

YOUNG VASSAR GIRL EXPOSES SHOCKING

Mary Chamberlain Worked in Big Canneries to Get Evidence.

LABOR DETECTIVE, SLAVERY OF CHILDREN

Women of Entire Country Organized to Abolish the Evil.

NO industrial revelation of recent years has so shocked the country as Miss Mary Louise Chamberlain's description of the New York canneries, where little children, many of them worked for seventeen hours, labor with bruised, cut fingers until they can scarcely hold their heads up, so heavy are sleep and exhaustion upon them. This exposure takes on a national character from the fact that organized women all over the country are pledged to use all influence for national child welfare.

Only recently graduated from Vassar, where she received the degree of bachelor of arts, Miss Chamberlain, the daughter of wealthy parents, residing in Hudson, Mass., decided to forego the gayeties and more frivolous things of life which might have been hers up in the little city near the New Hampshire line. Her interest in the welfare of her fellow human beings has been aroused by her studies in sociology at Vassar.

Miss Chamberlain went to work for the New York state factory investigating commission early in July and continued in its employ until her work was deemed completed early in September.

Positive that the most interesting revelations were not to be obtained by inspectors in the ordinary fashion, Dr. George M. Price, director of investigation, assigned Miss Chamberlain to seek employment in various canning factories and learn facts and conditions first hand.

Disguised as Working Girl.

Putting aside her tailor made suit, lingerie waists, silk stockings, well made boots and the other features of dress so dear to the woman who can afford them and who has been accustomed to them since childhood, Miss Chamberlain donned a simple calico dress, shoes that cost her \$2, with other garments in keeping, and went up state in search of work.

On the stand before the investigating commission at Albany she told of first going to Holly, N. Y., where she obtained employment in a cannery as a sorter at 10 cents an hour. She was laid off after a few days' work and sought employment in vain at Hamburg and Eden Center. At South Dayton she was employed for a day and a half as a laborer, doing hand labeling. For this she received 10 cents an hour at the start, later being paid by the piece.

After South Dayton she tried Silver Creek, Farnham and Fredonia, but without success. At Albion she obtained employment. She remained in this position two weeks.

Miss Chamberlain kept a diary showing the time records of three women and children. She said that for sorting peas she got 8 cents an hour.

"Woman C is my own record and absolutely correct," said Miss Chamberlain.

"Aug. 13, 3 hours; Aug. 14, no hours; Aug. 15, 8½ hours; Aug. 16, 4½ hours; Aug. 17, 7½ hours; Aug. 18, Sunday; Aug. 19, no hours; Aug. 20, 13½ hours; Aug. 21, 12½ hours; Aug. 22, 10 hours; Aug. 23, 10 hours; Aug. 24, 12 hours; Aug. 25, Sunday; Aug. 26, 8½ hours; Aug. 27, 13 hours.

"As to the children, one was Florence Laney, aged eleven years. She gave her age as fourteen years, but I heard from teachers in the town of Albion and from her many friends and companions that she was only eleven years old. She was employed regularly as a factory worker.

"She set up the cans. When the cans came down from above through the hole in the ceiling she took those cans and carried them over to the fillers during the bean season. I don't know what she did during the pea season. I was there in the bean season.

Child Worked Sixteen Hours.

"Ten-year-old Milly Taconet went to work at 4:30 in the morning, and she stopped at 9:30 p. m. Aug. 21 she worked from 4:30 a. m. until 7 a. m. snipping, 7:30 a. m. until 12 m. snipping, 12:30 p. m. until 5 p. m. snipping; total, twelve and a half hours. Aug. 26 she worked from 4 o'clock in the morning until 7:30 snipping, from 8 o'clock until 12:30 snipping, 1 o'clock until 6 snipping, 6:30 until 10 snipping; total, sixteen and a half hours. Aug. 27 she worked from 6 o'clock in the morning until 10:30 snipping, from 11:30 a. m. until 6 p. m. snipping, from 6:30 p. m. until 10 p. m. snipping; total, fourteen and a half hours.

Miss Chamberlain read from her diary. "These impressions," she said, "are very scattered and just as things struck me each day.

"I boarded in Albion with a woman whose name I got from some young girls at the factory. On Aug. 13 I worked three hours and made 24 cents. I paid \$4 a week.

"Aug. 15—Noise of the commission reaching Rome has reached here, preceded them to Albion, and the boys had the sheds pretty well cleared of the little tots when they arrived.

