STATEMENT MEN STUDY NEW BILLS

Consideration of Laws One Object of Caucus, Says E. J. Jaeger.

WILL MEET NEXT SUNDAY

Chairman of Multnomah Faction Has Little to Say Concerning Speaker, but Questions C. N. McArthur's Strength.

Aside from lending their assistance to the organization of the House by Statement 1 members this Winter, the purpose of the Statement 1 Representatives-elect from Multnomah County in effecting an organization is to consider, prior to the convening of the Legislature, many of the measures that will be introduced at the approaching session. Another meeting of the Statement 1 members will be held next Sunday afternoon when the delegation will begin the consideration of measures they will be asked to support. At a meeting last Sunday, the Statement 1 Legislators in the House from this county met and effected an organization by electing E. J. Jaeger chairman and L. D. Mahone, secretary.

Will Go Well Informed.

"The Statement 1 members of the Legislature, particularly from Multnomah County do not propose to go to Salem next January uninformed on the more important subjects of legislation that will be presented for their consideration," said Mr. Jaeger yesterday. "We realize that we are expected to make good as lawmakers and should we make mistakes in the enactment of laws, we do not propose that it can be said we did not know what we were doing.

"Beginning at our next meeting we propose to take up the consideration of various measures which already have been drafted for presentation in the Legislature. The advocates of these prospective laws will be invited to appear before the delegation and present the merits of the measures they are championing. In this way the members of the delegation will be prepared to act intelligently on the different bills."

Mr. Jaeger was not disposed yesterday to discuss the subject of organizing the House by the Statement 1 forces. However, he would not admit the soundness of the claims of C. N. McArthur, who is regarded the leading candidate as presiding officer of the House, that he has a sufficient number of pledges to insure his election or to prevent the election of any of his rival candidates. At the same time Mr. Jaeger had nothing to say as to whether or not the Statement 1 members of the House from this county would participate in a Republican caucus as to organization. His attitude was such as to infer that so far as he was concerned personally, he will stand for the election of a Statement 1 Speaker.

Have Not Pledged Support.

"Several of the Statement 1 members of the Legislature have appeared as candidates for Speaker," remarked Mr. Jaeger, "but our forces have not yet decided whom we will support. But it may be depended upon that we shall propose a man of stability who can assume the duties of the office creditably and with honor to himself and his constituents. Naturally it is to our interest to have such a man elected. Only a man possessing such qualifications can depend on our support."

Mr. Jaeger is an enthusiastic automobilist and among the measures of legislation he proposed to offer was one on good roads. Mr. Jaeger made a study of the Indiana good roads law and from that statute had drafted a bill which he considered could be applied with good results to systematic roadbuilding in this state. Learning that the members of the Portland Automobile Club were working on such a bill, Mr. Jaeger turned over to that organization the draft of his bill, a portion of which probably will be incorporated in the bill to be submitted by the Automobile Club. The measure probably will be in opposition to the modified Johnson bill, which, although passed at the 1907 session, was vetoed by Governor Chamberlain. As enacted two years ago, the Johnson bill met with the vigorous objection of the State Grange and if it does not meet with the same opposition this Winter, it necessarily will have to be amended in several important particulars.

The bill originally proposed by Mr. Jaeger and which is now being considered by the automobilists was modeled after the Indiana state law on the subject. In that state the expense of road construction is appraised and afterwards apportioned among the owners of the property in the district which is benefited by the improvement. Under such a plan the cost of building a road does not fall entirely on the owners of property immediately abutting on the road that is constructed.

MAY CALL FOR REPUBLICAN

Union Club Committee to Consider Anti-Chamberlain Resolution.

Resolutions declaring for the election of a Republican United States Senator by a Republican Legislature will be presented tonight at the regular meeting of the executive committee of the Union Republican Club. A majority of the committee is understood to favor the resolutions, which probably will be adopted, although the committee will be divided on the subject.

Such a resolution was first presented at a meeting of the committee last week, when it was adopted by a vote of five to four. Owing to the limited representation of the committee attending the meeting the majority decided to defer final action until tonight's meeting, when it is expected a greater number of the members of the committee will be in attendance. From members of the committee it is learned that a larger attendance will not change the attitude of the organization on the subject of the election of Senator. They declare that a sufficient number of the members of the committee have expressed themselves favorably to insure the adoption of the resolution tonight.

WANT NO CAUCUS IN HOUSE

Patton and Brady Agree on Lines of Speakership Fight.

SALEM, Or., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—"There will be no caucus on organization of the House," declared Representative Hal D. Patton tonight, after he and Representative Libby, of this county, and Representative F. J. Brady, of Multnomah, have held a conference. Patton and Brady are both candidates for the Speakership, but they apparently agree upon the no-caucus plaan.

