand Rapids. Ronald McDonald, a publisher, Spalding Warren, November 15, 1837, son of Jason Lee, June 6, 1838, died in a few days; Cyrus L. Walker, December 7, 1838.

(7) The first printing press in Oregon was the mission press from the Sandwich Islands in 1839. This was sent to the islands from Boston in 1831. The first newspaper on this Coast was the Spectator, issued at Oregon City on February 5, 1846; the first in Portland, The Oregonian, December 4, 1858; the first in Milwaukie, November 21, 1859; the first north of the Columbia River, at Olympia, Wash., September 11, 1852.

(8) Aside from the missionaries, the first real settlers who came to Oregon were Robert Moore, Sidney Smith, Francis Fletcher, Amos Cook, R. L. Kilbourne, Joseph Holman and Robert Shortess. They left Peoria, Ill., May 21, 1839, and arrived at their destination late that Fall. The first census of Oregon, taken in 1850, gave a population of 6283.

(9) The Yakima Indian War of 1855-56, beginning in September, 1855, and ending in July, 1856, was fought to a successful

## WAGEWORKERS' STATUS IN THE STATE OF OREGON

### Compensation Never Greater in All Industries Than at Present—Conditions Are Superior

By O. P. Hoff, State Commissioner of Labor.

WAGES in Oregon at the present time are higher, in every line of industry than ever before, of which exceptions being in a few branches during territorial days when special conditions, growing out of the isolation of the Pacific Northwest, or a time existed. On the other hand, as in all other states of the Union, the cost of living has increased correspondingly. The wage question, to a very great degree, is self-adjusting. When labor of all kinds is in demand, as is the case at present, wages advance, but rarely or never so fast that the price of other commodities does not keep pace with them. In every industry, however, the advance in the price of their products at low employment is according to labor, and to share with the workers the general prosperity.

The lot of the workman or woman in Oregon, however, is exceedingly pleasant. Disastrous strikes and lock-outs are practically unknown. The relations between employer and employee generally are more intimate and cordial than in older communities. Conditions of employment, as a rule, are sanitary and pleasant, and due to the balmy climate the laborer engaged in outdoor work finds himself far better situated than in the states of the Central West and East.

The wages given in the appended table are the average for each class of work, and with few exceptions show last year's rate of pay. If in any way changed, there is a slight increase in a few cases. The figures, with the exception of those referring to domestic help, fishermen, fruitmen, hotel help, laundry workers, railroad men, saw-mill workers, and millers, miners, saw-mill workers, and woolen-mill hands, are Portland wages. Outside of Portland less is, in many cases, paid with longer hours. However, the difference in the cost of living is generally less:

## Work of the Oregon Hen.

The raising of poultry is an important adjunct to farming in Oregon. There are several large farms devoted exclusively to poultry and the field offers a good opening to those who understand this business. As a side line to farming, the Oregon hen is an important factor, for eggs command a good price throughout the greater part of the year. In spite of most favorable conditions for poultry-raising, there are not enough eggs produced within the state to supply the consumption. It is estimated that 2,700,000 dozens of eggs were produced in Oregon last year. During the season when eggs are most plentiful 325,000 dozens were exported, but these were more than offset by 34,000 dozens shipped here from the Middle West at other times during the year.

Do Not Fail to See Portland.

Your excursion ticket to the Christian Endeavor and all other Pacific Coast conventions includes Portland without extra cost—and can be bought at any station in the United States or Canada.

## Wages in Oregon.

Bakers, 10 hours	\$ 5.50
Bakers, 11 hours	5.50
Barbers, 10 hours	2.90
Barbers, 11 hours	2.90
Beer drivers, 8 hours	2.25
Blacksmiths, 9 hours	3.25
Blacksmiths, 10 hours	3.25
Bookbinders and iron ship builders, 8 hours	3.50
Bookbinders, (male), 8 hours	3.50
Bookbinders, (female), 8 hours	3.25
Boatbuilders, 10 hours	3.50
Brewers, 8 hours	3.50
Brewers, 9 hours	3.50
Bricklayers, 10 hours	2.90
Bridge builders, 9 hours	3.00
Butchers, 10 hours	3.50
Carpenters, 8 hours	3.50
Carpenters, 9 hours	3.50
Carpet layers, 8 hours	3.50
Carriage and wagon makers, 10 hours	4.00
Chickens, 8 hours	3.50
Cheese makers, 10 hours	3.50
Cheese makers, (female), per week	4.00
Cooks, 8 hours	3.00
Cooks, 9 hours	3.00

## PEOPLE INDEPENDENT OF THEIR LAWMAKERS

### Initiative and Referendum Give Voters of Oregon Powers Possessed in Few Other Commonwealths

By W. S. U'ren.

