

USE OF OREGON STONE FOR STATE BUILDINGS URGED

Meeting to Consider Question of Opening Local Quarries to Be Considered in Meeting Tomorrow Evening.

One of the most important public meetings in the history of the state will be held tomorrow evening at the assembly hall of the Stonecutters' union, 224 1/2 First street, between Taylor and Salmon, in the interest of developing the quarries of this state that are capable of producing the best varieties of building stone.

The Building Trades Council and commercial organizations have united with the stonecutters in this campaign to open Oregon stone used on the new Portland postoffice building.

President T. S. Mann and Colonel E. H. Hoyer of the Manufacturers' association, President L. N. Lantz and E. W. Farley of the state bureau of mines have been invited to deliver addresses on the conditions of the stone industry in Oregon.

The movement to open the stone quarries in various parts of Oregon, which is a very important matter to the state, as it means the investment of capital in productive industry and the employment of hundreds of men at good wages. It is pointed out that there are quarries in at least 100 counties of Oregon, already opened, that can supply good building stone.

Oregon stone may be used in part on the two new buildings to be erected at the State Agricultural college at Corvallis. One fine building on the campus was built of the Tazewell bay sandstone from the Hennes quarry on the Corvallis campus. Another building, the courthouse at Corvallis has a foundation, waterables and caps and sills of the Monroe stone.

WILL BE GUESTS OF HONOR AT LUNCHEON

Business men and personal friends of B. S. Josselyn, retiring president of the Portland Railway, Light & Power company, and Franklin G. Griffith, who succeeded him today, will be present at a luncheon at the Portland Commercial club tomorrow afternoon, to be given in honor of Mr. Josselyn and Mr. Griffith. Reservations are being made today and it is anticipated that a large number of guests will attend.

FOUND GUILTY OF BREAKING DAIRY LAW

A. Paulson, proprietor of the Brayside dairy, was found guilty yesterday afternoon in the municipal court of conducting his dairy in an unsanitary condition. The fight between Paulson and the dairy officials has been one of three years' standing in which the officials have tried many ways to have him clean up the dairy.

With the conviction also comes the chance that the milk will be shut out of the city, as he has been operating without a license. Formerly city health officials refusing to grant the license on account of the low standing of the dairy, Paulson was arrested three months ago on this charge. He was given one month in which to make needed changes in his dairy. The changes were not made, whereupon he had been again brought into court.

Woman Settles Case.

Authority was given Jessie P. Armstrong this morning to settle with the Southern Pacific company for the amount of the death of her husband, Armstrong fell from the top of a freight car to the river on November 9 last and was drowned.



THOMPSON OPTICAL INSTITUTE

209-10-11 Corbett Bldg., Second Floor, Fifth and Morrison

STEVENSON NOW MUNICIPAL JUDGE

Square Deal and Common Sense Will Be Policy of Magistrate.

Municipal Judge Stevenson indicated this morning that he will apply the law of common sense in dealing out punishment to those who may have transgressed the laws or regulations. Every case will be investigated in detail before passing judgment, and the square deal will rule.

Judge Stevenson took the bench shortly after 10 o'clock this morning, and the first case to come before him was that of William Ross, a laborer, against whom had been placed the charge of drunk and disorderly by Patrolman Klingensmith, who made the arrest last night. Ross explained that in attempting to separate two fighters, he had accidentally pushed one through a window, with the result that the man's arm was cut. Judge Stevenson asked to have an eye witness brought into court tomorrow, after which judgment will be passed.

Although several men charged with vagrancy were brought before the court, none was sent to the workhouse. Stevenson brought his newspaper work experience into play by interviewing the men and finding that they were victims of circumstances, rather than criminals, saved heart from the disgrace of the workhouse.

The court will be open all day during Judge Stevenson's incumbency, and only when necessary will cases be carried over from day to day. Several cases are on the docket for this afternoon.

CHILD LABOR LAWS DISCUSSION SUBJECT AT SECTIONAL MEET

(Continued From Page One.)

the world's products between the owner of machines and the men who operate them, said the speaker, president of Midland college, Atchison, Kan. The report and an address on "Child Labor Reform," by Dr. A. J. McKelway of Washington, D. C., secretary for the southern states national child labor committee, were the features of the conference.

