

CANNERY WAGES TO BE SET BY RULES

Welfare Commission to Fix Regulations for Season Before Plants Open.

TAMPERING IS CHARGED

Employers' Checks Said to Have Been Marked and Pay Cut by Some One in Office and Apprentice System Is Vague.

How to readjust conditions in the fruit and vegetable canneries of Oregon so that the female employees may be able to earn the minimum wage of \$8.25 per week as prescribed was the problem discussed at a conference of employers and representatives of the public before the Industrial Welfare Commission last night.

Rev. Father E. V. O'Hara, chairman of the commission, appointed various committees to gather information needed by the conference before a ruling can be made. It is the purpose to have these committees report at another meeting on the evening of September 30.

New Rules Proposed. The commission proposed to put into effect a definite set of rules governing the working conditions in canneries before the season opens next year.

Father O'Hara hinted that he had requested the canners to adopt a system on their own initiative, that would preclude the necessity of the commission adopting rules forcing them to pay the minimum wage, but that the employers had "promptly disregarded" that request.

It is the purpose of this conference, therefore, to obtain all the information necessary to enable it to make fair rulings.

The principal stumbling-block seems to be the proposed standardization of the daily time and piece checks used in the various canneries. Investigation revealed that no two canneries in the State use the same system of accounting for the work done by their employees. Some of them require the employees to turn their checks—showing the amount of work performed—into the office every night. Others require this action only once a week.

Miss Caroline G. Mason, secretary of the commission, reported that in several instances employees had been deprived of a small share of their rightful earnings through apparent tampering with the time checks in the offices.

A duplicate set of checks, one to be kept by the employer, was suggested as a possible remedy for this practice.

What seems to perplex the conference most is the method of adjusting the piece rates in the various canneries to the minimum wage rates already fixed by the commission. This rate is \$8.25 for adults and \$6 for apprentices.

Apprentice Ruling Puzzles. "What percentage of cannery employees can be called apprentices?" is the question into which this discussion finally resolved itself.

It is the evident purpose of the commission to fix some arbitrary percentage as the proportion of employees in each plant that may be paid the apprentices' minimum. On account of the unstable nature of the cannery work it is impossible to draw the line between beginners and experienced employees by the length of time they have been in the service.

It will be permissible, then, under this arrangement for this percentage of the whole number of employees to work for less than \$8.25 a week, but in no case shall the wage be less than \$6 per week.

"What will happen if the wage, measured by the piece rate does not come up to these minimums?" was the question asked by J. C. English, a member of the conference representing the general public.

"We will have to pay the difference to bring the wage up to the minimum," explained W. S. Allen, a cannery man of Salem.

Representing the employers at the meeting were Mrs. M. E. Daniels and Mrs. William Addis; representing the public were J. C. English and A. M. Churchill; and the employers were H. O. Holt, Eugene; J. F. Stangel, of Woodburn; W. S. Allen, of Salem, and A. Rupert, of Portland.

W. T. SUMNER NEW BISHOP

(Continued From First Page.)

Reverend Walter T. Sumner, dean of the pro-cathedral at Chicago, and Dr. A. A. Morrison, who frankly confessed his preference for the Rev. Mr. Parsons, nominated the Right Reverend Charles Sumner Burch, of New York.

school of thought and the other representing the low or broad church. The low church delegates were a unit in favor of Rev. Mr. Parsons, their only representative among the nominees, while the votes of the high church delegates were scattered between the two remaining candidates.

Occasionally the contention between the so-called high and low church people became warm, the offensive arguments for the most part being taken by the representatives of the low church.

"Why have only a 'paper partition' between our church and the Roman Catholic church?" declared Dr. Morrison. "If we are to follow that tendency we might as well go the whole way. It is only fair to the diocese that the full truth be known."

Difference With Rome Emphasized. "There is a definite plan and a definite attempt at this very convention to place the Episcopal Church in the category of the Roman Catholic faith. Between ourselves and Rome there is a great deal of difference."

"Not that I have a word against the church of Rome. If the change comes to a majority of the clergy of the diocese, I will submit gracefully to the imposition of a full-fledged Catholic to rule over me and my church. You are a member of this church and you should act with your eyes open."