THE people of Oregon, and of its cities and towns, are no longer subject to rulers in their state and local law-making. I am asked to write this article principally for the information of people who may be looking towards our state as a future home, therefore, hope our own citizens will pardon the recital of a story that is old to them. In 1902 our state adopted a constitutional amendment for the initiative and referendum on all general laws. By its provisions 4 per cent of the voters may propose to the people of the state any law or amendment to the constitution by their initiative petition; 5 per cent of the voters may file their referendum petition demanding the submission to the people of any act passed by the Legislature.

The petitions are filed with the Secretary of State, who then submits to the people at the next general election all measures for which such petitions are filed.

In 1906 the people again amended the constitution to extend the initiative and referendum powers to the people of every county, district, city and town as to all local, municipal and special legislation, and also applying the referendum to any item, section or part of any bill passed by the Legislature. Every measure submitted is approved or rejected by a majority of those voting thereon. The perfect power of the people is indicated by the enacting clause of every bill, "Be it enacted by the people of the State of Oregon," which means all it says.

The Secretary of State mails to every voter a pamphlet containing copy of all measures to be voted upon and of the arguments and reasons offered for and against each measure. The expense for paper and printing the arguments must be paid by the parties offering them. The purpose is to insure to every voter the utmost possible information as to every question on which he may vote. The total of all expenses for printing, postage and all other things caused by the initiative and referendum voting does not exceed \$1000 at each general election for the state.

Last year the people approved an amendment to the constitution granting home rule to the people of cities and towns in enacting their own charters and taking that power from the Legislature. Eight of our principal cities have already amended their charters or taken steps to submit amendments. In cities not more than 15 per cent may be required for the initiative petition, nor more than 10 per cent for the referendum petition to amend the City Council.

At the election in 1904 a direct primary nominating election law was proposed by initiative petition and enacted by the people. By its provisions conventions for the nomination of all officers, except Presidential electors are abolished for all political parties casting more than 35 per cent of the vote at any election; it does not affect smaller parties and independents. It provides for the nomination of candidates for United States Senators and a choice by the people at the general election, intended to make the election of the Legislature a mere formal ratification of the vote of the people.

Under this law two Senators were chosen by the people in 1904. The action in June, 1906, and their choice was formally and almost unanimously ratified by the Legislature, without any charge of corrupt or undue influence in any form. This law has largely destroyed the power of the party boss and his political machine, both in local and state government.

The existence of the initiative and referendum powers of the people has removed temptation from the members of the Legislature, but not all of those who would like to be tempted. On member was heard to say, at the last session, that "I have not made enough to pay for my meals, and if the referendum crowd gets in its work for another two years we might as well all stay at home."

A local option liquor law was proposed by initiative petition, and enacted by the people in 1904. The organized liquor dealers complained very bitterly that it was unjust, and tried to amend it out of existence in the Legislature of 1905 and by another initiative bill before the people in 1906, but were defeated at the election by nearly 10,000 majority. That seems to have settled the question. Eight counties and many precincts have voted dry since 1904. Prohibition is now purely a local issue in Oregon.

Party political organizations are in falling health. The absolute power to decide all questions by "Be it enacted by the people of the State of Oregon," and to elect members of the Legislature by election and each separately on its own merits appears to be fatal to the perfection of party discipline and organization. Since measures have been approved and partly rejected by the people since 1902 by majorities ranging from 3000 to 62,000, the whole number of voters being less than 100,000, the measures thus have been proposed by initiative petition and approved by the people have been rejected or lost one or more times in the Legislature. It seems likely that two and possibly three referendum petitions will be filed next month against acts of the Legislature.

Other novelties which may be proposed by initiative petition next year, new for the most part only in the sense that they are not in operation in the other states, include: recall, by which the people may by petition order a special election and discharge any public official by majority vote; election of members of the Legislature by proportional representation, so that each political organization may be represented by a number of members proportional to the number of its voters; a law to place a poor man on an equal footing with a rich man in applying to public office; corporation law, which has been proposed by initiative petition and rejected by the Legislature; a Woman Suffrage amendment, and perhaps others.

Men who are looking for a home where there is no political boss, and where each man's influence in the government depends on his integrity and ability rather than his wealth and cunning, may safely settle in Oregon.

