

LABOR ASKS RECOGNITION AT OREGON LAW-MAKERS' HANDS

(Journal Special Service.)

SALEM, Jan. 29.—Bills pending in the two houses of the Legislature cover almost every phase of the labor question in the State of Oregon. Twenty-seven distinct measures relating to labor, the employment of labor and interests affecting indirectly the working people of the state, have already been introduced in the House and Senate. Other bills relating to the same subjects will be presented before the session is over.

From all parts of Oregon pressure is being brought to bear upon the Legislators to have enacted the most important of the bills intended to make better the lot of the toiler. Active workers are on the ground and the outlook is for more legislation favorable to the working people than has been accomplished at any former session of the Oregon Legislature.

The most important of the labor bills include one to restrict the employment of child labor; to regulate the conditions under which women are employed; to prevent the introduction of "Pinkertons" as strike breakers; to regulate the hours of labor; to abolish the "black list," to make it compulsory for all state officers to use the union label on public printing.

TO PROTECT LITTLE ONES

SALEM, Jan. 28.—The laboring man of Oregon is looking toward the Legislature with expectation in his gaze and there are several of his representatives here doing honest and energetic lobbying for his cause.

There are 27 measures having to do with labor, labor unions and the laboring man now before either House or Senate and the probabilities are that several others will follow before the end of the session.

G. Y. Harry, one of the best known leaders of the workmen in the State, is here and has been since the beginning of the session. His duties are that of an expert to expound the principles advocated in the bills he is supporting and has announced his intention of remaining here until the Legislature adjourns or he has accomplished his purpose. "Legislation is done," Mr. Harry says, "and we mean to do everything that is fair to secure it. There are many obscure points that should be made plain by the law and if I may be privileged to accomplish even a little along this line it will have been a work worthy the effort."

Labor unions throughout the State are urging upon senators and representatives from the various districts passage of the following measure:

House Bill No. 10.
House Bill No. 13.
House Bill No. 14.
House Bill No. 30.
House Bill No. 35.
House Bill No. 72.
House Bill No. 77.
House Bill No. 152.
Senate Bill No. 52.

Labor bills and bills that affect laborers are more numerous in the House than in the Senate, there being 18 in the former and but nine in the latter. This is a liberal interpretation of the term "labor."

Protect the Children.

Perhaps the most important of all these measures in the eyes of the whole people is Senate Bill 52, introduced by Senator McGinn of Multnomah County. It deals with the employment of child labor. By this bill it is made unlawful for any child, whether boy or girl, under 14 years of age to be employed in factory, workshop, store, mine or messenger service, and further provision is made that no such child shall be employed in any work, no matter what the form, for which a wage is paid by anyone or to anyone, during those hours when the public schools of that district in which such child may be, are in session. Regulating the length of daily labor of children the bill makes provision against the employment of any child under 16 years of age before the hour of 6 o'clock in the morning or after 7 o'clock at night, or for longer time than 10 hours on any one day. Six days per week is also fixed as the maximum, and the shortest time that it is permitted to allow for meal time at midday is 20 minutes. Whenever minors are employed printed notices must be posted stating the number of hours per day and week that employees are required to work. Unless children are able to read and write English they shall not be employed at all while school is in progress.

The age, date of birth, name and place of residence of each child employed by individual or corporation must be entered in a register kept for such purpose, entry to be accompanied by an affidavit from parent or guardian that such statement is true.

Those empowered to enforce labor laws of the state are privileged under this act to demand from competent physicians a certificate of physical fitness in the case of any child that may seem in danger through being employed, and certificate of disability will be sufficient to forbid further employment.

Penalties for violation of the provisions of this bill are fixed for first offense, at fines of not less than \$10 nor more than \$25, not less than \$25 nor more than \$50 for the second offense and imprisonment for not less than 10 nor more than 30 days for the third and each consecutive offense. Any parent or guardian who shall permit a child to be employed contrary to the specifications of the act shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$25 for each offense. House Bill No. 77 is the same as the above.

Women Protected.

The work of women is specified in House Bill No. 23, introduced by Representative Banks, in which it is provided that no female shall be employed in any mechanical or mercantile establishment, laundry, hotel or restaurant in this state for more than 10 hours per day, but the hours of work may be so arranged as best to suit the employer. Every person who employs female labor must provide suitable seats for those who are working and at such times as they are not actually engaged in their duties they must be permitted to sit. A fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25 is provided for failure to observe these laws.