"I consider myself a higher churchman than many of the so-called high churchmen because I have a higher conception of breadth of the church. The arms of the church should be as big and broad as the arms of the Saviour and not contracted a single inch."

The same stripe of spirit was injected into the night session by Rev. T. E. Bowen and Dr. George B. Van Waters, when the clergy was wrestling with the problem of electing a bishop after all hope of the indorsement of Bishop Griswold had gone.

From the first ballot at the afternoon session, Bishop Griswold led. To elect a majority of the clergy of 30, 16 votes, was necessary. The first ballot showed the following result: Bishop Griswold 11, Rev. Mr. Parsons 9, Rev. Mr. Hopkins 4, Rev. Mr. Sumner 3, Rev. Mr. Robertson 1 and Rev. Mr. Burch none.

Bishop Griswold Gains. The second ballot gave Bishop Griswold 14 and Rev. Mr. Parsons 9, while the remaining five of the 28 votes cast were scattered among the other four candidates. The third ballot gave Bishop Griswold 14 and Rev. Mr. Parsons 9, while the remaining five of the 28 votes cast were scattered among the other four candidates.

The third ballot gave Bishop Griswold 15, Rev. Mr. Parsons 9 and the rest scattered, while on the fourth ballot the clergy elected Bishop Griswold by giving him the necessary majority of 16 votes. The Rev. Mr. Parsons retained the nine votes of the low church clergy on each ballot.

Eleven votes, or a majority of the total possible vote, 21 1/2, were necessary to confirm the election made by the clergy. The lay delegates deliberated secretly an hour before they balloted. The formal report of their ballot showed 8 1/2 "yes" votes, confirming the election of Bishop Griswold, while eight "no" votes were recorded out of the total of 16 1/2 votes represented.

Each followed a new tack at the night session. In spite of the refusal of the first three ballots at the night session, the members of the high church faction held to their colors for Bishop Griswold by the clergy at the afternoon session. On the fourth ballot they switched their strength to a dark horse, whose name had not even been mentioned at the afternoon session, Rev. Charles H. Young, of Chicago, and they elected him with a vote of 17.

Low Churchmen Desert. The low churchmen who had voted solidly for Rev. Mr. Parsons in the afternoon deserted their candidate entirely at the night session and concentrated their strength on the Rev. Mr. Burch, who had been nominated at the afternoon session by Dr. Morrison, but who had not received a vote on the first ballot.

As soon as the laity indorses the choice made by the clergy, the standing committee of the diocese will notify all of the standing committees of the country, as well as Presiding Bishop Tuttle, of Missouri. Bishop Tuttle will, in turn, send a circular letter to all of the 109 bishops in the United States, notifying them of the election made by the clergy and laity of the diocese of Oregon, and asking their consent to the election. Until a majority of the standing committees and of the bishops have given their consent to the election the selection is not final.

The convention fixed the salary of the next bishop at \$8000, with an allowance of \$800 for traveling expenses, or the same that the late Bishop Scadding received.

Dr. A. A. Morrison presided at yesterday's sessions, being elected to the position by a vote of 33 to 22 over the Rev. W. B. Hamilton, of Medford.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Rev. Walter T. Sumner, Episcopal bishop-elect of Oregon, lives in what used to be the heart of the West Side tenement, where stands the Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul, of which he is dean. For years he was known well to every dive and resort keeper, and befriended many of their unfortunate dependents.

Christmas eve was his time of greatest activity. Burdened with cards of greeting he would go from one resort to the next, sometimes speaking to the inmates in groups and sometimes with a word for each.

"If you ever want to go away from here, come to see me" was his usual parting remark, and it is said that many profited by it.

C. X. LARRABEE DIES SUDDENLY IN NORTH

Millionaire Philanthropist, Banker and Miner Drops Dead in Bellingham.

PORTLAND LONG HIS HOME

Pioneer, Who Formerly Was Partner of Senator Clark, of Montana, Donated \$150,000 to Y. M. C. A. Widow and 4 Children Left.

BELLINGHAM, Wash., Sept. 16.—(Special.)—Charles Xavier Larrabee, millionaire and philanthropist, dropped dead of heart disease here today. He is survived by a widow, three sons and a daughter. Mr. Larrabee laid the foundation for his fortune, estimated at from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000, as the banking and mining partner of ex-United States Senator Clark, of Montana.

