

### OBJECT OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW IS EXPLAINED TO VOTERS

#### Act Intended to Insure Money Damages for Injured Persons, Eliminate Litigation.

**How to Vote.**  
If you wish the workmen's compensation act to become law, vote 303 X Yes.  
If you do not wish the act to become law, vote 303 X No.

Voters of Oregon will be given opportunity to adopt or reject the workmen's compensation act at the special election, Tuesday, November 4.

This bill is one of four state measures that will be voted upon that day. It was passed by the state legislature February 24, 1913, after much discussion and by almost an unanimous vote. A petition for a referendum vote was filed against it on May 31. Therefore it is placed before the electors of the state to say whether or not it shall become a law.

In brief, the act creates a commission of three men and provides for a fund out of which injured workmen may be compensated automatically, instead of going to court, where the outcome is always doubtful and of small recompense after attorneys fees and court costs are paid.

The workmen's compensation act was presented to the legislature by a commission of nine men, three of whom were chosen to represent the workmen, three to represent the employer, and three to represent the taxpayer at large. The men on this commission are A. T. Buxton, H. G. Starkweather, B. G. Leedy, J. A. Madson, William A. Marshall, R. A. Harris, George M. Cornwall, Amedeo M. Smith and James B. Krum.

This commission spent the greater part of one year investigating, devising and preparing an act that would be fair to all parties concerned. The report of the nine men to the legislature was signed unanimously.

**Purpose to Relieve Burdens.**  
It was the object of the nine men to present an act that would have a tendency to relieve burdens of the employe, employer and the public, which burdens are admittedly out-of-date, extravagant and unbearable.

The bill creates a "State Industrial Accident Commission," and provides for an industrial fund to be dispensed under the direction of this commission. It is state wide, the fundamental principle being in harmony with other similar acts now in operation in many states.

The act divides all hazardous occupations into two classes. Class A includes occupations most hazardous, as logging, mining, railroad, stone quarries and crushers, electrical plants, railways, waterpower plants, sewer work and such lines of work where there is great personal risk of danger. Class B includes those occupations less hazardous not mentioned in class A.

The employe can elect to come under the act or remain out. He is not forced to do either. The employe has the same option.

If the employe elects to come under the act, he contributes three per cent of his annual payroll to the industrial fund if in class A, and one and one-half per cent if in class B. If the employe elects to be subject to the act, he contributes one-half of one per cent of his monthly salary. The state completes the fund by appropriating an amount equal to one-seventh of the total sums contributed by employer and employe. To start the act the state appropriated an initial sum of \$50,000.

**Regulation Not Compulsory.**  
If the employe elects to not be governed by the act, he is not permitted, in case of suit for damages by an injured workman, to set up the defenses of contributory negligence of the employe, or that the injury was due to the act of a fellow servant. These three defenses are repealed by the proposed act.

If the employe elects to not be subject to the act, in case of personal injury he still has the present remedy of a personal injury law suit.

The act provides that if any workman, who is subject to the act and is in the service of an employer who is subject to the act, shall sustain a personal injury while in the course of his employment, such workman, or dependents in case of death, shall receive com-

### IONE HAS FIRST CHURCH WEDDING



Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ries.

Ione, Or., Oct. 23.—The little town of Ione saw its first church wedding when at high noon Sunday Miss Mabel Lucile Davidson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Davidson of this city, was taken to the altar by John Arthur Ries. The wedding was held at the Baptist church, and Rev. Mr. Owens, pastor of the Baptist church at The Dalles, performed the ceremony, using the ring services. Miss Agnes Pennington was maid of honor, and Guy Cason, Ione, best man. The bridesmaids were the Misses Elyena and Della Davidson, sisters of the bride, and Miss Linnie Pennington. Walter

became more complicated, while the machinery of the courts has grown more complex. Thus, the injured workman is forced to take his injury to a lawyer. Personal injury practice has become very profitable and popular. Many attorneys make it their specialty, which means that they are more interested in litigation than in a reasonable settlement. This means that the lawyer drags the injured workman into court, wherever there may be a chance of gaining a verdict and even when there may not be such a chance. With the rapid growth of this exceedingly profitable business, many unprincipled attorneys give their entire attention, developing a complete system of ambulance chasing, without regard for equity, help for the injured workman, or public expense.

The situation of the employer is no less unsatisfactory than that of the injured workman. For the employer is compelled to carry heavy casualty insurance and defend himself in law suits. He, too, has the ambulance chasing system to fight. In many cases this system is more powerful than expected, for it reaches into the jury box, attending physician's office and various places in the machinery of the courts.

**Taxpayers Are Interested.**  
Finally the taxpayer, although an innocent spectator to the accident, becomes involved in the injury and is compelled to contribute his money. The entire expense of maintaining the courts, judges, clerks, stenographers, deputy sheriffs, printing bills and scores of other items is borne by this disinterested class. In fact, the taxpayer's trouble does not end here, for it often happens that the injured workman is left in poverty. Poverty encourages and engenders crime. Crime requires another army of officials to be paid.