Favors Unions.

A direct blow to those employers who are excluding from their working forces men who belong to labor organizations is aimed through House Bill No. 13, and the stroke will be none the less severe that it comes through a veritably slow acting channel, for if it passes it will draw the line plainly and that line may not be crossed. The bill is short, but it strikes out straight from the shoulder. A fine not more than \$100 is provided for any employer who employs a person for more than six months, or both such fine and imprisonment, is made the punishment for the man who endeavors to prevent workmen in his employment from becoming members of any labor union, association or organization which may see fit to enter.

A "Strike" Measure.

To prevent the employment of deception in the hiring of men and to fix it so "Pinkerton men" or other hired guards may not be brought into Oregon for the purpose of guarding persons or property in the event of labor troubles or at other times House Bill No. 17 has been drawn. In the event a business is tied up because of a strike its manager must clearly state in his advertisements for other workmen or in his contracts made with men secured in other ways that such strike exists and if he leads anyone into the controversy without their fully understanding conditions as they really exist, such manager or employer shall be subject to a fine of \$100.

Black List Downed.

"Blacklisting" will come to an abrupt ending with the passage of House Bill No. 16, which makes use of the black list a misdemeanor and assesses a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$250. Grippers, motormen, drivers and conductors are granted protection in Senate Bill No. 50, of which Senator Mays is the author. It stipulates that no person, agent nor corporation shall require more than 10 hours per day work from any one employee and provides a penalty as high as \$100.

The Union Label.

House Bill No. 19 is the strongest of trade union measures and declares that no state officer shall accept printed matter for use in his official capacity unless such printed matter shall bear the label of the International Typographical Union or the Allied Printing Trades Council. Fine and imprisonment are provided in case the specifications of this bill be not complied with. It was presented by Representative Bailey.

Secret orders and organizations of whatever kind issuing to its members a button or badge of any kind are prohibited in House Bill No. 19. A fine of not to exceed \$25 is to be collected from the person who wears one of these emblems without being duly authorized.

Railroads Liable.

The liability of railroad corporations for damages where employees are injured is fixed in House Bill No. 74, of which Representative Hansbrough is the author. When damage to an employee of the corporation occurs through the fault of some one higher than himself and through no fault of his own the corporation is made liable. In the event of death the nearest of kin is made eligible to collect if dependent upon deceased. The strong point in this measure is that it declares void any and whatever agreement that may have been entered into between the employee and corporation regarding freedom of the latter from damages.

Labor Commissioner.

The office of Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspector of Mines is created in House Bill No. 14, presented by Representative Orton of Multnomah. A separate and distinct department is to be formed by this measure under charge of some person who has not as yet been decided upon, his term of service being two years.

It is to be the duty of this officer to carefully watch the labor situation throughout the state and to see that laws made for governing it are strictly observed. He shall also collect, formulate into a report and present to the Legislature at its annual session statistics of labor and of the laboring men,

average wages in each specific branch and the general wage average. In this he will be assisted through a system of blanks supplied employers and which must be filled out, certified to and forwarded to the commissioner. This commissioner has the power, under the bill, to subpoena witnesses and take testimony in all matters pertaining to the duties of his office.

Tabooes the Trust.

Plainly and specifically Senate Bill No. 24 prohibits trusts in whatever form from existing within the State of Oregon. Senator Daily brought this measure into the Senate and it has already received much attention and wide publicity. It requires that at all times there shall be competition maintained between the various manufacturing and manufacturing corporations without such competition descending to the level of driving others out of business that one may benefit. Fines are specified and other provisions are made. While this is not a labor measure in the strict sense of the term, it is drafted along labor union lines, and is generally supported by them.

The appointment of an inspector of boilers is another matter that labor is interested in. It is held by workmen that not alone the lives of firemen and engineers, but the property of employers and the lives and personal safety of thousands of others are imperiled by the unsafe condition of steam boilers. House Bill No. 150 provides for the appointment of a boiler inspector who must be a man who has had at least five years' experience in the management of boilers and who is competent to judge when a boiler is safe and serviceable. This is a very lengthy bill, and goes minutely into the details of conditions and effects. Representative Orton brought it before the House.