By facts and figures garnered from every corner of the country he showed the wide extent of child labor, and the serious effects it has upon the industrial conditions as well as upon the child victims.

"It is hard in Oregon to impart the knowledge of the heavy toll that child labor demands," said the speaker, "Oregon has one of the best child labor laws in the United States. Here little children are not worked in factories by wholesale as they are in the east and south."

The address on "Humanizing Industry," made by Arthur E. Wood of this city, was heartily applauded.

In the discussion of child labor reform, Dr. McKelway said:

"It was the invention of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney that gave an added impetus to two forms of human slavery, African slavery in the cotton states of America, and child slavery in Europe and America both. The enormous increase in the production of cotton following Whitney's device compelled the convention of new methods of spinning and weaving, with the application of steam power to machinery. There are frequent references to the employment of children in the English literature of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries."

"It was the favorite method of abolishing society of the burden of supporting pauper children, making them support themselves at the very earliest age when they could be deemed profitable to their employer. Under such conditions of living, in England, with no possibilities of schooling for the children of the poor, there was also great abuse of childhood generally in the apprentice system and even in the working of children with their parents in the occupations where children could be employed."

"But the inventions of Whitney and Arkwright made the modern system of child labor the great evil of the nineteenth century. It took four years' war, at the cost of a million lives and billions of treasure to end African slavery in the United States. It has taken a half century in the United States to overthrow child slavery, and victory is not yet won in other nations where some of our states we have progressed no further than the English reformers, 50 years ago. If child labor be an economic error as well as an injury to the child, the waste involved in the system in the terms of money as well as misery, is incalculable."

In England too.

"Beginning on the wholesale scale in the cotton mills and the textile industry generally, we find in England that, according to Lord Shaftesbury, it spread from the cotton mills into the industries. We find Governor Davis, in Massachusetts, in 1835, declaring that 'not only the machines in the textile manufacture, but thousands of others are equally worked by females and children.'"

"In 1843 Massachusetts prescribed by law a ten-hour day for children under 12, but as late as 1886 a committee of the legislature heard testimony that employed while employment at night work was common, with the added cruelty of keeping the children awake by throwing water in their faces and even whipping them. It was not until 1870, however, that the census took notice of the child labor evil. It was not until 1890 that the conscience of the nation was shocked by the census figures for that year, showing that nearly a million children under 15 of age, 824,955, to be exact, were employed in various industries in addition to those who worked with their parents on the farm. And when we consider that the children who went to school at all were not reported among the breadwinners, and that children under 10 years of age were mostly disregarded, through instructions to the census-taker, the number of child-breadwinners went far beyond the million mark."

"The publication of these figures, showing the great increase of the system since the passage of child labor laws in many of the states, in the legislative sessions of 1901-1902. In 1904 the National Child Labor Committee was organized, and we may count the present decade as the period of general and effective regulation of child labor. Last summer the American Bar association came to the help of the reform by the unanimous endorsement of the Uniform Child Labor law, and recommendation for its adoption in all the states. It is to be hoped that the census figure for 1910

DECREE FORFEITING 2,075,616 ACRES TO U. S. SIGNED

Judge Wolverton Takes Action in Oregon & California Land Grant Case; Defendants Are Enjoined.

Federal Judge Charles S. Wolverton this afternoon signed the decree in the Oregon & California land grant case that forfeits to the government 2,075,616 acres of land in the Willamette valley. The decree was presented by D. B. Townsend, special assistant to the attorney general, who has been prosecuting the case since it started four years ago.

Judge Wolverton ordered the unsold lands of the grants of 186 and 1870 made by congress to the railroad company, forfeited at the time of the final hearing, April 28. Since that time attorneys for the government and the railroad company have been busy engaged in preparing the decree.

The decree is 36 pages long, and is one of the largest documents of the kind ever prepared. All but 11 pages of it is devoted to description of the lands forfeited. This description had to be exact to the fraction of an acre. Hence the delay, due to checking and rechecking by government agents and officials of the Southern Pacific land office.

Defendants Are Enjoined.

The Oregon and California land grant case was set as far as the P. & N. federal court is concerned, April 15. That morning attorneys for both sides came in, the government prepared to argue, but the defendants' counsel submitted the case without argument. Judge Wolverton had gone into the case extensively on conducting the depositions, which he ruled against the company. To argue the law in the case would have meant that Judge Wolverton would have had to spend several more months in considering it, and the railroad company is anxious to get the matter to the supreme court to determine whether or not it is finally lost.