Domestic workers, 10 hours (per month)..... 18.20  
Dressmakers, 10 hours..... 1.50  
Electric workers, 10 hours..... 1.50  
Engineers, 10 hours..... 2.75  
Engineers, marine, 12 hours (board)..... 3.00  
Fruit canners, 8 hours..... 2.25  
Fruit canners, (male), 10 hours..... 2.25  
Fruit canners, (female), 10 hours..... 2.25  
Furniture workers, 10 hours..... 2.50  
Garment workers (male), 10 hours..... 3.00  
Garment workers (female), 10 hours..... 2.50  
Glassmakers, 10 hours..... 3.25  
Grainhandlers, 9 hours..... 2.50  
Hofbarbers, 8 hours..... 1.15  
Hotel help (male), 10 hours (week)..... 9.00  
Hotel help (female), 10 hours (week)..... 5.20  
Horse groomers, per month..... 60.00  
Horse jockeys, per month..... 40.00  
Horse trainers, per month..... 150.00  
Iron molders, 8 hours..... 2.00  
Laundry workers (male), 10 hours..... 3.00  
Laundry workers (female), 10 hours..... 1.25  
Locomotive engineer, 8-10 hours..... 4.50  
Locomotive fireman, 8-10 hours..... 3.00  
Longshoremen, day work per hour 40c to 9c.  
Longshoremen, night work per hour 40c to 60c.

## PEOPLE INDEPENDENT OF THEIR LAWMAKERS

### Initiative and Referendum Give Voters of Oregon Powers Possessed in Few Other Commonwealths

By W. S. U'ren.

THE people of Oregon, and of its cities and towns, are no longer subject to rulers in their state and local law-making. I am asked to write this article principally for the information of people who may be looking towards our state as a future home, therefore, hope our own citizens will pardon the recital of a story that is old to them. In 1902 our state adopted a constitutional amendment for the initiative and referendum on all general laws. By its provisions 4 per cent of the voters may propose to the people of the state any law or amendment to the constitution by their initiative petition; 5 per cent of the voters may file their referendum petition demanding the submission to the people of any act passed by the Legislature.

The petitions are filed with the Secretary of State, who then submits to the people at the next general election all measures for which such petitions are filed.

In 1906 the people again amended the constitution to extend the initiative and referendum powers to the people of every county, district, city and town as to all local, municipal and special legislation, and also applying the referendum to any item, section or part of any bill passed by the Legislature. Every measure submitted is approved or rejected by a majority of those voting thereon. The perfect power of the people is indicated by the enacting clause of every bill, "Be it enacted by the people of the State of Oregon," which means all it says.

The Secretary of State mails to every voter a pamphlet containing copy of all measures to be voted upon and of the arguments and reasons offered for and against each measure. The expense for paper and printing the arguments must be paid by the parties offering them. The purpose is to insure to every voter the utmost possible information as to every question on which he may vote. The total of all expenses for printing, postage and all other things caused by the initiative and referendum voting does not exceed \$1000 at each general election for the state.

Last year the people approved an amendment to the constitution granting home rule to the people of cities and towns in enacting their own charters and taking that power from the Legislature. Eight of our principal cities have already amended their charters or taken steps to submit amendments. In cities not more than 15 per cent may be required for the initiative petition, nor more than 10 per cent for the referendum petition to amend the City Council.

At the election in 1904 a direct primary nominating election law was proposed by initiative petition and enacted by the people. By its provisions conventions for the nomination of all officers, except Presidential electors are abolished for all political parties casting more than 35 per cent of the vote at any election; it does not affect smaller parties and independents. It provides for the nomination of candidates for United States Senators and a choice by the people at the general election, intended to make the election of the Legislature a mere formal ratification of the vote of the people.

Under this law two Senators were chosen by the people in 1904. The action in June, 1906, and their choice was formally and almost unanimously ratified by the Legislature, without any charge of corrupt or undue influence in any form. This law has largely destroyed the power of the party boss and his political machine, both in local and state government.

The existence of the initiative and referendum powers of the people has removed temptation from the members of the Legislature, but not all of those who would like to be tempted. On member was heard to say, at the last session, that "I have not made enough to pay for my meals, and if the referendum crowd gets in its work for another two years we might as well all stay at home."

A local option liquor law was proposed by initiative petition, and enacted by the people in 1904. The organized liquor dealers complained very bitterly that it was unjust, and tried to amend it out of existence in the Legislature of 1905 and by another initiative bill before the people in 1906, but were defeated at the election by nearly 10,000 majority. That seems to have settled the question. Eight counties and many precincts have voted dry since 1904. Prohibition is now purely a local issue in Oregon.

Party political organizations are in falling health. The absolute power to decide all questions by "Be it enacted by the people of the State of Oregon," and to elect members of the Legislature by election and each separately on its own merits appears to be fatal to the perfection of party discipline and organization. Since measures have been approved and partly rejected by the people since 1902 by majorities ranging from 3000 to 62,000, the whole number of voters being less than 100,000, the measures thus have been proposed by initiative petition and approved by the people have been rejected or lost one or more times in the Legislature. It seems likely that two and possibly three referendum petitions will be filed next month against acts of the Legislature.

