

STATE PROVISIONS
OVER SAFETY BILL

FEATURES ARE EXPLAINED

Chairman Marshall Says That Act Will Enable Practical Men to Fix Standards.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 21.—(Special.)—The provisions of the so-called safety bill, passed during the special session of the legislature last week, have attracted considerable interest because jurisdiction is given the state industrial accident commission over every place of employment in the state. Another circumstance that created surprise during the legislative session was the manner in which legislators, employers, labor, manufacturers and representatives of several organizations united in support of the measure. The bill passed both houses without a dissenting vote, and while under consideration in the upper branch, Senator Huston, who was presiding at the time, commended the purpose of the proposed legislation and the unanimity evidenced by the support of conflicting interests supporting the measure. "The provisions of the safety law follow closely the safety acts of California, Wisconsin and a number of other states," said William A. Marshall, chairman of the industrial accident commission in discussing the bill after its passage. "Wisconsin was the pioneer in passing an act of this character, the law in that state having been in effect since 1911. The commission believes that the new law makes it possible to secure substantial progress in improving conditions relating to industrial safety. It also believes the success of the law depends almost entirely upon such interpretation, procedure and enforcement of its provisions as will secure the co-operation and confidence of the employers and workmen in the various industries of the state."

Safety is Required.

"The new law provides that employers shall furnish safe places of employment and shall furnish and use such safety devices and safeguards and adopt and use such practices, means, methods and appliances as are reasonably adequate to render the employment and place of employment safe. The act also provides that employers shall not remove, displace, damage or destroy any safety device or safeguard provided for their use. It also prohibits owners from prohibiting from constructing or maintaining a place of employment that is not safe. The accident commission is vested with power and jurisdiction over every employment and place of employment in the state with respect to safety and is authorized to make and enforce all necessary and reasonable rules and regulations for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the act. "One provision of the law emphasized by its supporters is that giving authority to the commission to fix safety standards for the various employments. This procedure in establishing a general standard for a given industry includes the appointment of a group of interested persons, including practical employers and employees in that industry, together with experts or others whose training and experience are valuable. The commission places before these advisers a tentative set of standards for consideration and it may adopt and incorporate in its general orders the standards as finally recommended by the advisory group."

Standards Are Practical.

"The actual result of this procedure in other states is that the standards established have been the product of the practical experience of the various industries. Among the standards adopted in other states and which represent the best amount of engineering experience are those applying to elevators, electrical machinery and electrical equipment, boilers, woodworking plants, storage and use of explosives, power transmission machinery, lighting, mines and quarries and construction work. "Aside, however, from the general orders, the commission is given authority to issue orders applicable to individual places of employment where unsafe conditions are found. The duty of enforcing the standards and orders of the commission is placed upon the commissioner of labor. "Any person who is directly or indirectly responsible for the accident commission for a rehearing in respect to any matters covered by its orders, decisions, rules or regulations, and appeals may be taken from the decisions or orders of this commission to the circuit court. "The act also authorizes the carrying on of educational work relative to the causes and prevention of industrial accidents, occupational diseases and related subjects. "Although penalties are provided for violation of the regulations, the experience had under similar laws in other states is that prosecutions for violations of safety laws have been greatly minimized, and because of the spirit of co-operation resulting from

SALEM COUNCIL IN ROW

Proposed Salary Increases for City Officials Is Cause.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 21.—(Special.)—Members of the city council engaged in a lively tilt Monday when ordinance presented for consideration providing for an increase in the salaries of City Attorney Macy from \$1200 to \$1500 a year; city engineer from \$1200 to \$1800 a year; city commissioner, from \$1200 to \$1800 a year; and police matron from \$65 to \$100 a year. Councilman Vandevort strenuously objected to increasing the salary of Mr. Macy, and charged that the latter had no right to demand for a city. "Tell me one I lost," retorted Macy. "I'll tell you," replied Vandevort, and he cited a case in another county. "Oh, that dinky little case," replied Macy. The debate grew so warm that Mayor Wilson took a hand in the proceedings and rapped for order. The ordinance then was placed on first and second readings and later referred to the ordinance committee for further study. They will come up for final passage at the next meeting of the council.

COMPANY HELD WELL PAID

Roseburg Man Protests Against Light and Water Rate Lift.

ROSEBURG, Or., Jan. 21.—(Special.)—That the Douglas County Light and Water company is receiving sufficient remuneration for service rendered to Roseburg residents and that the engineer sent here by the public service commission some weeks ago to secure data for the probe to be held here January 28, had been piloted about by the company's agents was asserted by C. E. Cannon Monday night before the city council. Mr. Cannon declared that unless decisive action is taken immediately the company would win its demand for increased rates. Mr. Cannon said that a great deal of the pipe used in mains in the city was second-hand material while in making calculations the company had listed it at present-day prices for new pipe. He asserted that the high price charged for electric current here was keeping industries out of the city, and suggested that the city should be compelled to submit its books to expert examination.