At that time Judge Wolverton ordered the lands forfeited to the government. It will be two years before the supreme court is heard from on the decree for the lands described, amounting to 2,018,851 acres, to the government. The defendants are enjoined from ever asserting right to the lands.

Certain Lands Excepted.

The decree provides that the lands forfeited are to be sold to the P. & N. Oregon & California Railroad company from the congressional grant made in 1866 in the construction of a railroad from Portland to California. It also includes the lands in the congressional grant of 1870, providing for the construction of a branch line from Portland to Astoria. This road is now the Fourth street line on the west side that goes to McMinnville.

All railroad property in actual use by the company is exempt from the general forfeiture.

All cross-complaints and intervenor petitions on the part of the settlers and would be purchasers of grant lands are ordered dismissed. The intervenors, however, will have the right of appeal to the United States circuit court of appeals, and it is announced that that appeal will be taken.

The state of Oregon, is forfeited to the government by the decree.

The following table shows the acreage in each county that reverts back by the decree:

County	Acres
Washington	2,152
Multnomah	21,550
Clackamas	82,764
Polk	37,015
Lincoln	15,906
Benton	54,708
Linn	298,891
Douglas	61,834
Coos	108,563
Curry	42,906
Josephine	187,525
Jackson	441,351
Tillamook	7,937
Total	2,018,851

ONE ARMY CAMP WHERE 2 FOUGHT FIFTY YEARS AGO

(Continued From Page One.)

Republic. Secretary of War Garrison, Governor Tener of Pennsylvania, General Young and Beers and the Rev. H. M. Hamill addressed the veterans. Numerous official reunions of various regimental brigades and corps also were scheduled.

One hundred and thirty patients are in field hospitals today, but the condition of none of them is serious. The death at the reunion came this morning. One of the veterans, D. D. York, succumbed to apoplexy. Six special trains arrived this morning, and practically all the veterans who are coming are now on the ground. Secretary of War Garrison, accompanied by the field today from Baltimore.

Battle Line is Formed.

Even before the sun rose, the tented city was astir, and with the first shafts of light the veterans started to renew old acquaintances, visiting the historic scene of the conflict. The ground on which the first fight of interest today, and everywhere veterans in blue and gray, arm in arm, hobbled about in the distance where each regiment was located on that battle day 50 years ago.

The battle was fought over a thousand times, and with the forming of the force in battle line for the chief spectacle of the day, a scene as practically never before was enacted in the world, was witnessed by the thousand attracted to the reunion.

Over the field now marked by marble shafts commemorating the deeds of valor of the armies, the two forces fought to the positions they occupied on the last day of the fight. The line advanced, and as the Union veterans awaited them at the "High Water Mark" and other points reached by the different divisions, every face showed the emotion stirring in the breast of each veteran. Tears, hand clasps and embraces awaited the veterans of the army instead of solid shot and double canister at 10 yards, such as Major Cowan's battery poured into the ranks of Pickett's gallant column 50 years ago as it marched steadily onward in the face of a fire that mowed men down by hundreds.

NEW RAILROAD OFFICERS ASSUME DUTIES TODAY

J. F. Myer today assumed the duty of assistant treasurer of the O-W. R. & N. company, and S. F. Hering became car service agent. These are two positions just created in order to further facilitate matters.

MANUFACTURERS WILL BE ASKED TO GIVE UP BOOKS

Congressman Nolan Prepares Resolution Demanding All Papers of Association as Result of Mulhall's Charges.

(Dated Press Passed Wire.)

Washington, July 1.—Representative Nolan jumped into the middle of the cotton lobby fight here by the current lobby manager of Martin Mulhall when he announced that tomorrow he will introduce in the house a resolution requiring the production before a congressional committee of all books, records and office documents of the National Manufacturers' association for which Mulhall charges that he worked for years.

Congressman Sherman today also introduced himself anew into the situation when he promised a speech from the floor of the house explaining in detail every conversation he had with Mulhall. He conferred with Senator Overman this morning.

The senate lobby committee has decided to finish its investigation of the wool, sugar and Lovett angles of the inquiry before beginning the investigation into the charges of Mulhall.

