

# MISS HOBBS' PLACE GOES TO C. ABRAMS

### Appointee for Industrial Accident Commissioner Editor and Guard Officer.

# MR. WEST'S HAND IS SEEN

### Resignation of Democrat Regarded as Plan to Embarrass Administration, but Subsequent Law Gives Power of Dismissal.

**HIGH SPOTS IN PUBLIC CAREER OF FERN HOBBS.**  
 January 1, 1911—Engaged by Governor West as stenographer in executive office.  
 June 1, 1912—Appointed private secretary to the governor.  
 October, 1913—Sent to Washington, D. C., by Governor West in interest of irrigation and land matters.  
 December 31, 1913—Sent to enforce martial law in Copperfield, closing saloons and gambling-houses.  
 December 4, 1914—Appointed Industrial Accident Commissioner by Governor West.  
 February 21, 1915—Offered to resign as Industrial Accident Commissioner if Senate would pass Schuebel bill amending workmen's compensation act.  
 February 24, 1915—Tendered resignation to Governor Withycombe.  
 February 27, 1915—Resignation accepted and Carl Abrams appointed successor.

**SALEM, Or., Feb. 27.—(Special.)**—Governor Withycombe announced today that he had accepted the resignation of Miss Fern Hobbs as Industrial Accident Commissioner and would appoint Major Carl Abrams, of this city, in her stead. He will assume the duties of the office when Miss Hobbs' resignation becomes effective May 21.

Major Abrams was born January 25, 1879, on a farm in Polk County, and was graduated from the Oregon Agricultural College in 1906. He served in Company K, Second Oregon Volunteers, during the Spanish-American War, and is now major of the Third Battalion, National Guard, having been a commission officer in the guard for 12 years. Major Abrams is part owner of the Statesman Publishing Company, and manager of the Pacific Homestead. He served as reporter and city editor of the Statesman for several years. While a member of the lower House of the Legislature in 1911 he was instrumental in having legislation enacted of benefit to the dairy and dairymen interests. He was author of a bill empowering the Corporation Department to tax foreign corporations, which has increased the state revenue thousands of dollars annually.

**Letter Causes Sensation.**  
 During the recent deadlock between the Senate and the House over the Schuebel workmen's compensation bill Miss Hobbs wrote a letter to the Senate, offering to resign her position if it would pass the House bill. Senator Garland read the letter, and stated that it was made a part of the record. Subsequently, however, at the request of other Senators he asked that it be expunged. Mr. West, however, has now openly declared that the letter was inspired by ex-Governor West, who desired to make it appear the Senate was directing its policy against a woman. When it was found the House would not recede from its position the Senate passed the bill, but not until the House had passed one giving the power to appoint and dismiss officers to the appointive heads.

Miss Hobbs tendered her resignation to Governor Withycombe. The Legislature adjourned the act being regarded as another attempt of ex-Governor West to embarrass the new administration. Her friends that she would be dismissed from the service, but the executive simply accepted her resignation, which remains in effect until May 21.

**Miss Hobbs' Career Spectacular.**  
 The career of Miss Hobbs in public service was scarcely less spectacular than that of her chief. She achieved a national reputation when she declared Copperfield under martial law under instructions of Governor West. She also obtained evidence for the executive for use in prosecutions against alleged law violators in various towns. She came here from Portland to become stenographer in the Governor's office and when Ralph Watson, his private secretary, was made corporation commissioner Miss Hobbs became the private secretary, the salary having been increased to \$3000 a year. She was appointed Industrial Accident Commissioner to succeed C. D. Babcock early this year. The salary is \$3600 a year.

Miss Hobbs said she had not determined what she would do when her resignation became effective May 21, but thought she would locate in Portland.  
 "I have two or three things in mind," she added, "but really do not know what my work will be. In fact may have to put a word in the newspaper to find something. When appointed I expected to remain an Industrial Accident Commissioner four years. The law at the present time provides that a Commissioner could be removed only for cause. I suppose I shall decide on something definite to do before my resignation takes effect, but that is a matter for the future."

# WASHINGTON WANTS CHAN

(Continued From First Page.)  
 amending the bill that the employment of name solicitors would be optional with the candidate.  
 Under the law, as finally passed, he may adopt that method of getting on the primary ballot or may pay a fee and dispense with the petition. Washington has had an exclusive fee system of nominating candidates ever since the direct primary law was enacted in 1907.  
 Washington does not make a fetish of its direct primary. Probably this is partly due to the fact that it is not a "people's law." It was enacted by the Legislature, not through the initiative.