"Aug. 16—There are several very fresh bosses at the factory, and the youth who keeps time and has some

charge of the sorting tables has a good deal of influence over the girls he puts on the table. This fellow should be reported to the superintendent. The situation is much like that in a department store where the floor walker has a lot of girls under him receiving low wages and all more or less at his mercy. Only up here night work makes the situation even more dangerous.

"I find that the timekeeper who was objectionable to me, the other day has been insulting to several girls.

"Aug. 16—There were about 175 in the sheds this morning, about one-half children and twenty or more of these between eight and ten.

"Aug. 17—The bean tables are right under the combination grader and sorter, and the noise is terrific, simply ear splitting. My ears are still ringing. Combined with the jiggling of the tables, caused by the grater, the work is most unpleasant. It makes one quite seasick, though sorting beans is not so monotonous and trying on the eyes as sorting peas.

Driven by His Mother.

"On Aug. 20 little Jack, aged twelve, was up from 3 o'clock in the morning. He was snipping beans from 4:30 until 10 p. m., with only one-half hour for dinner and only a few minutes for supper. He said, 'My fingers is broke.' He went to bed last night at 12 o'clock and got up at 3. He said he was not working the night before until 12, but went to bed at 12.

"He said he was awful tired, but his mother made him work. He tried to go home several times. His hands were swollen. His sister, aged ten, could hardly keep her eyes open, and her mother scolded her constantly. Jack made \$1.40 during the period from 4 a. m. until 10 p. m. He said he couldn't keep any of it.

"Jack said work like this was nothing to peas, when his mother and sister came home frequently at 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning, and they were so sick they fell down and vomited. This last is quite possible, but it probably is not absolutely correct. There were about seventy-five to a hundred children in the shed, the majority ten and over, but about twenty-five between five and ten—I should say none under five.

"The parents were constantly urging the children to work. One little boy aged eleven was throwing some bean snippings at another fellow and had stopped work a second. His father hit him brutally across the face and set him again at work. Everywhere parents were forcing children to work.

In Fear of Beating.

"Aug. 21 I got out to the shed at 7 o'clock, and Jack, aged twelve, was sitting wrapped up in a big shawl. He was very pale, with his black eyes just sagging out of his head. He had his fingers done up in a dirty rag. I asked him if he had to get up at 3 again. He said they pulled him out of bed at 4 o'clock, and his sister cried, but they had to go or get a beating. Another little chap, aged eleven, who had snipped from 4 to 7 a. m., picked all day and snipped from 6:30 p. m. until 10 p. m., told me he thought it was only 8 o'clock at night when they dragged him out of bed in the morning at 4. He thought he had been asleep only a minute.

"Aug. 22—The forelady of the pea tables told me that for two weeks during the pea season the women worked every night until 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning.

After these experiences Miss Chamberlain returned to the conventional work of inspection. She said when she went to Genesee, N. Y., she arrived late in the afternoon. She was aroused about 4 o'clock next morning by a large number of people passing the house in which she was stopping. She looked out the window and saw a hundred or more women and children, some pushing baby carriages and many of the women leading little ones hardly able to toddle. All were headed for the factory. She said it was still night.

RULES OUT BATHING SCENES.

Censor's Edict Puts Damper on London Moving Picture Shows.

From now on Londoners who wish to witness "mixed bathing" must go to the seashore. These scenes will be depicted no longer in moving picture shows. This announcement, along with other prohibitions, heralds the return of G. A. Redford to the office of public censor. This time, however, he will confine his activities to judging the propriety of moving picture films.

As censor of plays Mr. Redford attracted much criticism and was frequently charged with inconsistency. This criticism is said to have influenced his resignation. One protestant points out that it is a splendid example of inconsistency in a country which permits its bathers to appear on the beach in costumes which would cause the arrest of their wearers in any part of the United States.

HATCHES CHICKS BY THE MILLION

Expert Establishes Largest of Single Unit Plants.

ADOPTS SOME NOVEL IDEAS.

Milo Hastings, Formerly of the Agricultural Department, Applies System of "Cold Storage Reversed" in His "Chicken Factory" at Port O'Connor, Tex.—Heats Up and Cools Down.

Milo Hastings, formerly poultryman at the Kansas state experiment station and who occupied a similar position in the United States department of agriculture, has established a million egg incubator at Port O'Connor, Tex. It is the largest single unit chicken hatchery in the world. It accommodates 150,000 eggs at one time or 1,000,000 eggs during the five months' hatching season.

The Bihn hatchery at Petaluma, Cal., exceeds the Port O'Connor plant in capacity by 15,000 eggs, as it accommodates 165,000, but the Bihn plant consists of many unit incubators and is not a single incubator such as Mr. Hastings has installed. In his chicken factory he has adopted some novel ideas.