Mulhall's letters, on which his charges are based, were written to a man named Schwedman in 1907 and 1908. Schwedman was then private secretary to J. B. Van Cleave, at that time president of the Manufacturers' association.

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FINNS DRINK AND GET DESTRUCTIVE

Chief of Police Clark Assumes His Duties

Marshfield, Ore., July 1.—As the result of a drunken row at Gardner last night, Alex Matson was shot three times in the head and Shorty Brown in the arm.

Both are construction men employed at Tunnel 7 on the Willamette Pacific. With about a dozen other workmen they came to Gardner to spend the Fourth, being drunk and went across the bridge to the abode of Felix Lowell. They smashed the doors and windows and destroyed furniture there.

Then they returned to Gardner and began to shoot up a place where it is alleged liquor has been sold. Brown being shot through the arm by one of his friends, Riley Anderson, employee in the place, began shooting, too, and hit Matson three times, but inflicted only scalp wounds. Matson was arrested as instigator of the trouble, and eight others were taken up with him, while several escaped.

The prisoners were locked in the church for sale keeping, but began to break up the furniture in the church. They were still drunk today and all being strong Finlanders were hard to draw out of the church they were removed and handcuffed together and have been confined in the dry kiln at the Gardner mill, where they will be held until the arrival of District Attorney Brown from Roseburg.

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INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION GETS AGREEMENT FROM PLANT WHERE GIRLS STRUCK

Entire Change of Program in YE OREGON GRILL

The first action taken by the recently created Industrial Welfare commission regarding a minimum wage scale for women occurred this morning, when the commission, after investigating conditions at the Oregon Paving company's plant, East Eighth and Belmont streets, where a number of women workers walked out Friday, agreed to a minimum wage scale for all the women working in the plant.

Before coming to an agreement the members of the commission interviewed the women who had walked out, inspected the plant and went over the books of the company to learn of the profits made. The commission spent nearly three hours yesterday investigating affairs. Finally the owners of the plant agreed to sign an agreement.

The terms of the agreement are these: There will be a flat or minimum wage of \$1 a day paid for the work of all women, with the piece work continuing. If a woman or girl who is a rapid worker or does over a certain amount of labor she will be paid \$1, that whatever she earns. The rate now in effect for piece work will continue.

Limit Number of Workers.

A few aged and infirm women workers will be allowed to work, they of course, receiving the same wages as others. The welfare commission, however, will fix the limit for the number working. With this rate now in effect it is believed that all of the women and girls who walked out will go back.

The members of the commission which was created at the last session of the legislature, are Rev. Father V. O'Hara, Miss Bertha Moore, Miss Annie M. Smith and Miss Caroline G. Gillson, secretary of the body.

CHIEF OF POLICE CLARK ASSUMES HIS DUTIES

Chief of Police John Clark this morning assumed charge of the department for which he has been appointed. This afternoon the day and first night reliefs will be formally introduced to the new chief. He has outlined the address he will deliver to them.

Chief Clark announced that former Chief Slover would be attached to the chief's office for a few days later being placed in charge of one of the shifts as captain. Sergeant Riley, who has been acting captain, is to retain charge of the first night relief for the present.

SISTER OF PORTLAND WOMAN KILLED IN AUTO

(Special to The Journal.)

Memphis, Tenn., July 1.—Mrs. A. D. Patton, a bride of three months, sister of Miss Grace Lynn of Portland, died last night of internal injuries received in an automobile accident Thursday. A machine driven by her husband collided with the automobile of Dr. W. T. Arrington. Mrs. Patton and her three step-

MAUDE FEALY Captured for Pictures

Appearing 4-DAYS ONLY—4 Starting Wednesday July 2 TOMORROW

People's Theatre West Park and Alder

In a Four-Reel Feature "King Renee's Daughter"

The tale is entrancing and MISS FEALY is bewitching as the blind princess.

NEW SUPERINTENDENT TAKES OFFICE TODAY

L. R. Alderman became superintendent in fact of Portland schools this morning by the exceedingly simple ceremony of sitting down in the chair occupied for 17 years by Frank Rigler, who has resigned. As superintendent-elect, Mr. Alderman had already entered actively into the duties of his office. He is the son of a first act to become acquainted with the principals and teachers as much as possible. He desires to learn which of the principals is most interested in gardening and nature study, which in music, which in drawing, and no more. He offers the opportunity for