

MANY ASK DATA ON COMPENSATION ACT

Employers in All Manner of Lines Wonder If It Affects Them.

COPIES ARE REQUESTED

Commission Receives Inquiries From Various States, Porto Rico and British Columbia — Few Workmen Write.

SALEM, OR., Nov. 22.—(Special.)—The Oregon State Industrial Accident Commission, composed of Harvey Beckwith, ex-president of the Portland Commercial Club; C. D. Babcock, a former newspaper man; and William L. Marshall, a member of the Portland Typographical Union, and one of the leading union men of the Northwest, has received numerous letters regarding the operation of the workmen's compensation act, which was approved by the people at the recent special election. While the Supreme Court has held that the compensation and contributing features of the law will not become effective until July 1 next year, the Commissioners will be busy during the winter in investigating themselves with their duties and conducting an educational campaign among the employers and employees.

The following statement was made by the Commission today:

"The first letter to be received by the commission was from the proprietor of a lumber-yard and furniture store. In one of the smaller cities, who stated that he favored the new workmen's compensation law and desired to become subject to its provisions.

Law Is Optional.

"The new Oregon workmen's compensation act recently approved by the people at the special election, was drafted with reference to the occupations recognized as peculiarly hazardous. While the law is an optional one, employers and workmen engaged in the hazardous occupations named in the act become subject to the law on July 1, 1914, unless the employer has served upon the Commission notice to the effect that he elects to contribute to the industrial accident fund, or the workman notifies his employer to the same effect."

"On the other hand, employers and workmen engaged in occupations not specifically defined in the act may become subject to the law by filing with the Commission written notice to its provisions.

Many Make Inquiries.

"This uncertainty is being experienced in Oregon as in other states where elective compensation laws have been enacted. Questions in this connection have been many and interesting. One correspondent made inquiry as to whether window-cleaners and janitors come within the scope of the act. Another desired to know the status of a boarding contractor, while several asked as to the classification of engine-pullers and operators of donkey engines used in clearing and grading land.

"Under the Illinois law, it is said the letters of inquiry received ranged from those of persons who had no association with swimming pools. In the several weeks since the special election the correspondence of the Oregon Commission has included letters with reference to the stock market quotations, banking, brewing dealers in pig iron and sea coal, manufacturers of coin-making machines and macaroni, and even house-movers and real estate brokers occasionally have made inquiry as to certain phases of the law.

"While the inquiries are few, those of interstate commerce, or where a small motor used for polishing jewelry should be classed as power-driven machinery; what provision must be made for first aid to injured workmen, or whether certain steamboat lines are subject to the Oregon act or to the admiralty law.

Cost of Law Asked.

"Interesting, too, were the requests for copies of the Oregon law from different states of the Union and from the Employers' Liability Commission of San Juan, Porto Rico. Manufacturers' associations and labor organizations in different states and in Rossland, B. C., also desired information.

"Encouraging to the supporters of the new compensation act are the many letters received favoring the new law. Employers who can state that they would willingly pay more than the present liability insurance rates because they are convinced that under the compensation law a larger proportion of the money will be received by the injured workman than is now the case, and that the rest will be compensated rather than a portion only, as under the present system.

"Other employers who expect to accept the provisions of the act are planning to so arrange their insurance as to have it expire on the first of July of next year.

Many Ask About Benefits.

"In many instances employers stated that they had heard only the arguments of those opposed to the new law and desired at the first opportunity to learn what benefits will result from an acceptance of its provisions.

"Even Japanese merchants and Chinese proprietors of hopyards evidence their interest in the new legislation. One such writer, referring to the number of miners in the state at the time the law was "hop bill No. 27," another employer desired to know "the requirements enacted from me as an employee."

"So far the letters have been received from but few workmen and it is believed that when the law becomes operative next July very few employees will be found to be opposed to the new system. In view of the fact that 1,000,000 workmen affected by the compensation law, only 614 registered their objections to its provisions."

GRADES TO BE CHANGED

Hemlock and Fir Discussed by Lumbermen at Tacoma.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 22.—(Special)—The West Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association at its monthly meeting Friday night voted most of its attention to hemlock and fir grading rules. It developed that some of the Oregon mills had been causing trouble by specializing in hemlock common dimension that they sold cheaper than fir. Other mill men explained that they

had been in the habit of mixing the two woods as they came from the mill. The association adopted a rule that grading standards be amended to include hemlock in a percentage optional with the mills and their customers, so far as concerns two-by-fours and two-by-sixes.

A committee will be named to consider whether hemlock should be allowed to be mixed with fir in uppers and drop siding. It was decided to have a more careful standard for grading common boards to be adopted when the new rules are made in 1914, and an attempt will be made then to grade cedar boards, which are not graded at all now.

Manager Miller reported stocks at the mills as follows: In the first ten months of this year he said the lumber cut of the Northwest exceeded 1912 by 12.4 per cent, and shipments exceeded those of 1912 by 2.84.

VETERAN OF 13 BATTLES AND OLD RESIDENT OF OREGON DIES.



