

SCHUEBEL CALLS LAST SESSION BEST

CLACKAMAS REPRESENTATIVE PRAISES LABOR BILLS WHICH BECOME LAWS

GOVERNOR IS LAUDED BY SPEAKER

Legislator Declares That Before End of Year Oregon City Mills Will Have Three Shifts

Declaring that the recent session of the legislature was the best and most substantial one in the history of the state, Representative G. Schuebel made an address at the Presbyterian Brotherhood banquet Tuesday night...

Loss of hearing, both ears, 96 months wages. Complete loss of hearing, one ear, 48 months wages or \$900 in cash. Loss of sight, one eye, 40 months wages or \$800 in cash.

Loss of thumb, 24 months wages, or \$600 in cash. Loss of first finger, 16 months wages, or \$350 in cash. Loss of second finger, 9 months or \$200 in cash.

Loss of third finger, 8 months wages, or \$175 in cash. Loss of great toe, 10 months wages or \$250 in cash. Loss of any other toe, 4 months wages or \$100 in cash.

HOUSE BILL NO. 38.—Section 1 declares it the public policy of the state that no person should be permitted to work for longer hours than is consistent with his health and physical well-being...

lic highway" were added to the original section. HOUSE BILL NO. 159.—This law makes it unlawful to sell or give away intoxicating liquors on Sunday...

HOUSE BILL NO. 282.—This law defines intoxicating liquor and provides that all beverages containing more than one per cent. by weight of alcohol, including hard cider, and all spirituous, vinous and malt liquors shall be deemed intoxicating liquors.

HOUSE BILL NO. 34.—This bill makes it unlawful to maintain a saloon in any railway station or building connected with the station.

HOUSE BILL NO. 64.—This law provides that every package of intoxicating liquor shipped into dry territory shall contain the name of the consignee, the name and address of the person ordering such liquors, the kind and quality of the intoxicating liquors in such package and the place from and to which the liquor is shipped.

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Section 2 of this bill was amended in the Senate to permit working overtime not to exceed three hours on a day, but compels the payment of time and one-half for all overtime. By the passage of this law the state has established the principle that 10 hours constitutes a legal day and that men should not be permitted to work in manufacturing establishments more than 6 days in one week.

SENATE BILL NO. 77. (Minimum Wage Bill).—This bill provides for a commission of five known as the Industrial Welfare Commission of the State of Oregon. The Commissioner of Labor and the Secretary of the Board of Inspectors of Child Labor shall be ex-officio members, and the other three members are to be appointed by the Governor.

HOUSE BILL NO. 159. (Widow's Pension Bill).—This bill provides that any woman who has one or more children under the age of 16 years, whose husband is dead, or is an inmate of any State institution, or by reason of physical or mental disease is wholly unable to work, and who is dependent wholly or partly upon her labor, shall be entitled to receive from the County Court \$10 per month for one child and \$7.50 per month for each additional child under the age of 16 years.

HOUSE BILL NO. 27.—This is a law recommended by the Commission appointed by the Governor and provides for a state Industrial Accident Commission consisting of three persons to be appointed by the Governor at a salary of \$3,000 per annum; the Commission to employ necessary clerks and experts. The total expense not to exceed \$25,000 per annum.

HOUSE BILL NO. 57.—This bill authorizes the directors of school districts having a population of twenty thousand inhabitants to establish trade schools for the training of dependent girls between the ages of 14 and 18 years in industrial arts and to furnish them with the necessary wearing apparel, board and lodging during a period of time not exceeding two years while they are in training.

HOUSE BILL NO. 537.—This bill provides that any person who shall refuse to support his wife and children, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and may be punished by confinement in the state prison for not less than one year, nor more than three years or by confinement in the county jail for not less than thirty days nor more than one year.

HOUSE BILL NO. 53.—This bill authorizes the directors of school districts having a population of twenty thousand inhabitants to establish trade schools for the training of dependent girls between the ages of 14 and 18 years in industrial arts and to furnish them with the necessary wearing apparel, board and lodging during a period of time not exceeding two years while they are in training.

HOUSE BILL NO. 48.—This bill makes it unlawful to maintain or operate a public dance house commonly known as a "hurdy gurdy" making a penalty of not less than \$250 nor more than \$500 or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than sixty days or more than six months.