Other novelties which may be proposed by initiative petition next year, new for the most part only in the sense that they are not in operation in the other states, include: recall, by which the people may by petition order a special election and discharge any public official by majority vote; election of members of the Legislature by proportional representation, so that each political organization may be represented by a number of members proportional to the number of its voters; a law to place a poor man on an equal footing with a rich man in applying to public office; corporation law, which has been proposed by initiative petition and rejected by the Legislature; a Woman Suffrage amendment, and perhaps others.

Men who are looking for a home where there is no political boss, and where each man's influence in the government depends on his integrity and ability rather than his wealth and cunning, may safely settle in Oregon.

Domestic workers, 10 hours (per month)..... 18.20  
Dressmakers, 10 hours..... 1.50  
Electric workers, 10 hours..... 1.50  
Engineers, 10 hours..... 2.75  
Engineers, marine, 12 hours (board)..... 3.00  
Fruit canners, 8 hours..... 2.25  
Fruit canners, (male), 10 hours..... 2.25  
Fruit canners, (female), 10 hours..... 2.25  
Furniture workers, 10 hours..... 2.50  
Garment workers (male), 10 hours..... 3.00  
Garment workers (female), 10 hours..... 2.50  
Glassmakers, 10 hours..... 3.25  
Grainhandlers, 9 hours..... 2.50  
Hofbarbers, 8 hours..... 1.15  
Hotel help (male), 10 hours (week)..... 9.00  
Hotel help (female), 10 hours (week)..... 5.20  
Horse groomers, per month..... 60.00  
Horse jockeys, per month..... 40.00  
Horse trainers, per month..... 150.00  
Iron molders, 8 hours..... 2.00  
Laundry workers (male), 10 hours..... 3.00  
Laundry workers (female), 10 hours..... 1.25  
Locomotive engineer, 8-10 hours..... 4.50  
Locomotive fireman, 8-10 hours..... 3.00  
Longshoremen, day work per hour 40c to 9c.  
Longshoremen, night work per hour 40c to 60c.

Machinists, 9 hours..... 3.50  
Marble workers, 10 hours..... 3.50  
Messengers, 9 hours..... 3.00  
Millers, 10 hours..... 3.00  
Miners, 8 hours..... 3.00  
Musicians, 5 hours..... 1.15  
Painters, 8 hours..... 3.25  
Photo engravers, 8 hours..... 4.00  
Plasterers, 8 hours..... 4.00  
Plumbers, Portland, 8 hours..... 6.00  
Plumbers, outside towns, 8 hours..... 4.00  
Printing pressmen, 8 hours..... 3.25  
Railroad conductors, 8-10 hours..... 4.00  
Railroad section men, 10 hours..... 1.50  
Rice growers, 10 hours..... 2.00  
Railroad trainmen, brakemen, 8-10 hours..... 2.00  
Sailors (board), 10 hours..... 1.50  
Sawmill workers..... 2.75  
Physicians, 10 hours..... 2.50  
Sawyers, 10 hours..... 3.25  
Flers, 10 hours..... 3.50  
Paintmen, 10 hours..... 2.50  
Other machine men, 10 hours..... 2.45  
Firemen, 10 hours..... 2.50  
School teachers (male), (average for state), per year..... 950.17  
School teachers (female), (average for state), per year..... 74.29  
Sheet metal workers, 8 hours..... 4.00  
Shipbuilders, 10 hours..... 3.50  
Shipwrights and caulkers..... 3.50  
Stock employes..... 2.00  
Streetcar drivers, 10 hours..... 3.75  
Stage and team hands, 10 hours..... 2.45  
Street railway men, 10 hours..... 2.45  
Tailors (male), 10 hours..... 2.90  
Tailors (female), 10 hours..... 2.75  
Teamsters, 10 hours..... 2.75  
Telephone operators, 10 hours..... 1.45  
Travelling goods workers (male), 9 hours..... 2.50  
Travelling goods workers (female), 9 hours..... 1.90  
Wood and wire workers, 8 hours..... 3.00  
Woolen mill (male and female) 10 hours, 7 cents to 10 cents..... 2.50

Portland's School Growth.

Rapid increase in the population of Portland shown by the gain in the registration of the local public schools. The attendance for the present year has already passed the 20,000 mark and will probably be about 20,000. Last year was 17,000, and the year before 15,777. Five years ago there were 12,229 pupils in the schools, and 10 years ago there were 10,229. Besides the attendance in the public schools there is a large registration in the parochial schools and private institutions of elementary grade.