It has long been evident that an incubator in which many layers of eggs are placed one above the other would be economical. A number of early experimenters tried to construct such plants, but found the warm air rose to the top and the cold air settled at the bottom.

While poultryman at the Kansas experiment station in 1905 Mr. Hastings first conceived the idea of overcoming this unevenness of temperature in a large hatching room by blowing air of known temperature and humidity through the hatching chamber. In 1908, while in the employ of the department of agriculture, he conducted investigations of the evaporation of eggs in cold storage.

Valuable Cold Storage Wisdom.

The cold storage engineer must maintain an even temperature regardless of the weather outside. He must keep all parts of the room at an even temperature or the colder eggs will be frozen. He must maintain a given rate of evaporation. Except that it is a different point on the thermometer scale, these are the same problems met in incubation, and the cold storage man had solved them.

The application of these same principles seemed easy to Mr. Hastings. Resigning from the government service, he tried to secure financial backing. But the incubator manufacturers were not interested.

Finally, in the latter part of 1910, a small plant was constructed on the Davis poultry farm in Brooklyn and the idea fully demonstrated. This plant was not opened to the public. The summer following Mr. Hastings went to eastern Oklahoma.

At Muskogee a hatchery was constructed holding 30,000 eggs. This machine was filed by March 1. The season was severe, and the hatches were disappointing to many customers.

Excels All Previous Efforts.

From Muskogee Mr. Hastings went to Petaluma, Cal., and then to Texas and located at Port O'Connor. With more experience and more funds he excelled his previous efforts.

Perhaps the most striking feature of this plant is the fact that all the eggs, together with the rooms for candling, packing and all engines, fans and equipment, occupy but a single floor 10 by 60 feet.

Furnished with common incubators such room would turn out about the same number of chicks in three weeks that Mr. Hastings' plant can in a single day.

Power is supplied by gasoline engines provided in duplicate to guard against accidental breakdown. The machine is also heated with gasoline. When the building is once thoroughly warmed and full of eggs at the various stages of incubation the plant requires no heat at all, but only to be cooled to the proper degree to keep the temperature from falling below the incubating point.

TEETH THIEF BITTEN BY LAW

Laughingly Stole Samaritan's False Set and Got "Nine Months."

Nine months in the county jail at hard labor was the sentence meted out by Magistrate Shaw in Victoria, B. C., to Herbert Harris, who was found guilty of stealing the false teeth of James Drysdale, his benefactor. According to the evidence, Harris called at Drysdale's residence and asked for help.

Being touched by the story told by Harris, Drysdale took the wanderer in, fed him and gave him a small amount of money, later taking him into the bathroom to wash.

While engaged there Harris noticed the molars lying on the window and, seizing them, decamped. He confessed his guilt and appeared to consider the whole affair a joke until he heard his sentence.

Oh, Beans!

The bean crop of the San Joaquin valley, California, recently harvested, amounts to about 30,000 bags, as against 60,000 bags last year.

LOOKING OUT FOR OFFICES

Mann Charges Democrats With Raising Salaries.

NO ECONOMY AFTER ELECTION

Fitzgerald Says His Constituents Are Not Office Seekers, but Could Improve the Service—Jefferson Still an Issue—Sims Objects to Absenteeism. Cold Storage Inventor Has Status.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington, Dec. 14.—[Special.]—Naturally there is more or less "joshing" of Democrats by Republicans on account of the hunt for offices which has been inaugurated by the party which has recently been successful. In the first appropriation bill which was brought up in the house there developed an interesting controversy over abolishing certain internal revenue offices, and laughter was created when it developed that offices in districts represented by men who prepared the appropriation bill were spared, while others were abolished.

Then there was good natured badinage over the fact that instead of many reductions, as last year, there were several increases of salaries. This led up to the inevitable lecture by Minority Leader Mann, who said that, now that the election was over, the policy of economy would be thrown to the winds and the hungry and pork hunting "boys" would put through an extravagant river and harbor bill and an unnecessary public buildings bill.

Fitzgerald Explains.

It was during this controversy that Congressman Fitzgerald explained about office seekers in his district. "I am not hungry for spoils," he said; "neither are my constituents. I have a great many patriotic and competent citizens in my district who believe they could materially improve the character of the administration if they should become a part of it."

"With a fixed salary," added Mann. Mann then asked Fitzgerald if he would be satisfied with the same number of places and patronage in the public service which have been accorded to his (Mann's) quota.