Mr. Larrabee sank the shaft of the Anacosta mine for a half interest in that subsequently valuable property and later discovered and developed the Mountain View mine in Butte.

In 1887 Mr. Larrabee removed to Portland, where he purchased the Holladay estate, now in the heart of the residence district of the city and which he sold recently for \$2,500,000. He came to Bellingham in 1890 and acquired large real estate holdings.

He became president of the Fairhaven & Southern Railway, which he sold later to James J. Hill. The Larrabee estate comprises ranch and mining property in Montana, as well as large real estate holdings in Washington and Oregon. Recently he made a gift of valuable acreage to the City of Bellingham, to be used for park purposes, and had just accepted plans for a magnificent residence overlooking Bellingham Bay, when death overtook him.

Two months ago Mr. Larrabee made gifts aggregating \$150,000 to the Young Women's Christian Association of this city and to the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Department of Washington and Montana.

Mr. Larrabee was born in New York state in 1843. Interment will be in this city.

MR. LARRABEE PIONEER HERE

Good Deeds of Man of Wealth in Portland Are Recalled.

Charles X. Larrabee was born November 19, 1843, in Postville, N. Y. In his boyhood he removed with his parents to Winnebago County, Wisconsin, where he remained until he was 31 years old. Then he went to Montana, where he became first a prospector and then a stockman, being located at different times at Butte, Deer Lodge and Home Park, in Medicine County.

Coming to Portland in the late '90s, he bought the Holladay addition in partnership with Nelson Bennett, well-known contractor, and his brother, S. E. Larrabee, a banker of Deer Lodge, who died a few months ago, rated as a multi-millionaire. They paid \$353,000 for the property.

It is related, as a sidelight on the character of Mr. Larrabee, that after the purchase of the addition at a price he considered too low, on account of its forced mortgage sale by the Sheriff, he made the Holladay heirs, Ben and Linda, children of Ben Holladay, pioneer stage-coach operator and railroad builder, a present of a 700-acre farm in Polk county, a valuable triangle of land, and \$125,000 in cash. The farm and the triangle were part of the Holladay estate.

Mr. Larrabee became interested in the townsite of Fairhaven, now Bellingham, Wash., in 1882. Robert E. Strahorn, now president of the Portland, Eugene & Eastern Railway, was associated with Mr. Larrabee and Mr. Bennett in promoting the townsite. They built a large brick hotel, planked the streets and made other expenditures considered daring in those days.

Mr. Larrabee was married in 1892 to Miss Frances Payne, of St. Louis, Mo. There are four children—Charles E., Edward P., Mary A. and Benjamin H. Charles F. Larrabee is a student at Reed College and left last night for Bellingham.

Mr. Larrabee was noted for his benevolence. When the Jappyland, society musical comedy, was given at the Armory last November for the benefit of the Portland Baby Home, Mr. Larrabee promised that if the affair should make \$5000 he would give \$5000 more to the Baby Home. Considerable more than \$5000 was cleared by Jappyland, and Mr. Larrabee fulfilled his promise.

A Confidential Communication. "Who painted that wonderful old picture?" asked the visitor. "Let me tell you a secret," replied Mr. Cumrox. "If I had spent my life learning to pronounce the name of all these great artists I'd never have made money enough to buy their pictures."

I wish it were possible for you to talk with William H. Lewis, the one man who has stood behind Westover from start to finish.

He compares Westover to an original block of marble. As the sculptor carves an ideal of beauty and grace from the rough stone, so Westover was taken as a wild, rugged hill, and carved by the giant hydraulics into the finest and most beautiful view property in the world.

It took five years to complete this almost herculean task. Over a million and a half good American dollars were invested in it. And withal, a man can build his home on one of these inspiring view sites for less than any other high-class view property in Portland.

Portland is looking forward to "Westover Day," Wednesday, September 23d. The history of completed Westover will date from then.

To reach Westover by machine, go up Lovejoy street to Cornell Road. Follow Cornell to Westover—you'll find a good auto road to the upper terraces. By streetcar, take "W" car on Morrison street marked "Westover". Transfer at 25th and Pettygrove to Westover Terraces car. Go to the end of line.