LEWISTON HAS "FLU"

Call for Nurses Issued and Help Sent to Neighboring Towns.

LEWISTON, Idaho, Jan. 21.—(Special.)—The influenza in a mild form has made its appearance in the city and the authorities have taken every precaution to hold the disease in check. It is reported that the disease is spreading, but many people have been confined to their beds, with the same symptoms as those reported in Lewiston in 1918. The city health department in co-operation with the Red Cross, has made plans for handling the situation and a call for nurses has been sent out. Neighboring communities reported the influenza in a mild form, and assistance from Lewiston to prevent its spread. More than 50 cases are reported from Clarkston, although all are mild.

NEWTOWNS IN DEMAND

English Apple Market Reported Holding Up Well.

HOOD RIVER, Or., Jan. 21.—(Special.)—While British price control of apples is still maintained, according to W. R. Woolpert of the local office of Dan Wallis & Co., British exporters, all Newtowns of good quality are bringing the maximum price of 20 shillings. "Growers for whom we are handling account sales," says Mr. Woolpert, "are constantly getting orders showing the maximum price, and we find the demand keen for good quality fruit. "This is a bill apparently designed to unwind some of the red tape required by the war department in the construction of bridges over navigable streams of the state. It is a measure of purely local type covering the construction of bridges over navigable streams and should have no place in the consideration of the special session. "S. B. 14, by Hurley—Regulating the grazing of non-resident owner livestock upon unenclosed lands. "This bill is a bill apparently designed to provide for the payment of a license to the county for the grazing of livestock when owners of stock in Oregon or who have their livestock headquarters are not located within the state of Oregon. Section 5 of this bill reads as follows: "Any person or persons violating any provisions of this act shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$100 and if such corporation shall herd, graze or cause to be herded or grazed, any livestock in violation of any of the provisions of this act, a method in any sum not less than \$1000 nor more than \$10,000. "This section provides that while any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed to be a misdemeanor, nevertheless no penalty attaches against such persons, but on the other hand, heavy penalty does apply against corporations. The provision of this bill, in my mind, would make it plainly unconstitutional should it become a law. "H. B. No. 85, by house committee on roads and highways—Relating to tax on motor vehicles. "This is a bill apparently designed to straighten out a small tangle relative to the taxation of automobiles in the hands of dealers. "H. B. 49, by Burroughs—Fixing the time for holding the terms of the circuit court in the tenth judicial district. "This bill would change one of the terms of court in the tenth judicial district from May to March. Section 3 of this bill declares an emergency. I fail to see that the change noted in any way affects the public peace, health and safety. "S. B. 23, by Union county delegation—Relating to salaries of Union county officers. "This bill would amend an act provided for fixing the salaries of officers of Union county. In the bill, no provision was made for referring the measure to a vote of the people of the county affected at the next general election. The act has for its sole purpose the repeal of that referendum act. "H. B. 7, by Multnomah county delegation—Amending section 1, chapter 25, Oregon laws of 1917, relating to the election of school officers. "This bill makes slight changes in the conduct of kindergarten in Multnomah county, and is one, which, if considered at all, should be considered at the next session of the legislature. "H. B. 29, by Burdick—Establishing a county fair in Deschutes county. "This bill, among other things, would establish the location of the county fair in Deschutes county. Under the general laws of our state the

GOVERNOR VETOES 21 MORE MEASURES

Use of Emergency Clause Is Deemed Too Liberal.