"There are 25 Statement 1 Republicans in the House, 27 anti-statement Republicans, one independent and eight Democrats," continued Patton, in discussing the matter. "We had not thought to make the organization a fight on Statement 1 lines, but it has been asserted that we are not to have a chance at the Speakership, and we will 'show 'em' there are 33 Statement 1 men into a caucus, but we have two anti-statement men who will stay out of a caucus, therefore a majority of the House, 31 members, cannot be got into a caucus and the Speakership will be decided in open session. Since the gauntlet has been thrown down to us and the fight forced on Statement 1 lines, we will accept the issue."

Mr. Patton says that both he and Brady are still candidates for the Speakership.

RIGHT OF WAY APPRAISED

SOUTHERN PACIFIC TO BUILD ROAD THROUGH MILWAUKIE.

Makes Preparations to Connect With Proposed Bridge—New Line South.

F. Harlow, right of way man for the Southern Pacific Railway Company, has made an appraisement of the value of the property that will be required for the track that is to be built through Milwaukie to the East Side approach to the proposed new steel bridge across the Willamette River. According to the surveys made several years ago the new route will enter Milwaukie at the northeastern edge from Willsburg and pass southwesterly to a point opposite Oswego. It cuts through private property, including several houses. However, the route does not cut up the town badly, as it runs back of the main street. I. Mullan, a resident, says that at Milwaukie the company will be asked to settle with the property owners first and then come before the City Council for a franchise. The town will ask that the company establish a depot and will require some other minor concessions, but will not obstruct the company in getting through the town.

The surveys completed several years ago also contemplated changing the route of the Southern Pacific railroad between Willsburg and Oregon City.

From the East Side approach of the proposed railroad bridge the survey is carried on to Oregon City, closely following the Willamette River, the object being to get rid of the heavy grade between Clackamas and Milwaukie. The report is that when the present line to Oregon City is abandoned by the steam cars it will be electrified, and thus form another electric railway to Oregon City. The new route avoids the heavy grade, but it is not known at present whether the company will build the entire distance between Willsburg and Oregon City on the new survey. It is expected that construction will start on the part between Willsburg and the point south of Milwaukie on the Willamette River where the bridge will be erected as soon as the right of way and franchises are obtained. The company wants a 25-year franchise. Steel for the bridge is in Portland and considerable work has been done on the approaches.

SURPRISED AT CITY'S GROWTH

Traffic Manager of Rock Island Praises Portland's Progress.

John Sebastian, passenger traffic manager of the Rock Island and Frisco railroad system, visited Portland yesterday, accompanied by his wife and daughter and F. W. Thompson, general agent at San Francisco. The party is traveling in Rock Island private car No. 1001. Mr. Sebastian left the city last night after spending the day looking over Portland, and will stop at Seattle on his way back to Chicago. C. A. Hunter, general agent here, accompanied the party to the Sound.

Mr. Sebastian was struck by the phenomenal growth of the city since his last visit here four years ago. He said it was like coming to a new city, so great have been the changes. He said the growth of Portland has been remarkable and one does not appreciate how fast the city has progressed unless he is a visitor. Portland people, he said, do not realize how fast the city has grown.

The visiting official was shown over the city yesterday and through the new quarters of the Portland Commercial Club, where he took luncheon. He was shown the finishings of Oregon fir that make the club interior so attractive, and expressed his admiration for them. When told that the president of his company, Mr. Winchell, and E. H. Harriman said they intended to build passenger coaches finished with Oregon fir, Mr. Sebastian said:

"Both Mr. Harriman and Mr. Winchell are busy men. I intend to get some of this fir and complete a car of this material before they have time to accomplish it. It would be a great advertisement for our company."

Mr. Sebastian and his party are completing a journey along the coast from California, having come out over the Rock Island and Frisco lines.

Use North Bank Wires.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—The Western Union Telegraph Company has entered into an arrangement with the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway so that after midnight of Saturday, November 21, they can use the railway's telegraph wires along the north bank of the Columbia between Vancouver and Pasco. Heretofore commercial messages had to be first transferred to the railway's operators and by them sent out.

Two new wires will be run into the local Western Union office, connecting that office with the railway's telegraph lines. This will make it necessary to enlarge the office. The Western Union office in Portland will also, under the new arrangement, be able to send messages direct to North Bank points.

JILTED SWAIN GOES WRONG

Gets Drunk, Steals Bicycle and Then Lands in Prison.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—Ivan Mattoon, a resident of this county, was fined $25 and costs this afternoon for stealing a bicycle while drunk, following an attempt to drown his troubles because his sweetheart had refused to marry him.