Not All They Seem.

House Bill No. 13, while not strictly a labor measure, has to do with the personal safety of employees and auditors at theatres, churches or other public places of congregation, and forbids the placing of chairs, stools or other obstructions in aisles for whatever purpose. Labor advocates are advocating this bill because of its admitted general public importance.

Another matter, not strictly a labor measure but which is being strongly advocated by the unions is a provision to life and limb in the provision of House Bill No. 40, that each street car be provided with a suitable apron or fender to prevent persons being thrown under its wheels if struck by a passing vehicle. Several labor organizations in the state have called upon their members to support this, and little doubt is experienced that it will become a law.

Out for Repairs.

Senate Bill No. 60 has been temporarily withdrawn from consideration while some slight changes are being made. In its original form it provided for liability of master for injuries sustained by servant employed, no matter what the branch of labor. It will now be limited to transportation companies of whatever kind.

The use of convict labor for improvement of roads where such labor will not come into competition with the work of free men is permitted and an appropriation for the same is made in Senate Bill No. 79, the work of Senator Hobson.

Barbers are licensed and prohibited from working unless provided with permits from the state under Senate Bill No. 73, Senator Mays being the author of this bill. House Bill No. 77 is similar. Dentists are also similarly dealt with in House Bill No. 128.

Licensing of warehousemen is a provision of House Bill No. 73, and the amount of labor performed by one count with that corporate and himself and House Bill No. 72.

The Eight-Hour Bill.

SALEM, Jan. 29.—In Senate bills 148 and 149 an effort is made by Senator Brownell to make eight hours a full day's work in nearly every line of occupation. These bills are companion measures, the first pertaining only to state and city employees. No matter whether labor employed by state or county be skilled or unskilled, no longer as it is in the "manual labor class," eight hours shall be deemed a full day's work. Fines of from \$10 to \$100 are provided.

Bill 149, affecting general labor, stipulates that eight hours shall be deemed a full day's work in all mechanical arts, trades and employments, in saw mills, mills, factories and manufacturing establishments of every kind. Mines are also included, but the following lines of occupation are exempted from the eight-hour clause: Domestic servants, farming and stock raising. The same penalty as in the foregoing act is provided.

of the difficulty. A number of conferences were held before any results could be accomplished. Each meeting, however, brought the factions more closely together. An agreement was finally prepared which met the approval of those interested. After being signed by the owners the grievance committee referred it to the Marine Engineers' Association for consideration. Its members voted favorably on the proposition, and the prolonged strike was thus brought to an end.

News Foretold.

It was published in The Journal a week ago that the differences between the owners and engineers were about to be adjusted and the terms of the settlement were almost accurately foretold. No official action in the matter, however, was taken until yesterday.

F. F. Smith and M. Velsch, who attended the National convention at Washington, are expected to return home in a few days. At present they are visiting relatives in New York.

RAILWAY MEN WANT ROBERTS

Working in His Interests for Labor Commissioner.

W. R. Apperson, business agent of a local railway union, reports that David Roberts' chance to become the first Labor Commissioner of Oregon are brightening every day. He says that he has written to each member of the State Legislature requesting that Mr. Roberts be supported for the position and 30 of them have taken the trouble to send him replies.

"Not one of this number," said Mr. Apperson, "has stated that he will not support Mr. Roberts, but, on the contrary, nearly all of them have promised to do all within their power to advance his interests. He is personally known by a number of the Legislators who are aware of his true worth and capability for the office, and they intend to use every honorable means to make him win in the contest."

"All the railway employees of the state are a unit in endorsing him, and this should have considerable weight when the time comes to make the appointment. The railway employees are anxious in this state to be ignored. They are entitled to some consideration and representation."

IDLE MECHANICS.

The disagreeable weather has been the means of delaying building operations considerably during the past few weeks. Those structures under construction throughout the city and to some extent, but had the weather been favorable new buildings would have been started before this time. A great many mechanics are anxiously waiting for a change in the atmospheric conditions when they expect to secure uninterrupted employment. A very busy season is looked forward to in the building line.

You Naturally Look To a reliable house to supply reliable goods. Then try Allen & Lewis' Preferred Stock Canned Goods.

ARE YOUR SHIRTS NOW CORRECTLY LAUNDERED? HELPS POOR

Do the button holes match in your open front shirts? If they don't send them to us. We'll see that they do. . . .

