

ROCKEFELLER PRESENTS HIS NEW INDUSTRIAL PLAN

(Continued from Page One.)

back upon unionism but that it is broader and more democratic than the system advocated by the miners' organization.

Four Sections

1. Representation of employees and the manner of their selection.
 2. Periodic conferences, joint committees and joint meetings.
 3. The prevention and adjustment of industrial disputes.
 4. Social and industrial betterment.
- The proposal also contains a memorandum of agreement between the company and its employees.
- The miners at each camp are to elect representatives on a basis of one for every 150 wage earners. Each camp is entitled to at least two representatives.
- For mediation purposes to the company's camps are divided into five districts.
- For the settlement of disputes and

the discussion of any problems in the relations of the company with its employees district conferences shall be held, attended by the grievance representatives from all the camps in the district and company officers, not exceeding in number the representatives of the miners.

The delegates representing the miners and the company eligible to sit in each district conference are to select from their number joint committees composed of six members of each.

Settling Disputes

The plan makes elaborate provision for the settlement of industrial disputes. After pleading the corporation and its employees to observe federal and state mining laws, the manifesto states:

"There shall be no discrimination by the company or by any of its employees on account of membership or non-membership in any society, fraternal or union." Another clause says:

"The right to hire and discharge, the management of the properties

and the direction of the working forces shall be vested exclusively in the company, and as expressly restricted, this right shall not be abridged by anything contained therein."

The plan provides, however, that the employer must post a list of offenses for which dismissal may be made without notice, for all whose offenses employees shall not be discharged without notification that a repetition will cause dismissal. The company reserves the privilege of relieving employees from duty on account of lack of work.

"Employees are guaranteed the right to hold meetings, to purchase supplies where they please and to employ check weighmen.

A miner or group of miners with a grievance against the company shall take the matter to the camp's elected representatives.

The method of procedure is set forth and further plans of settlement, including arbitration, provided if the first named plan fails.

The memorandum of agreement which is given including the following as some of the points:

"The charge to employees for dwellings without bath shall not exceed \$2 per room per month.

"The present uniform charge of 10 cents per electric light per month, with free light on porches, shall not be increased.

"There shall be no charge for domestic water, except in cases where the company is obliged to purchase the same. In such cases the charge shall be substantially cost to the company.

"The rates to be charged employees for powder and domestic coal shall be substantially their cost to the company.

"To encourage employees to cultivate flowers and vegetable gardens, the company agrees to fence, free of charge, each house lot owned by it.

"The company will continue its practice of removing garbage free of charge.

"As the need becomes manifest the company will continue its present policy of providing, as rapidly as possible, suitable bath houses and social centers in the nature of clubhouses, for its employees at the sever-

al mining camps.

"Eight hours shall constitute a days work for underground employees.

"Nine hours shall constitute a days work for all outdoor labor, except foremen and engineers.

"All employees shall be paid semi-monthly by check.

"No deduction shall be made from earnings, except where authorized by employees.

"No change affecting conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours shall be made without giving 30 days notice as provided by statute.

There is also a stipulated agreement as to the wage scale.

The contract is to be signed by the president and secretary of the California Fuel & Iron Company and in behalf of its employees, by the representatives of each camp.

MORE ROAD WORK

CONTRACT FOR FOUR MILES AND A HALF OF NEW HIGHWAY

Stretch Between Davis Point and Coaledo to be Started This Fall — Cost \$325,000

P. M. Hall-Lewis, county roadmaster, was here from Coquille Saturday evening and stated that the plans were nearly in readiness for letting another contract on the Coos Bay-Coquille trunk line. The piece to be built is from near Davis Inlet to near Coaledo, a distance of about four and one-half miles. It is all new work and will require grubbing and grading. The estimated cost is \$325,000 and it is hoped to get considerable of the work done this fall.

He said that Hagquist and Bjorkquist could probably complete their contract in a month or six weeks if they had good weather.

WEAVING—All kinds a specialty. Mrs. W. W. Nason, 680 12th Courth. So. Phone 220-R

Times want ads bring results.

PASSENGERS WALK EXAMINES BRIDGE

BEACH ROUTE DISORGANIZED BY HEAVY SURF

Waves Break Into Cars, and Staff Engaged—Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Dannel Four Days on Trip

Tired out and wet, 22 passengers arrived via the beach stage that night from up the coast, some of them four days out from Florence. Extremely high surf that evening broke clear over the machines was responsible for the delays that sent the party walking around through the mud and rain into Gardiner.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Dannel came in over the route and this morning left on Thursday, arriving too late though in Florence to catch the stage that day for down the beach. They waited until Friday, being joined by Dr. and Mrs. Joe Barite.

Waves Stop Machines

Waves surged high on the beach Friday morning, sined out the plank track of the staves, leaving them un-til that afternoon stalled in the sand and they then returned to Florence secured a boat to Glenade and walked overland, carrying their baggage three miles to Clear Lake, where a boat took them to the other side and again the party walked, half a mile to Lake Taiti-noon.