John G. Bleakney, of Wasco County.

SHANAH, OR., Nov. 22.—(Special)—John G. Bleakney, a resident of Oregon since 1870, died at his home near Bakerovo, Wasco County, yesterday morning, November 18, aged 81 years.

Mr. Bleakney was born in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, in 1832. Moved to Illinois in 1856 and settled in Henry County, where he remained until the Civil War, enlisting in the 10th Company D, Twelfth Infantry, Illinois Volunteers, and served until August, 1861, when he was mustered out at Cairo, Ill., and on the same day recruited in the Illinois Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, having passed through 13 of the hardest-fought battles of the Civil War.

He is survived by a widow, three sons, two brothers and two sisters.

per cent, the gain in cut in feet being given as 233,791,935. It was decided to try the plan of having inspection bureau officials try to obtain figures of the amount of lumber and timber at the mills. It was reported that the principal loggers would shut down December 15 for at least 60 days to give the market chance to stiffen.

The report of the advertising committee showed the fund had now reached \$1,000,000 and the local clubs recently had subscribed \$2000. Resolutions honoring the memory of the late Cyrus Walker, of Seattle, and F. C. Shoemaker, of Raymond, were adopted.

The next meeting will be held in December at Portland.

RESTITUTION IS OFFERED

INDICTED DIRECTORS WILLING TO RETURN \$704,000.

"Lucky" Baldwin's Daughter Blocks Part of Plan to Rehabilitate \$20,000,000 Investment Concern.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 22.—An offer to return 700,000 shares of Los Angeles Investment Company stock, which at today's stock market quotations was valued at \$704,000, was made today to the new directors of the corporation by Charles A. Elder, ex-president, and co-officers and directors now under a Federal indictment charging them with having used the mails to defraud.

The offer was made at a meeting of the new directors with D. A. Hals and the new president, in the chair.

Elder said he would not go along with the plan to rehabilitate the company, as he believed the stockholders were entitled to everything they possessed in an effort to save the 20,000 stockholders of the \$20,000,000 corporation from financial loss.

One of the plans of the new officers

is to bring the affairs of the corporation into line with the changes created by the announcement that Mrs. Anita Baldwin McLaughrey, daughter of the late E. J. (Lucky) Baldwin, declined to permit the abrogation of a contract by which the company was to buy La Cienega rancho, a property of her father devised by her to herself and her sister, Mrs. Clara Baldwin Stocker.

FRENCH MINERS STRIKE

FIFTH OF 200,000 IN DOUAI DISTRICT REFUSE TO WORK.

Owners Declare Coal Required for Country Cannot Be Mined With Eight-Hour Day.

DOUAI, France, Nov. 22.—About 40,000 of the 200,000 coalminers in this district have struck work and refuse to re-enter the mines until their demand for an eight-hour day has been granted. The movement is spreading rapidly.

A committee of miners requested the Association of Mine Proprietors today to do away with the eight-hour day subjects at issue with the men. The request was refused, because the proprietors asserted a bill fixing an eight-hour day for workmen is pending before the French Parliament and may not yet be passed. Therefore the proprietors say it is useless to discuss the matter. In the meantime 5000 miners are daily joining the ranks of the strikers.

The proprietors assert that under an eight-hour working day they are unable to mine the coal required for France as owing to the recently introduced three years' term of service in the army, there are fewer miners than hitherto were the case, and therefore men must work overtime.

Orders have been issued to all the pits, where country constabulary were stoned by the strikers when they endeavored to protect miners who were willing to go down the pits.

MOTHER IN TEARS SEES LARKIN GIRL

Plea for Interview Wins After Board Refuses to Grant Parole.

GOVERNOR TO AID APPEAL

Promise Is Made at Hearing to Become Surety on Bond—Industrial Workers Do Not Try to Force Release.

SALEM, OR., Nov. 22.—(Special)—The tears of a mother pleading that she be permitted to see her daughter, whom she had not seen for four years, won the hearts of the State Board of Control today, and Mrs. Emma Thompson was given an interview with her eldest child, Lillian Larkin, an inmate of the State Industrial School for Girls.

The Board, however, denied a parole, after a session of almost two hours, in which a committee of 10 headed by Mrs. Jean Bennett, a sympathizer of the Industrial Workers of the World, of Portland, pleaded that the girl be released.

No attempt was made by the Industrial Workers of the World to free the girl, but the group tried to force release by the committee which called at the school and upon the Governor yesterday afternoon.

West to Provide Appeal Bond.

Mrs. Bennett declared that she would appeal from the decision of the court in Portland which committed the girl to the school on a charge of vagrancy. Governor West said he would become surety on the appeal bond, and it is evident that another fight will be made in the courts.

Various rumors of scores of Industrial Workers of the World being in the city today were unfounded, and there was no semblance of disorder.