**Second Choice Provided.**  
 Even so, the Washington election laws have long contained principles that fall within the category of what is popularly termed progressive legislation. The primary election law contains a second choice provision and judicial elections are non-partisan.  
 After five experiences with the second choice provision a noticeable dissatisfaction has arisen concerning its operation, but as yet this dissatisfaction is not strong enough to insure its repeal. Whether it ever will be is problematical. Governor Lister, in his message to this Legislature, recommended its elimination in the interest of simplifying election laws. An ef-

fort was made to abolish it in the platform convention bill, which has passed the Senate, but it was saved by a close vote.

The chief argument in opposition to retaining the second choice provision was that it was not generally used to sincere purposes. The average voter, it was contended, did not vote his true second choice, but sought to throw his second choice to the candidate he believed least likely to be nominated.

**Blanket Ballot Plan Loses.**  
 An attempt also was made to incorporate the blanket ballot feature in the same bill, but without success. An originally prepared bill provided for printing all party tickets in the primary on one sheet, but did not permit the voter to make excursions from one ticket to another. He was required to vote for candidates on only one ticket. The amendment thereafter was changed so that each ticket would be printed on a separate sheet, but the voter was to be served with all of them, take his choice and throw the others away.

There is strong opposition in Washington to party registration or the incorporation of any factor that will restrict a voter to his party affiliations in the primary. This opposition to a thing accepted in Oregon as a matter of course helped defeat the blanket ballot provision. Furthermore, party registration was not included in the universal registration law already passed.

What we would term in Oregon the

# KEEP ADVERTISING IS ADVICE TO CLASS

### Phil S. Bates Tells Students at Oregon Value of Use of Daily Papers.

# KIND OF READER WEIGHED

### Issue and Subject Must Be Determined by Characteristics of Paper as Well as by Commodity Offered, Says Portland Man.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene, Feb. 27.—(Special.)—"Spasmodic adver-

thousand people who are only possible buyers."

### WHITMAN TWICE WINNER

Washington State and University Beaten in Debates.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 27.—Whitman College won the triangular debate between Whitman, the University of Washington and Washington State College tonight.  
 Upholding the affirmative of the question "Resolved, that cities should control all public utilities operating within their limits," Whitman defeated Washington State College. Walls Walla, while Whitman's negative team defeated the University of Washington at Seattle. The State College debaters came out second, defeating the University of Washington's negative team at Pullman.

### NEW ROAD SURVEY MADE

Cost of Grant-Douglas Route Now Fixed at \$20,000.

WENATCHEE, Wash., Feb. 27.—(Special.)—John A. Gellatly early in the Fall offered to open up a direct road between Grant and Douglas Counties by way of the Great Northern right of

# OUTGOING AND INCOMING MEMBERS OF STATE INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT COMMISSION.



Carl Abrams.



Miss Fern Hobbs.

"assembly" measure has not yet been acted upon by either house. Under the terms of this bill the convention may produce several candidates for each office. The one favored by majority of the delegates will go on the primary ballot in September under the designation "majority candidate." There also may be a "first minority candidate" and a "second minority candidate" if the convention is not unanimous. The bill does not bar other candidates from the ballot. They may secure place thereon as "second" and "third" candidates as individual filings.

**Frauds Taken Seriously.**  
 The bills requiring that initiative, referendum and recall petitions shall be filled only by registered voters signing at registration offices were inspired by the petition frauds attending attempts to submit the bills in the last election known as the "seven sisters." Frauds that Oregon has long suffered, yet still views with more or less tolerance, appear to be taken seriously in Washington. The bills as well as the "assembly" measure have the backing of the Republican organization which controls both houses.

The two bills were up on second reading in the House this week. There was at least one talk which would have branded the speaker as a popular government heretic and a political cast if it had been delivered in Oregon. But here he was applauded.

Representative Hartley, of Snohomish County, boldly challenged the merit of the recall. He declared that if it were within his power to draft a bill and get a sufficient number of votes to pass it he would frame a law that would put the "pernicious" thing out of existence. He said that, when in the office of Mayor, he had learned that genuine mistakes he honestly made went unquestioned, but that when he was a politician he knew was right somebody invariably waived a recall petition under his nose.

**Recall is Misused.**  
 The basis for opposition to the recall in Washington is not hard to find. It has been misused in several instances, particularly in Seattle and Tacoma. In the former city it became so much a plaything that the substantial business interests finally raised a protest against its further use because of a real or fancied evil reputation it gave the city.