UNION LAUNDRY One Man and Family Sent to Kansas.
Both Phones Main 398.
S. W. COR. SECOND AND COLUMBIA.

CIVIL SERVICE REQUIREMENTS
Woman and Child Given Transportation to Seattle—the Hospital Free to All.

Questions Applicant's for City Jobs Must Answer.

All appointees to positions under the new charter who are required to pass examinations before the Civil Service Commission, are compelled to make formal application. Blanks for the purpose have been printed, and are now in the hands of City Auditor Devin. These blanks are for the purpose of registration and recommendation of applicants.

The application must be sworn to before a notary public, and filled out and signed by the applicant in his own handwriting. This must be accompanied by a physician's certificate, showing the applicant's physical condition. It is then filed with the clerk of the Civil Service Commission. There are 16 questions for the applicant to answer. These cover the following points:

QUESTIONS ASKED.

Years and place of birth; if of foreign birth, whether applicant has been naturalized; place and date of naturalization; ability to read and write English; whether convicted of crime; whether any criminal charge is pending against applicant; length of residence in the state and in city; present place of abode; whether married or single; if married, size of family; present occupation; whether applicant has ever occupied the position sought; height and weight.

The last question is this: "Have you paid or promised to pay, or give any money or other consideration to any person, directly or indirectly, for any aid or influence towards procuring your appointment?"

If the applicant complies satisfactorily with these requirements, then he will be entitled to come before the Civil Service Commission and answer the list of questions it will present. These will cover the class of work he desires to do. For example: An applicant for a place in the City Auditor's office will not likely be asked the same class of questions as those asked in the City Engineer's office, and so on through the several departments.

RAILROAD OFFICE QUILTS PORTLAND

C. H. Gleim of the Colorado Midland Takes a New Job.

Charles H. Gleim, traveling freight and passenger agent of the Colorado Midland Railroad Company, who has been in charge of the affairs of that company during the past four and one-half years, will, on February 1, sever his connection with that company to take service with another. Coincidentally with Mr. Gleim's leaving the Colorado Midland the office of that company will close in this city. Its business affairs will be merged with those of the company's office at San Francisco.

W. H. Davenport, the general agent of the company at San Francisco, was in the city yesterday closing up the affairs of the local office. The following statement was made to The Journal as to the reason why it was thought best to transfer Mr. Gleim to San Francisco: "Mr. Davenport will handle the business of the company in this territory from San Francisco. The conditions bringing about the change are due to the consolidations and mergers of the transcontinental and the control of the business in the Northwest under these conditions. Under these circumstances the Colorado-Utah lines find it extremely difficult to secure eastbound business from this territory. This is because all the traffic here originates either on the line of the O. R. & N. Company or that of the Southern Pacific, and these are a part of the Harriman system."

During his residence here, Mr. Gleim has made himself popular with all members of the local railroad colony, because of his uniform fair treatment of competitors and his genial nature.

WATER BOARD MEETING.

The new Water Board, acting under the new charter, held its first meeting under the new order of things, this afternoon. At this meeting the estimates of expenditures to be made in the Water Department for the year were made. The recommendations as to water rates were also settled upon. These matters will be brought before the Council. In the matter of water rates it is probable that the rates settled by the Water Board will be adopted. In any case, a special ordinance fixing them must be passed by the Council.

RAILROAD MEN MEET TONIGHT

George Estes Will Deliver a Labor Address.

George Estes, president of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees' Union, has received a wife from Winnipeg stating that the C. P. R. employees at that place had won their strike after having been out seven months. The fight was declared off by the officials of the road signing a contract with the shopmen, switchmen, trackmen, freight handlers and stationery engineers, according fully to their demands.

Tonight President Estes will deliver an address in the A. O. U. W. Building and an effort is being made to have all friends of organized labor turn out and hear him. It will be an open meeting, and if it proves successful a series of similar gatherings will be arranged for next week. The object in President Estes' protracted stay here is to interest railroad men in the U. of R. E. U. He seems confident that in time it will be one of the strongest labor organizations on the American continent.

NEW TRUST COMPANY.

Articles of incorporation of the Columbia Valley Trust Company were filed with the County Clerk this morning. The incorporators are C. K. Harbaugh, Dan Marx and B. E. Youmans. The capital stock of the company will be \$100,000, and the object will be to transact a general trust company business, with offices in this city.