Fell on Trestle

Like the rear end of Coxy's gray they trailed across the lake, said Mr. Bunnell and walked some more. Mrs. Bunnell fell part way through a railroad trestle and was badly bruised.

From Tunnel No. 6 the party hired a team that took them, through the rain, into Gardiner at 11:30 o'clock that night and there they stayed until Sunday before the stages could make the trip through to Jarvis Landing.

Breakers again interrupted and several times the machines were stopped in the surf. Mr. Bunnell said that he came upon Dr. Barite, barefooted and with his trousers rolled to his knees, carrying his suit case on the end of a stick. The Atlas loaded the party here at 6 o'clock last night.

HALE-LEWIS LOOKS AT SOUTH SIOUGH STRUCTURE

Says In a Year Will Be Unsafe—Has Plan of Requiring in Permanent Way

That the big bridge over South Siough at Charleston Bay must be repaired soon is the opinion of P. M. Hall-Lewis, the county roadmaster who has been examining the structure with a view of making a report to the county court. He has also been conferring with contractors to ascertain how much it will cost to make the improvements which will be needed and just how will be the best way to do it.

Must Be Done Soon

Mr. Hall-Lewis says that the bridge will be safe for probably a year more but calls attention to the fact that the repairs should be made during the winter season when there is not much traffic, and that if it is not done this winter it would have to go over for a year at which time the bridge might be, and probably would be, in a dangerous condition. He also claims that the longer the bridge goes the worse will be its condition and consequently the greater the cost of repairing.

Greatly Weakened

The bridge has forty-two spans of thirty feet each and a 40-foot draw in the center. The piling are eaten away until they are greatly weakened. There are A-shaped braces on the bridge with iron struts extending from the point down to the main stringers, and these are rotted and the stringers in bad shape.

It is Mr. Hall-Lewis' plan to put in new supports midway between the present braces, and this would divide the strain making a support every fifteen feet instead of every thirty feet. When the bridge wears out the new supports would be good for a new bridge. The scheme is to drive piling on each side of the bridge and run sills across on which the bridge would rest.

The piling must be concrete covered so that they will last in the

salt water. The roadmaster estimates that the cost of making repairs to the bridge would amount to something in the neighborhood of \$2,000 to \$2,500 but says something must be done as the bridge will not be safe in a year or more and that the longer it goes the worse it will be.

HIS LAUGH AND GROW FAT MOTTO WORKED WONDERS

New Arbutle Is Trying the Same on Seven Fans with Success

His motto of laugh and grow fat having worked so advantageously for himself, Roscoe Arbutle, famous stage (Mutual) clown-chaser, is employing the same recipe in behalf of his admirers, of whom he has counted less thousands, and who know him



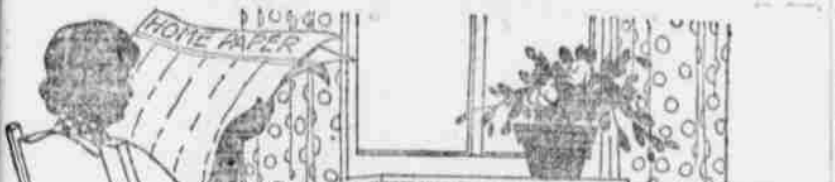
Roscoe Arbutle, the Keystone (Mutual) Comedian Who Laughed and Grew Fat.

"Fatty." Those who know this jolly player declare him to be the jolliest, happiest-go-lucky person in the world. He is never without a smile.

The laugh and grow fat rule Arbutle's began while he was in college. Indeed, he laughed much and gained weight so fast that he was compelled to quit the university, where he had gained considerable prestige as a shortstop, and transfer his allegiance and weight to the gridiron squad. He was one of the best football players ever turned out on the Coast. Arbutle's success on the very moment he entered studio work, in which his smile and jolly nature has been a factor ever since.

Times want ads bring results.

Every Woman On Coos Bay READS THE COOS BAY TIMES. THE HOME PAPER



SHE KNOWS WHAT'S GOING ON

She knows what's going on in town.
She knows what's going on in woman's wear.

- She Reads the News In - THE HOME PAPER
- She Sees the Bargains In - THE HOME PAPER
- She Patronizes Advertisers In - THE HOME PAPER

Miss Blanche Poyson, Largest Policewoman at the Exposition



Miss Blanche Poyson belongs the honor of being the only real special policeman in the United States. Her star, bearing the inscription "Special Police, Toyland G. U.," is registered at the city hall, in San Francisco.

Miss Poyson, who stands 6 feet 4 inches without her boots, maintains law and order at "Toyland Green Day" on the Zone, at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Mrs. Poyson weighs 235 pounds, she is but twenty-four years of age and, despite her official position, is as delightful a young woman as one will meet in a long day of sightseeing on the Zone. She is enthusiastic over her work and keeps watch on the great throngs which visit Toyland day and night. Miss Poyson has presided with wonderful success over crowds of many thousands of persons. The two midwits beside Miss Poyson have taken great fancy to the "copette," and the three have become fast friends during their 24 hours at Toyland.