Mattoon came to the city Sunday, wearing his best suit of clothes, with the avowed intention of marrying a young woman of Vancouver, to whom he was engaged. When he met his intended wife a stormy scene followed and a lovers' quarrel. The disappointed young man left the lady's home and got drunk, and when he realized his condition, he was in Camas, a town 12 miles from here, charged with stealing a bicycle from Ed Cooper, of this city. He admitted that he stole the wheel and rode it a few miles into the country, where he disposed of it to a farmer for the sum of $5, which he spent to buy whisky.

STATE MAY ENACT LIABILITY STATUTE

Grange and Labor Federation Want Law for Protection of Employes.

BILL IS ALREADY DRAFTED

Proposed Measure Removes Limit of Amount of Suit That May Be Brought for Injuries That Result in Death.

Among the many important measures that will be introduced in the State Legislature this Winter will be a bill for an employers' liability law. Such a measure has been indorsed by the legislative committees of the State Grange and the Oregon State Federation of Labor. These committees are considering other legislative matters which will be drafted into presentable form and presented for the consideration of the state's lawmakers.

The provisions of the proposed law remove the limit of the amount of damages the relatives or legal guardians of a deceased workman may sue for injuries resulting in the death of an employe. In practically all cases resulting in injury or death it is provided that the negligence of a fellow-servant shall not be a defense to an action for damages. The failure of employers to surround their employes with all reasonable safeguards is subject on conviction to a fine of from $100 to $1000.

Labor Body Takes Action.

At its last meeting the Central Labor Council, head body of the labor organizations of this city, appointed a committee of five members, of which W. H. Fitzgerald is chairman, to represent that organization in co-operation with the legislative committees of the state Grange and the State Federation of Labor in preparing various legislative measures demanded by those organizations for presentation to the Legislature when it convenes.

The text of the employers' liability act is as follows:

An act providing for the protection and safety of persons engaged in the construction, repairing, alteration or other work, upon buildings, bridges, viaducts and other structures, or engaged in any work upon or about electrical wires, or conductors or poles, or supports, or other electrical contrivances carrying a dangerous current of electricity; or about any machinery or in any dangerous occupation, and extending and defining the liability of employers in any or all acts of negligence, or for injury or death of their employes, and defining who are the agents of the employer and declaring what shall not be a defense in actions by employes against employers.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Oregon:

Provisions of the Act.

Section 1—All owners, contractors, subcontractors, corporations or persons whatsoever, engaged in the construction, repairing, alteration, removal or painting of any house, building, bridge, viaduct, or other structure, or in the erection or operation of any machinery, or in the manufacture, transmission and use of electricity, or in the manufacture or use or any dangerous appliance or substance, shall see that all metal, wood, rope, glass, rubber, gutta percha or other material whatever, shall be carefully selected and inspected and tested so as to detect any defects, and all scaffolding, staging, false work or other temporary structure shall be constructed to bear four times the maximum weight to be sustained by said structure, and such structure shall not at any time be overloaded or overcrowded; and all scaffolding, staging or other structure more than 20 feet from the ground or floor shall be secured from swaying and provided with a strong and efficient safety rail or other contrivance, so as to prevent any person from falling therefrom, and all dangerous machinery shall be securely covered and protected to the fullest extent that the proper operation of the machinery permits, and all shafts, wells, floor openings and similar places of danger shall be inclosed, and all machinery other than that operated by hand power shall, whenever necessary for the safety of persons employed in or about the same or for the safety of the general public, be provided with a system of communication by means of signals, so that at all times there may be prompt and efficient communication between the employes or other persons and the operator of the motive power, and in the transmission and use of electricity of a dangerous voltage full and complete insulation shall be provided at all points where the public or the employes of the owner, contractor or subcontractor transmitting or using said etlectricity are liable to come in contact with the wire, and dead wires shall not be mingled with live wires, nor strung upon the same support, and the arms or support bearing live wires shall be specially designated by a color or other designation which is instantly apparent and live electrical wires carrying a dangerous voltage shall be strung at such distance from the poles or supports as to permit repair men to freely engage in their work without danger of shock; and generally, all owners contractors or subcontractors and other persons having charge of or responsible for any work involving a risk or danger to the employes or the public shall use every device, care and precaution which it is practicable to use for the protection and safety of life and limb, limited only by the necessity for preserving the efficiency of the structure, machine or other apparatus or device, and without regard to the additional cost of suitable material or safety appliances and devices

Contractors Must Protect Men.

Section 2—It shall be the duty of owners, contractors, subcontractors, foremen, architects or other persons having charge of the particular work, to see that the requirements of this act are complied with, and for any failure in this respect the person or persons delinquent shall, upon conviction of violating any of the provisions of this act, be fined not less than $100, nor more than $1000, or imprisoned not less than three months, nor more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court, and this shall not affect or lessen the civil liability of such person as the case may be.