HEUSNER CASE DROPPED

LIBEL CHARGES ARE DISMISSED AT REQUEST OF STATE.

District Attorney, Fearing Conviction Would Be Difficult, Quashes Indictments on Books.

"Fines" was written yesterday to the long-pending Heusner libel cases. On motion of the District Attorney, Judge Morrow dismissed them. This marks the end of the threatened prosecution of a number of Broadway property owners on indictments charging criminal libel. Civil suits for damages, based on the same alleged acts, were dismissed two weeks ago.

Those charged with circulating libelous and defamatory statements about George F. Heusner in the indictments dismissed yesterday were J. C. Beck, Thomas Scott Brooks, T. A. Linthicum, now dead; E. Henry Wempe, E. T. Ames, Pantheas Amusement Company, Empress Theater Company, H. W. Pierong and J. A. Johnson.

Dismissal Is Asked. Representing the property owners, Attorney Dan Malarkey applied to Judge Morrow yesterday and asked that the cases be set for trial. Deputy District Attorney Maguire moved a dismissal, saying he was of the opinion that the indictments did not state facts sufficient to constitute a crime. Moreover, he said, he was doubtful if convictions could be obtained. The court

concluded and dismissal was ordered. The indictments were returned by the May grand jury last Spring, but were based on acts alleged against the defendants a year prior to that date. In the interim a number of grand juries had been in session, but none had brought into question the opposition of the Broadway property owners to the Heusner franchise, during which the alleged libel was committed.

It was not until this Spring, when T. A. Ketchum was made foreman of the grand jury, that attention was turned to the year-old opposition to the Heusner franchise. It was charged in the resulting indictments that during May and June, 1913, prior to the election at which a franchise was asked from the people by the Heusner interests, the defendants, under the name of the People's Rights League, caused the publication in the Portland newspapers of false and scandalous matter concerning George F. Heusner.

Cartoons and advertisements of a nature calculated to appeal to the voters and cause them to cast their votes against the proposed Heusner franchise were the specific offenses named in the indictments. In these the words "Franchise grab" appeared.

Civil suits that grew out of the alleged libel were settled by voluntary non-suits being entered. Two weeks ago the legal firm of Huntington & Wilson, representing Mr. Heusner, asked Attorney Dan Malarkey, counsel for the accused property owners, to agree to a stipulation whereby the civil action would be withdrawn. Mr. Malarkey refused.

"This is the first time I ever heard of an attorney objecting to a suit against his client being withdrawn," said Attorney Wilson.

"I prefer that you go ahead and

Hotel Carlton

Fourteenth and Washington Streets



Rooms, with bath, \$1.50 day

Rooms, without bath, \$1 day

All outside rooms, fireproof construction. Special rates for permanent guests.

ROSS FINNEGAN, Mgr. VICTOR BRANDT, Prop.

bring this case to trial," replied Mr. Malarkey. "A rank injustice has been done these clients of mine by reason of these baseless charges of libel being made against them, and I insist that we have a chance to show just how little foundation there is for these accusations."

"I suppose you can't object to our filing a voluntary nonsuit," said Mr. Wilson, representing Mr. Heusner. But next day Mr. Malarkey filed his cost bill as a matter of principle.

Demurrers to the indictments were not sustained before Judge McGinn, who, however, declared he believed the cases should come to trial and the whole situation developed for the education of the public.

When indictments were reported

against the defendants, Judge McGinn ordered that none be arrested and no bail was required for the defendants' appearance when the cases should come to trial.

Moratorium Is Mythical. NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to the United States, today gave the following as the text of a message he had received from the German foreign office:

"London reports German moratorium extended to end of September. Moratorium could not be extended because Germany never ordered one. All banks and business going on as usual."

CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF OREGON AND LAY DELEGATES FROM THE ORGANIZED PARISHES AND MISSIONS GATHERED AT TRINITY PARISH-HOUSE TO ELECT BISHOP OF OREGON.



DELEGATES OF CLERGY AND LAITY PHOTOGRAPHED JUST AFTER CLERGY HAD ELECTED RIGHT REV. SHELDON MUNSON GRISWOLD, OF SALINA, KAN., SUBJECT TO APPROVAL OF LAITY.