In Oregon the recall is probably the least abused of all our popular powers. In trifling with the initiative and referendum we have far exceeded, in quantity at least, the experience that is causing Washington to put more restrictions around an already restricted governmental principle. Some speculation naturally may be raised as to whether Washington's prospective regulations will not make the recall and direct legislation dead letter statutes, and Oregon, it is apparent, will have opportunity to watch at close range an experiment it is loath to undertake.

It will know in time whether the initiative, referendum and recall are workable when they may be launched only through exercise of that individual effort necessary on the part of a large number of persons, when petitions may be signed only by visiting a designated place for that purpose.

**Bankers Prefer Morning Issue.**  
 "Which paper to use, and what to advertise in this particular medium, must be determined by the individuality, personality, characteristic of the house advertising, and the quality, value and price of the commodity the particular individual is advertising."

"It has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of banking and financial men that advertising in the morning is more profitable in the morning paper, reaching the particular class of people who are interested."

Mr. Bates dwelt on the advertising game with the city merchant and emphatically said:  
 "It is a pity that the majority of city merchants do not do more advertising. His advertisement must be a liberal advertiser gets the most of it."

**City Men Need Neat Ads.**  
 "The great city advertiser should change his advertisement as often as possible and should seldom allow the same advertisement to appear more than once. His advertisements must be bright and new."

"Generally the larger the advertisement, the better it will pay proportionally. The great daily advertisement covers the local field completely, and fully supplements the advertisement in periodicals."  
 "Magazine advertisements should not be examples of rhetoric but they must be plain, distinct and clean cut English. A well printed magazine does not necessarily have a large circulation, but all things being equal, the best magazine is likely to have the largest circulation, providing it contains matter adaptable to the people. Magazine advertisements are of long life because few magazines are thrown away."

**Class Advertising Discussed.**  
 Here Mr. Bates shifted into a description of the different classes of publications for different classes of people. He termed it "an unconscious adoption of the group idea." The trade paper of the farmer, his agricultural publication, was given special emphasis.  
 In the words of Mr. Bates, the agricultural paper "is the trade paper of the farmer. It is a class paper only that it is read in farming communities, it is a family paper only that it is read in the agricultural homes."  
 "Trade journals," Mr. Bates concluded "are a business necessity. Business may run without them but it never has run without them. The trade paper advertisements directly appeal to the retailer and also to the wholesaler."  
 "Any advertising medium that can be made to reach one thousand people and probable buyers is worth more to the advertiser than a paper reaching ten

way for \$10,000, providing the slide at Rock Island did not measure more than half a mile. Douglas County officials offered him double the amount to build the road, as former surveys had fixed \$50,000 as the cost. Last week another survey reduced the cost to \$20,000 and the Rock Island slide was measured at 2500 feet. Mr. Gellatly, in a communication to the Douglas County officials, agrees to do the work for \$13,000.

**BLACK SAND TESTS MADE**  
 Guggenheim Interests Send Men to Investigate Coos Bay Find.

MARSHFIELD, Or., Feb. 27.—(Special.)—Representatives of several large mining concerns are looking over the black sand deposits of South Inlet, discovered by John R. Smith a year ago, and one San Francisco firm is shipping out three or four tons of the gold-bearing sandrock for thorough tests.

This firm tested the sandrock last week in San Francisco and found it averaged \$3 a ton in gold and 32 cents in platinum. Three experts representing the Guggenheims and other mining companies will leave Friday or Saturday for both properties, but is holding off until the mining engineers examine the district and conditions.

### ASSAULT SHAKES REASON

Victim at Hillsboro Gives Name as George Garrett, of Seattle.

HILLSBORO, Or., Feb. 27.—(Special.)—George Garrett, the victim of a brutal assault, wandered to the home of F. Garrett's, mind is wandering, yesterday, in a lucid moment he gave the Sheriff his name and his Seattle address. He said he left Seattle three days ago for Portland in company with a man whose name he cannot recall.  
 He also said that at about 10 o'clock last night he must have been assaulted. He had been struck over the head seven or eight times with a sharp instrument. When he came to his senses this morning his watch, a 17-jeweled timepiece, and \$3 in cash were gone. No trace of his companion has been discovered.

### O. A. C. DEBATERS READY

Teams to Clash With University of Oregon on March 4.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis, Feb. 27.—(Special.)—Oregon Agricultural College debaters will meet in two debates on March 4. O. A. C. will be represented by H. M. Currey, of Baker; G. R. Hoernet, of Seattle, Wash.; R. Reichart, of Corvallis, and Emanuel Reichart, of Corvallis.  
 The question is: "Resolved, that the Federal Government should operate all railroads in the United States other than municipal streetcar lines." For two months the debaters have been hard at work under Professor Peterson, of the public speaking department.  
 L. C. Smith & Bros., Typewriter Co., has moved to 297 Morgan bldg. Phone Main 574.—Adv.