At the close of the conference Mrs. Thompson threw her arms around the neck of Mrs. Lola G. Baldwin, superintendent of the Municipal Bureau for the Protection of Women in Portland and a member of the advisory board of the State Industrial School for Girls, and begged that she be allowed to see her daughter. Mrs. Baldwin comforted the woman, and it was after the board decided she could see the girl.

Mrs. Bennett Barred.

Mrs. Bennett asked that she be allowed to go to the school with the girl, but the board denied the request. Instead, she was accompanied by Secretary Goodin, of the board, and Mrs. Baldwin.

Mrs. Bennett insisted that she be allowed to go with Mrs. Thompson to inspect her from the "gunmen" whom the Governor had stationed here. Governor West denied that there were gunmen there. Mrs. Bennett said he told her yesterday that he had sent a guard from the penitentiary to the school after the committee had threatened to bring a "bunch" of persons here to free the girl.

Mrs. Baldwin said that the girl had been held in jail at Vancouver after she had left a private home in Portland with a soldier. She declared that the Chief of Police of Vancouver had taken the girl in and kept her in confinement a determined effort to capture the soldier. When released, after serving a sentence of 13 days, the chief asked the Portland authorities that she be detained upon her arrival there.

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Mrs. Baldwin said that the girl had been employed at his home two years. He said she left there the morning of the day she became an agent.

The girl was romantically inclined, he said, and took up a life of army life. Although she was advised not to read the sensational books she purchased, she continued to read them.

THEORIES NOT WANTED

JOHNSON OBJECTS TO "DREAM-BOOK" CONSERVATIONISTS.

Illustrations of Unfairness of Forest Administration Found in One Washington County.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Nov. 22.—"Conservation of natural resources has come to stay," Representative George H. V. Johnson said in a speech in the House today, "but the country should not be forced to take it all at once. The present system is the result of the application of the theories of dreambook conservationists."

Johnson criticised severely the manner in which Gifford Pinchot had "steam-rollered" the recent Conservation Congress, practically denying the West any voice in its proceedings, and said that if the organization were wiped out no one but Pinchot would be to blame.

"The whole proceeding in the recent Conservation Congress," Johnson continued, "is a sample of what may be expected under increased power of Federal bureaucracy, and the result of the West is like the peep of a canary compared with the Niagara-like roar of the oracle conservationists of the East."

Johnson said the present system of forest administration was unfair to the states in which the trees grow.

"The system is not fair to the states in which the trees grow," he said, "and it is not fair to the states in which the trees grow."

SHERIFF DEMANDS THAW

Answers Filed in Federal Court by New Hampshire Officer.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 22.—The delivery of Harry K. Thaw into the sole custody of Sheriff Drew, of Coos County, for the purpose of turning the prisoner over to New York State, was asked for today. The request was granted by the United States District Court by the Sheriff, after the deposition for a writ of habeas corpus presented a few days ago by Thaw's counsel.

This writ was asked for after Governor Coolidge, of New York, requested for extradition of Thaw in connection with charges of conspiracy arising from his escape from Matteawan on August 17.

R. M. GRAY FORCED-TO-VACATE

At Morrison and Broadway!

Never before in my history have I offered to you such immense reductions on my entire stock of high-grade merchandise! My 20-year lease on the Broadway Building has been canceled, and I am forced to vacate this beautiful new store at Morrison and Broadway in exactly 70 days. "Chesterfield" Clothes, Furnishings and Women's High-Class Apparel at these truly remarkable reductions. Come now! While the selections are still practically complete. Terms of Sale Strictly Cash.

Famous "Chesterfield" Suits and Overcoats All Sacrificed!

America produces no finer ready-for-service Clothes! Years of "making good" have given my "Chesterfield" make a reputation for style and quality that's spread throughout the Northwest. Think of being able to buy at such sacrifice prices, on the very threshold of Winter!

\$20.00 Chesterfield Suits, Overcoats	\$14.75	\$30.00 Chesterfield Suits, Overcoats	\$23.50	\$40.00 Chesterfield Suits, Overcoats	\$29.50
\$25.00 Chesterfield Suits, Overcoats	\$18.75	\$35.00 Chesterfield Suits, Overcoats	\$26.50	\$45.00 Chesterfield Suits, Overcoats	\$34.50

Men's Underwear	Fine Half Hose	New Fall Shirts
Union Suits and separate garments, in fine cotton, wool, silk and linen.	All Grades of Cotton, Lises, Silk. 25c Hose ... 20c 35c Hose ... 25c 50c Hose ... 40c 75c Hose ... 50c \$1.00 Hose .75c \$6.75.00 Sweaters ... \$4.45 \$9.10.00 Sweaters ... \$6.95 \$12.50-\$15.00 Sweaters ... \$9.45 \$17.20.00 Sweaters ... \$12.95 \$25.00 Sweaters ... \$16.50	\$1.50 Hose \$1.15 \$2.00 Hose \$1.45 \$2.50 Hose \$1.85 \$3.00 Hose \$2.25 \$3.50 Hose \$2.50 \$4.45 \$6.95 \$9.45 \$12.95 \$16.50

Men's Neckwear