PORT AMENDMENT FAILS

Authority Is Denied Fish and Game Commission to Purchase Land for Game Farms.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 21.—(Special.)—Too liberal use of the emergency clause in the passage of measures for which it is deemed there was no demand under the call for emergency legislation, today caused Governor O'Connell to veto 21 more bills, making a total of 27 proposed laws to receive his disapproval since adjournment of the lawmakers early Sunday. Among the more important measures vetoed by the executive today was senate bill No. 18, introduced by Senator Norblad, amending the code relative to the powers of municipal corporations designated as ports. "Game Measure Vetoed." In his message regarding the veto of this measure the governor said: "This is a measure making very material amendments to the general port laws. Ostensibly it is designed to affect the port of Astoria alone, but in reality it affects every port in the state. With the exception of the provision relative to the issuance of bonds it would apply likewise to the port of Portland at such time as a bill affecting that port passed the special session becomes a law. It will be noted that section 2 of this bill declares an emergency. By the use of this emergency clause the people are deprived of an opportunity of expressing their approval or disapproval of the terms of this bill. "The governor also disapproved house bill No. 42, introduced by the same committee, which authorized the state fish and game commission to purchase land for game farms. "The bill provides that the state fish and game commission shall have authority to purchase land for game farms. It seems to me that the intention of the legislature in this measure is to endeavor to make more definite and certain the powers of the state board of fish and game commissioners in purchasing land for the purpose of conducting farms for the propagation, breeding, liberation and distribution of game birds. Both this title and body of this bill provide that it is to amend section three on page 287 of the general laws of Oregon for 1919. "Section three, on page 287 of the general laws of 1919, relates to the regulation of the business of loaning money by persons, firms and corporations other than bankers, trust companies and loan associations. It seems evident that it was the intention of the framers of this bill to amend section three of chapter 287, rather than page 287 of the general laws of 1919, said chapter referring to the general powers and duties of the fish and game commission. "Fish and Game Not Mentioned. "However, the title to the bill in question even fails to mention that the legislature intended to amend the game in any manner, consequently to allow it to go on the statute books would be to amend the title to the bill and materially affect the validity of the bill. Both the title and body of the bill refer to the business of persons loaning money. Other bills disapproved by the governor, together with the veto messages as they affect each measure, follow: "H. B. 13, by Edwards—Giving authority to the chief of the trust and title department of a bridge across the Nestucca river. "This is a bill apparently designed to unwind some of the red tape required by the war department in the construction of bridges over navigable streams of the state. It is a measure of purely local type covering the construction of bridges over navigable streams and should have no place in the consideration of the special session. "S. 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establishment of the location of these fairs lies in the hands of the county courts of the respective counties. This is as it should be. To allow the bill to become a law would, in my mind, establish a dangerous precedent which might, in the future, lead to roll-backing and trading. "S. B. 34, by Moser—To amend sections 29 and 30 of the Oregon laws relating to attachments. "You will observe that section 3 of this bill provides that a defendant not residing in this state to recover a sum of money as damages arising from a breach of any contract, whether made in this state or elsewhere, expressed or implied, other than the contract of marriage, that the plaintiff in garnishment proceedings may have the property of defendant attached. I can readily see where such a provision might lead to the most gross injustice. "S. B. 5, by Gallagher—For payment of interest by state irrigation and drainage district bonds. "This bill provides for a slight change in the law relating to the duties of engineering examiners. Section 2 declares an emergency. I am unable to see how the passage of this legislation is necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety. "H. B. 39, by committee on roads and highways—Amending section 11, chapter 237, Oregon laws of 1917, providing for maintenance of state highways. "This bill would reduce the amount of maintenance cost which the counties are to pay for state highways from 50 per cent to 25 per cent. This is a matter of great importance to the state highway programme. I am not prepared to say, however, that for a matter of this importance it is necessary to declare an emergency. It is one which might well go over the regular session of 1921. "Although the governor would not intimate tonight whether he would veto other bills passed at the special session, he let it be known that he expected to dispose of the measures tomorrow. There were 87 measures passed during the special session, 32 of which have been approved. There are 55 bills in the executive file for consideration of the executive. Read The Oregonian classified ads.

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Son of Evangelist Stimulates Interest in Business at Hood.

HOOD RIVER, Or., Jan. 21.—(Special.)—Captain George M. Sunday, manager of the Hood country place owned by himself and his father, Rev. Billy Sunday, is giving the poultry business a material impetus. Captain Sunday has 200 White Leghorn pullets. He says that he will clear \$720 from his chickens in three months ending January 31. The net earnings from the pullets for last month reached nearly \$200. "Captain Sunday has kept strict account of the cost of his poultry feed and other expenses. "Women Form Legion Branch. "HOOD RIVER, Or., Jan. 21.—(Special.)—A local women's auxiliary of the American Legion post is in course of organization. An application for affiliation has been signed by 15

RED SEAL RECORDS

- 64834—La Spagnola (The Spanish Dancer)—Renato Zanelli.
64705—Pauze (The Pause)—Curtis Helfer.
64688—All the World Will Be Jealous of Me—Emilio de Goer.
74562—Scherzo—Tarantelle—Jascha Heifetz.
64666—Eileen Abanna Asthore—John McCormack.
64836—Deuxieme Curo—Jascha Heifetz.
74598—Invitation to the Waltz—Philadelphina Orchestra.
64820—Tambourin—Maud Powell.
64858—Only You—John McCormack.
74597—Hymns to the Sun—Mieczyslaw Horszowski.
74599—Don Pasquale Cavatina—John McCormack.
74569—Spanish Dance—Jascha Heifetz.
64831—Prelude—Prologue—Part I—Renato Zanelli.
64832—Part II—Renato Zanelli.

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If you want plenty of thick, beautiful, glossy, silky hair, do by all means get rid of dandruff, for it will starve your hair and ruin it if you don't. It doesn't do much good to try to brush or wash it out, for dandruff is the way to get rid of dandruff is to dissolve it, then you destroy it entirely. To do this, get about four ounces of ordinary liquid arvon; apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips. By morning, most if not all of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single grain and trace of it. You will find, too, that all itching and burning of the scalp will stop and your hair will look and feel a hundred times better. You can get liquid arvon at any drug store. It is inexpensive and of our stores is what you will need, no matter how much dandruff you have. This simple remedy never fails.—Adv.

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Sour stomach (heartburn), Belching, Swelling and Full Feeling, so frequently complained of after meals relieved in Two Minutes. Almost instant relief from Pains in the Stomach caused by undigested food.

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