HOUSE BILL NO. 49.—This law provides that any building or plant used for the purpose of lewdness, assignation or prostitution or any other immoral act, may be enjoined and abated by a suit in equity by the District Attorney or by any taxpayer of the county. If a suit has been brought by a taxpayer of the county it cannot be dismissed without the consent of the District Attorney and the judge.

HOUSE BILL NO. 133.—Section 2096 of the L. O. L. provided that "any person who shall be guilty of any violent, riotous or disorderly conduct, or who shall use any profane, abusive or obscene language upon any grounds used or kept as a watering place, or place of public resort outside of any incorporated city (or near or upon any public highway) or who shall be guilty of such violent, riotous or disorderly conduct or use any profane, abusive or obscene language in any house or building upon such ground, shall upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace of the county, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$50. The words "or near or upon any public highway" were added to the original section.

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SENATE BILL NO. 84.—This law provides that no license shall be granted for the sale of intoxicating liquor outside of any incorporated city, except to a bona fide club of not less than fifty members not organized for the sale of liquor for profit or to a legitimate hotel large enough to accommodate fifty guests. The law further provides that the person desiring a license must present a petition to the county court containing the names of a majority of the legal voters in the precinct and upon such petition being presented the county court may in its discretion issue a license. The bill was framed and passed for the purpose of putting out of business the road houses.

SENATE BILL NO. 292.—This law provides that the Governor may file a complaint with the Circuit Judge in any district where the laws are not being properly enforced, and if upon the hearing, the court finds the complaint to be well founded the Governor is then authorized to appoint such special officers in the district as may be deemed necessary for the enforcement of the law for a period not to exceed 90 days at any one time.

SENATE BILL NO. 135.—By this law an appropriation of \$50,000 was made for the purpose of establishing a State Industrial school for girls between the ages of 12 and 25 years. Girls between the ages of 12 and 18 years, that come under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, to be sent to the industrial school until they arrive at the age of majority. Girls over the age of 18 years who may be found guilty of larceny, vagrancy, habitual drunkenness, being a prostitute or visiting disorderly houses may be committed to this institution for a term of not to exceed 3 years.

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GOOD AFTER NEW RECORD. Detroit Player Wants to Set Salary Mark That Will Stand. According to a statement made recently to an old friend by Tyrus Raymond Cobb, the Georgia Peach did not ask the Detroit club for \$45,000 a year salary because he wants the money. It is stated that Cobb really sought is the honor of having drawn more money than any ball player ever drew for his services in one year. Cobb is a peculiar person, the story goes. He hopes to send his fame echoing down the halls of time as the leader in every possible line in the baseball sense. As a player he hasn't missed anything for which he started excepting the salary thing. He now draws \$9,000 per year. Hans Wagner gets or has been paid in the past \$10,000 per season. This, Cobb's friends say, is the largest sum that any player other than a manager has received in the history of baseball. Cobb wished to beat it. The Georgian wanted to put the figure so high up that it cannot be beaten in his lifetime. Charity. "There is nothing to be said for an author who will steal all his good ideas." "At least you might give him credit for not stealing bad ones."—Baltimore American.

COST OF BASEBALL STILL GOING UP. The cost of baseball managers is going up with the cost of living. Not many years ago a leading manager who received \$5,000 was a rarity, but now it is said there are some who are getting four or five times that amount. The yearly salaries paid to some of the well known managers as given out by the secretaries of the different clubs are as follows: McGraw, Giants \$25,000. Chance, Yankees 20,000. Mack, Athletics 15,000. Jennings, Reds 15,000. Clarke, Pittsburgh 12,000. Stahl, Red Sox 10,000. Tinker, Cubs 10,000. Griffith, Senators 10,000. Besides his salary, Chance will receive 10 per cent of the net receipts of the Yankees, bringing his total income no doubt up to \$30,000 or even more a year. Connie Mack of the Athletics, Jake Stahl of the Red Sox and Clark Griffith of the Senators own big blocks of stock in their respective clubs and receive dividends in addition to their salaries.

\$1.50 Round Trip Fare \$1.50 Oregon City to Salem. via the SOUTHERN PACIFIC. FORMAL CELEBRATION of the Salem Bridge Opening Saturday, March 15. Tickets on Sale March 15th good for return 15th or 16th. For further information as to train service, call on Robert Fromm, Agent Oregon City or write JOHN M. SCOTT, General Pass. Agent, Portland, Oregon. Automobiles for Hire. PHONES: MAIN 77; A 193. Miller-Parker Co.