There is a Weekly Journal, at only \$1 a year, to any address. There is a Semi-Weekly Journal, 104 copies during the year, for only \$1.50, to any address.

WE WANT TO BE YOUR OPTICIAN

We like to make glasses for particular folks. Oculists' prescriptions filled.

A. & C. Feldenheimer.
Manufacturing Jewelers and Opticians, Corner Third and Washington Streets.

HIS KUNG HE FA CHOY A SUCCESS
Why an Astoria Chinaman Is Grateful to O. R. & N.

SUPERINTENDENT FEELS GRATIFIED
County Principals' Association Meets Approval.

Hop Ling Loong, who is a prominent Chinese merchant of Astoria, feels a deep sense of gratitude to the O. R. & N. Company for its efforts in his behalf. The Indusshama of the Portland & Astoria Steamship Company, which is operated by the O. R. & N. Company, brought in its cargo a large consignment of Chinese goods from Hong Kong. With-out these Hop Ling Loong would have had but a sorry "Kung He Fa Choy," Mongolian "Happy New Year."

Not wishing to disappoint Hop Ling Loong, the railroad officials made an extra effort. They managed to have the consignment transferred from the Indusshama to the river boat, the Hamsalo, and it carried the shipment to the Astoria celestial in time for him to utilize it for the great festive occasion. A glance over the bill of lading shows that Hop was bound to have a good time. Among other items mentioned in the list are the following:

Not oil, Chinese wine, incense sticks, tapers, four, cattle fish, paper for prayers, which are to be burned; packages of medicine—presumably to remove "that tired feeling" which will naturally be the sequel of so much festivity—mushrooms, black steamed, dried fly blossoms, cooked fish, sugar cane and carambola, whatever that may mean. President Mohler will rest comfortable under Chinese blessings, because his company did not spoil the New Year season for Hop Ling Loong and his friends at Astoria by the sea.

LICENSE COLLECTIONS

The total amount of license moneys collected by the city from January 1, up to date, is \$46,745.80. As soon as the books are thoroughly posted and the collectors do their work, this amount is sure to be increased \$1,000 and possibly more.

PIANOS LIKE THIS

HANDSOME UPRIGHTS, SUCH AS THE ONE SHOWN IN THE CUT BELOW, ARE NOW BEING SOLD BY EILERS PIANO HOUSE ON THE CO-OPERATIVE OR WHOLESALE PLAN.



They are standard, reliable makes, possessing very sweet, sympathetic and lasting tone quality. Casings are handsome hard wood, highly polished and artistically carved. The regular \$250 club members get them for \$187, \$199 and \$237, according to works and case finish. Terms, only \$6 down and \$6 monthly. Sales are rapid, and as the club is limited to 100 members, any one desiring to secure one of these magnificent instruments at such low prices and easy terms, will need to come in and see them and arrange to join at once. The piano is delivered upon the first payment, and there are no dues, assessments or restrictions connected with the membership. Inquiries from out of town promptly and fully answered. Eilers Piano House, Washington street, near Park. Other large stores at San Francisco, Spokane and Sacramento.

Phoenix Iron Works

ENGINEERS
Manufacturers of Marine, Mining, Logging and Saw Mill Machinery.
PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO REPAIR WORK.
Phone East 29.
HAWTHORNE AVENUE AND EAST THIRD STREET.

Strong Assertions

We make strong assertions regarding our work, and the work more than bears out the assertions. We are emphatic in our declaration that we perform all dental work absolutely WITHOUT PAIN. Our facilities are of a very superior order.

WISE BROS., Dentists

802, 806, 810, 812, 814 Third St. Phone: Or. South 2231; Col. 269. Open evenings till 9; Sun. 9 to 12.

MARINE STRIKE IS DECLARED OFF

Information Given Out Is Official.

All the Men Will Return to Work as Soon as Vacancies Shall Occur.

The local marine engineers' strike was officially declared off last evening. All the owners have signed an agreement to the effect that they harbor no ill-feeling toward any of the engineers participating in the strike, and that association men will be given positions on the boats just as soon as vacancies occur.

A grievance committee from the Federated Trades Council has been industriously working for several weeks past to bring about an amicable settlement