The Store of 100 Per Cent Service.

# YOU'LL find us ready now with all the clever new models that men and young fellows will favor this season—British styles cut on the new military lines—new plaids, checks, overplaids and mixtures in all the colorings approved by good taste. Come tomorrow—see what a great assortment of fine clothes is here in these

## Kuppenheimer Suits \$18 to \$35

The new Brook, Beaver and Stetson Hats, Ralston Shoes, Novelties in Neckwear and all the other new things for Spring 1915 ready for you here.

# Lion Clothing Co.

GUS KUHN, Pres. Morrison At Fourth

Successors to Steinbach & Co. S. & H. Stamps Given.

# UNIVERSITY HEAD ON LIST

PRESIDENT OF CLARK WILL LECTURE AT EUGENE THIS SUMMER.

Professors Cubberly, of Stanford, and Smith, of Wisconsin. Also on List of Instructors.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene, Feb. 27.—(Special.)—Dr. Joseph Shafer, head of the department of history, recently received a telegram from G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., saying he would be here to take his place in the coming Summer school session at the university.

President Hall is a specialist in child psychology and, among other works, he has written a book on "Youth: Its Education, Regimen and Hygiene." He has also, at various intervals, held the editorship of the American Journal of Psychology, the Psychological Seminary, the American Journal of Religious Psychology and Education and the Journal of Race Development.

Among other important educators who will be lecturers at the Summer school session are Elwood P. Cubberly, head of the department of education at Stanford University, and Charles Foster Smith, head of the department of Greek at the University of Wisconsin.

Professor Cubberly was in Oregon several years ago for the purpose of conducting a survey of the Portland schools. He will give a series of special educational lectures.

Professor Smith has suggested the following subjects for his lectures: "The Making of a School," "Personality in Teaching," "Socrates, the Great Teacher," "Some Advantages of Classical Training" and "Culture is Breeding."

Definite plans are being shaped for a ministers' conference to be held during the Summer school session and it is probable that an educational conference similar to the one held last year will be conducted also.

Perceval G. Baum, of Lakewood, O., wishes his property assessed as higher as he appeared at the office of Deputy Tax Commissioner John D. Fackler and complained that the tax was higher than at a lower price than those of his neighbors.

# FAMOUS FOR HER HAIR

Actress Tells How to Obtain It.

Madame Rose, the well-known actress, who played on one of the leading vaudeville circuits the past Winter and who is especially noted for her long, beautiful hair, in a recent interview in Chicago made the following statement: "Any lady or gentleman can promote the growth of their hair and make it soft and glossy with this simple recipe, which they can mix at home: To a half pint of water add 1 oz. of bay rum, a small box of Barbo Compound and 1/2 oz. of glycerine. Apply to the scalp two or three times a week with the finger tips. This is not only the finest hair grower I have ever known, but it prevents the hair from falling out, removes dandruff and scalp humors, darkens streaked, faded gray hair and makes it soft and glossy. The ingredients can be purchased at any drug store at very little cost."—Adv.

# EPILEPTIC FITS Stop

when the weak nerves that cause the spells are strengthened and kept in good condition by the Syrup

## Dr. Gurtin's Nerve Syrup

It helps with the first Dose. Safe, sure and guaranteed to give satisfaction. 4 our dollar back if first bottle fails in any case of Epilepsy or Convulsions, no matter how bad. It is the Sunshine for Epileptics. A valuable remedy for Dizziness and Insomnia.

Large bottle, \$1.00; 6 bottles, \$5.00 Sold by THE OLD DRUG CO., Portland, Oregon. Ask your druggist to get it for you from his wholesale druggist.

Write the makers, Kalmus Chemical Co., Kalmus Building, Cincinnati, O., for their valuable illustrated medical booklet "EPILEPSY EXPLAINED" FREE which is sent free to you

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# CZAR OF RUSSIA Is Ruptured

Sesley's Spermatic Shield Truss

and wears a Sesley Spermatic Shield Truss. This appliance closes the opening in 10 days in most cases, producing results without surgery or harmful injections. Fitted only by Laue-Davis Drug Co., who are truss experts and guarantee perfect satisfaction. Mention this paper when sending for measuring blank, descriptive literature.

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