"Oh, no," replied Fitzgerald. "We know the gentleman has never been persons grata more than ten minutes with any administration."

The Practical Butler.

Congressman Palmer of Pennsylvania severely criticized Ambassador Whitelaw Reid for what he said Reid had been saying about Thomas Jefferson. Then Republicans dragged to light things which Woodrow Wilson had said about Jefferson. After considerable time had been consumed the practical Butler of Pennsylvania asked: "What does it all amount to, anyway? You can't disturb Thomas Jefferson in history."

Five Civilized Tribes.

For at least the hundredth time a bill has been introduced for the "final disposition of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes." It was introduced by Congressman Carter of Oklahoma, himself a member of the "five." Those Indians were by legislative enactment declared civilized many, many years ago, and congress has been legislating for them ever since.

It was not so long ago, however, that their tribal restrictions were removed, but even now the government holds control over them and the pillage which sharpers would inflict if they had the opportunity. Even if there is "final disposition of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes" it is almost certain the government will maintain some sort of guardianship over them.

Too Much Absenteeism.

When the annual fight was made to reduce the mileage of senators and members Congressman Sims of Tennessee called attention to the fact that there was something worse than overpay of mileage in connection with the house—the constant absenteeism which delays business and causes many roll calls. He said that the men who were paid to attend the sessions ought to be there. Sims believes that men who are elected to congress should give up other lines of business and attend strictly to the work of congress.

An Exciting Race.

The impeachment trial was set for 1:30 in the senate. The president sent in a message, and courtesy demanded that it should be read. The secretary started it, and along toward the middle it was evident that he could not finish. Then began an exciting race to see whether the clerk could beat the clock. But he is a shrewd clerk, and those who had copies of the message saw that he began to skip paragraphs, then half pages and finally pages until as the clock was pointing to 1:30 he read the president's signature. They are showing less and less respect for these messages, something like they did at the end of Roosevelt's term.

A Florida Innovation.

Soldiers, statesmen, explorers and orators fill statutory hall, but Florida has started an innovation by placing a statue of an inventor in the hall. He is John Gorrie, who secured a patent for manufacturing ice and refrigerating back in 1861. The patent did not build up much of a monopoly, for it is only in late years that cold storage has aided in boosting the cost of living.

Do Not Read This

Without paying Particular Attention

It's a case of getting what you want at the most Suitable Price; for the Best Quality of the Most Complete Stock from a Reliable Firm.

We are receiving

Holiday Goods

every day, such as Toys, Chinaware, (plain and hand painted), Toilet Articles, Household Necessities, Fancy and Useful Articles in our

RACKET STORE

which we just opened a few days ago.

OUR LINE OF JEWELRY

is more complete than ever before. Don't buy inferior goods—get the goods with a guarantee behind it.



The highest grade in quadruple, triple and solid

Silverware

The latest in Cut Glass, Set and plain band Rings. We can furnish you

Diamonds

at New York prices. Any grade you want.

If you can't find it anywhere else come and see us. The prices in the Racket line are exceptionally low. Get your pick now at the

Crook County Jewelry, Sporting Goods and Racket Store.

L. Kamstra, Prop.

Prineville, Oregon

\$100,000.00

TO LOAN

On Improved, Producing

FARMS

Large Loans a Specialty

A. R. BOWMAN

Prineville, Oregon

Are you looking for a stove?

Come to

John Morris

Fruit Trees!

Central Oregon Grown

The only kind you can afford to plant. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE. Write for one. Prices low enough to surprise you.

Lafollette Nursery Co.

Prineville, - 66 - Oregon

Are YOU taking the Journal?

The Oregon Bar

At the Old Stand

G. W. Wiley & Co., Prps

All kinds of Choice Liquors
Wines and Cigars.

Famous Ranier Beer in
Bottles and on Draft.

"RECEPTION"

Smith & Allingham, Props.
Champ Smith's old stand.

Imported and Domestic
Cigars

Famous Whiskies

Old Crow; Hermitage; Red
Top Rye; Yellow Stone;
Canadian Club; Cream
Rye; James E. Pepper;
Moore's Malt.

Porter, Ale and Olympia
Draft Beer on Tap.

Imported Wines and
Liquors.

For Sale

For sale at a bargain—8-room brick dwelling, 2 lots and barn; 1 utility, electric lights, etc. A snap if taken right away. Will trade for stock. Apply by phone or letter to J. H. DeLoe, Prineville, Oregon. 12-5-14.

For Sale

White Wyandotte Cockerels by D. P. Adamson, Prineville, Ore. 9-26