Toyland Green Up, where Miss Poyson reigns, is one of the largest and best costly concessions on the great amusement thoroughfare. It was built at a cost of \$255,000 and covers 14 acres. All the toys of the story books, and in its land of romance and enchantment, with its giant toys, the giant policeman presides with dignity and efficiency.

Tricolor of France Floats Over French National Pavilion



Crowds in the great Court of Honor at the French pavilion, Panama-Pacific International Exposition, during the dedicatory exercises. In the right background is faintly seen a group of the officials who participated in the exercises, these being, from left to right, President Charles C. Moore (see black arrow), Commissioner General Yamawaka of Japan, His Excellency Albert Tirmann, French commissioner; Judge William Bailey Lusk, United States commissioner. The dimensions of the court are 154 by 117 feet.

No. 1.—Commissioner Tirmann delivering the dedicatory address at the French pavilion. No. 2.—Left to right, William H. Crocker, Hon. Arthur A. Villet, President Charles C. Moore of the Exposition presenting Commissioner of France A. Tirmann, Judge William Bailey Lusk, Mayor James Rolph, Jr., of San Francisco, and Commissioner of France from France. No. 4.—Scenes in the great courtyard of the French pavilion shortly before the gathering of the crowd for the dedicatory exercises. No. 5.—Perspective of the French pavilion, Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

TEARS mingled with the cheering when a vast throng of visitors attended the dedication of the French national pavilion at San Francisco recently. It had been planned that the ceremony should be of a quiet nature and without pageantry in recognition of the many brave citizens of France who have given up their lives on the battlefields, but when the speakers of the day touched upon France's supreme vitality, her achievements in the arts and industries and her desire to again exalt her friendship for America the throng broke into enthusiastic cheering.

France appropriated \$400,000 for her national pavilion at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. In addition the republic sent by the steamer Jason, which reached San Francisco on April 15, a marvelous collection of exhibits devoted to the industries and arts respectively, divided into two sections. The French contributions on the Jason have an appraised value of more than \$5,000,000. Many of the finest exhibits will be seen in the Palace

of Fine Arts, a fireproof structure, The French national pavilion is a replica of a famous and venerated structure, the Palace of the Legion of Honor in Paris.

Le Palais de la Legion d'Honneur was originally built in 1786 as a home for the Prince de Salin, who secured the services of the famous architect, Rossini to draw the design. The French government in 1803 took over the structure, and Napoleon dedicated it to the purpose for which it has since been used as the home of the chancery of the Legion of Honor and of those soldiers and civilians who are rewarded with the Order of the Legion for notable achievements in the service of France.

At the entrance to the Palace of the Legion of Honor and its duplicate in the French national pavilion is a triumphal arch flanked by double rows of Ionic columns on either side. Two figures of Fame in low-relief occupying the spaces.

foot wide. The height is thirty-five feet.

The main portion of the French government exhibit is for the French pavilion, the Fine Arts Palace and the Palace of Education. The displays include wonderful bronzes, paintings, a great display of wax dolls, pastels, tapestry, portraits, works of the sculptural art, hundreds of volumes of valuable books taken from the greatest French libraries, water paintings, wonderful vases, shawls, carpets and hundreds of other products of French industry.

The portion of the government exhibits which go to the Fine Arts Palace is valued in the millions. One group of wax dolls, triangles of French art above this line, is alone valued at \$3,000,000. In a miniature theater these dolls will represent the great French actors and actresses. The wax dolls of France are known all over the world for their great beauty and artistic finish, and the exhibit sent by the French government is undoubtedly the greatest of its kind ever seen at any exposition.

Among the more valuable exhibits which will go into the French pavilion is a portfolio of autographs belonging to the French commissioner general. These autographs are considered priceless, as they are connected with the past and future of the nation now involved in the great European war. This portfolio contains autographs of such great history makers as Napoleon.

Two exhibits of furniture of especial interest to Americans on account of the historic interest as well as for their annual merit are the Lafayette and the Rochambeau exhibits. These two collections are owned by the families of the two brave Frenchmen who did so much by their presence and their active sympathy to hasten the little army under General George Washington 129 years ago. There are a great many pieces in each of these collections, which have come from the ancestral castles still owned and occupied by the descendants of the two patriots. A collection of more than 100 dresses in the latest styles and an even larger collection of hats and general millinery

are exhibited by the French designers. In speaking of the collection M. Lambert was very expressive. "Each trifle of note was allowed to exhibit only two paintings," he said. "Many of these are young men, and when they war broke out they left. Many of them took their hats with them, and we must find means of getting into their studios. We have a fine collection. It will all catch at more rooms. Many of the pictures are by men who are since dead. Others are wounded or missing. There is Caro del Villa, who is somewhere out in the front with the artillery. And we have two by Steevola, who is out in the trenches somewhere just as if he were not a man. Lemordant has two hats also. He has been badly wounded. One of the bullets went through his right arm and he may never be able to hold a gun again. He is a very brilliant soldier. A great shell burst near him and he had a part of his company in the L. 3. 11 and one companion dug themselves out and it was then that they got the bullets through him."