Section 3—If there shall be any loss of life by reason of the neglects or failures or violations of the provisions of this act by any owner, contractor or subcontractor, or any person liable under the provisions of this act, the widow of the person so killed, his lineal heirs or adopted children, or the husband, mother, or father, as the case may be, shall have a right of action without any limit as to the amount of damages which may be awarded.

Section 4—In all actions brought to recover from an employer for injuries suffered by an employe the negligence of a fellow-servant shall not be a defense where the injury was caused or contributed to by any of the following causes, namely: Any defect in the structure, materials, works, plant or machinery of which the employer or his agent could have had knowledge by the exercise of ordinary care; the neglect of any person engaged as superintendent, manager, foreman or other person in charge or control of the works, plant, machinery or appliances; the incompetence or negligence of any person in charge of or directing the particular work in which the employe was engaged at the time of the injury or death; the incompetence or negligence of any person to whose orders the employe was bound to conform and did conform and by reason of his having conformed thereto the injury or death resulted; the act of any fellow-servant done in obedience to the rules, instructions or orders given by the employer or any other person who has authority to direct the doing of said act.

Section 5—The contributory negligence of the person injured shall not be a defense, but may be taken into account by the jury in fixing the amount of the damage.

Section 6—The manager, superintendent, foreman or other person in charge or control of the construction of works or operation, or any part thereof, shall be held to be the agent of the employer in all suits for damages for death or injury suffered by an employe.

Section 7—All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

WIFE TELLS PITIFUL TALE

Mrs. Frank H. Dighton Says She Was Badly Mistreated.

Mrs. N. G. Dighton, who recently had her husband, Frank H. Dighton, arrested on a non-support charge, said yesterday that she has good ground for complaint, her husband having assisted in spending the proceeds derived from the sale of an 80-acre farm. She says he then went away and left her destitute.

Mrs. Dighton says that her husband's statement regarding the affairs of his wife and himself is false. She declares he left her, swearing he would never support her or their small children. Mrs. Dighton also asserted yesterday that she never consulted an attorney about divorce proceedings. She explained that she did visit two lawyers, but about other matters, and that when they suggested divorce to her, she told them she did not want one.

"I have borne everything a human being could bear, from that man," said Mrs. Dighton, "because I would not give up the hope that my love for him would redeem him from the most uncontrollable temper a man ever possessed. Although he says he owes nothing, he does owe $25 for house rent, and has not paid me for my expenses here as a witness for him in a suit. He also owes my daughter for her expenses.

"For five years I have been encouraging my husband to work, and he has just got to the place where he can work for himself. Now he wants to throw his wife and children out, and spend all he makes on himself. As for the $100 he says he gave me, I saved $40 of $60 which he gave me early in October, toward a home. He received $75 within a few days and I asked him to lay aside $60, which would make $100 altogether toward a home. He agreed, but later tried to induce me to let him spend it. I was almost an invalid when he left me. What he has said against my character is false. As to the furniture he says I sold, I obtained only a very small sum for it."

Church Gives Carnival of Books.

The "Fair and Carnival of Books" opened auspiciously at the Universalist Church of Good Tidings, East Eighth and Couch streets, yesterday afternoon. The interior of the old building is made very attractive by the novel arrangement of the booths. At the entrance an attractive booth in white and yellow presents the articles from all over the country and some from abroad sent as remembrance from those interested in the church. Mrs. J. H. Armstrong, Mrs. James Boyles, and Mrs. Ellis McLean are in charge. The next booth represents "Vanity Fair" and is a book bound in red leather and vellum, and it has a wealth of fancy articles, some of wonderful richness and beauty. Mrs. E. H. Parker, Mrs. E. S. Ferguson, Mrs. Rasmussen and Miss N. Crosby are in charge. The candy booth is in charge of Miss E. Clapp, Miss Hazel Davis, Miss M. Thompson, Miss E. Smith, Miss Mason, Miss May Thompson, Miss O. Smith and Miss Taggart. "Over the Teacups" is the title of the refreshment room where lunch is served by a corps of ladies among whom are Mrs. E. E. Leonard, Mrs. J. Humphrey, Mrs. G. Davis, Mrs. B. H. Miller, Mrs. N. J. Duncan. The booth devoted to aprons and household articles is termed "The Sowers," and their wares reveal how loyally the women have sewed during the past months. Mrs. C. DePenning and Mrs. J. Westfield are in charge. Mrs. J. D. Corby presides over a table laden with canned fruit and other home-cooked good things. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is given over to a full line of groceries and tinware, and here E. Pease, E. Ferguson and H. Leonard are assisted by Mrs. C. A. Milliman, Mrs. A. Altmanns and C. Remington.

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