From the three parties concerned, it can be observed readily that there is a great economic waste by the present system of handling injured workmen.

The chief opposition to the act comes from the casualty insurance companies, personal injury suit lawyers and those employers in a medium hazardous occupation.

**FIRE AT HILLSBORO VERY HARD TO REACH**  
Hillsboro, Or., Oct. 23.—Sunday morning a fire was discovered in a frame building on Main street, occupied by the Owl Electric company. The rear of the building was occupied by the proprietor of the electric company, W. H. Harris, as living quarters. The fire started from a defective flue, and was discovered by Mr. Harris. He carried his little child out of the building and gave the alarm. The fire department made a quick response, but the fire was hard to fight, as it was confined to the space between the ceiling and the roof. Much of the stock was removed, and the loss was small. The building, which was an old frame structure, was practically ruined. Insurance of \$500 was carried.

**Need Is Apparent.**  
The need of a "Workmen's Compensation Act" is apparent when one considers the heavy toll upon the workman, employer and the public. The workman contributes an arm, leg, eye, broken back or his life. The employer contributes large amounts of money in casualty insurance, lawsuits and final judgments. The public is called upon to maintain courts and in many cases take care of the injured workman and family for life.

With the increasing hazard of many occupations which are essential to our industrial prosperity, the danger of injury and death of the workman has likewise increased. The laws governing liability of employer to employe have

### LEGAL PROHIBITION OF PAID CIRCULATION OF PETITIONS ADVOCATED

#### Former Senator Bourne Prepares Bill to Strengthen the Oregon System.

Former Senator Jonathan Bourne Jr. has prepared a bill providing a legal prohibition of paid circulation of initiative petitions. Paid circulation of petitions, he believes, "not only results in securing signatures out of proportion to public sentiment, but encourages unscrupulous persons to forge signatures." He asks those who will serve without pay in the circulation of petitions to place the measure on the ballot for the election next fall in the Chamber of Commerce building. In a circular statement issued today, Senator Bourne says: "To the people of Oregon: 'Believing, as I do, that the Oregon system is the best legal medium thus far evolved for the protection of both personal and property rights, and that the initiative and referendum are the mainspring of the whole system, and that no increase in the percentage of petitioners for the initiative or referendum will be of any benefit, and that a complete system of ambulance chasing, without regard for equity, help for the injured workman, or public expense.'

"I believe that if real need exists for a proposed law, or if there be general desire for the candidacy of any person, that need or desire will be recognized by a sufficient number of persons who will voluntarily circulate petitions. If public sentiment is not strong enough to secure voluntary petitions, no harm will be done by deferring action until such time as public sentiment shall be crystallized. Undoubtedly it is true that some desirable laws heretofore adopted would not have been submitted if employment of paid circulators had been prohibited. But we have made progress since then. The Oregon system has been fully established, it has become thoroughly understood and there should no longer be need for retention of meth-

ods whose evil results have been demonstrated. Therefore, I have prepared for submission under the initiative a comprehensive bill prohibiting employment of paid circulators of petitions under the initiative, referendum, direct primary or recall. I believe there is need for such a law and shall put to the test of practice my theory that when such need exists there will be a sufficient number of volunteer circulators of petitions. I shall be glad to have the cooperation and assistance of all persons who believe as I do, and if the voluntary circulation of petitions results in the necessary number of signatures I shall file the petitions so that the measure may be submitted at the next general election. The bill I have drafted reads as follows:

**Terms of Bill.**  
"From and after passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person to give, offer to give, promise to give or attempt to be given, directly or indirectly, any valuable consideration, employment or appointment for the purpose of inducing any person to circulate or secure signatures to any petition for the initiative, referendum, or recall, or for placing the name of any person upon any ballot or for the nomination of any person for any office provided for by the constitution or the laws of the state of Oregon or of any municipality therein. Any person convicted of the violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1000, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than one month nor more than one year."

**Woman Politician Arrested.**  
Los Angeles, Oct. 23.—Mrs. Inogene Huey, secretary of the Woman's Democratic league, was held to answer to a charge of obtaining \$300 on false pretenses.

**Nature Writer Kills Self.**  
Chicago, Oct. 23.—Alexander T. Loyd, writer of animal books, shot and killed himself.

**Journal Want Ads bring results.**

### GETTING ACTION UPON TANNER CREEK LANDS

#### Land Office Has Authorized Surveyor General to Expedite Matters.

Balem, Or., Oct. 23.—Governor West was advised today in a message from his secretary, Miss Fern Hobbs, who is in Washington, that the survey of the Tanner creek lands, which are desired by the state for use in connection with the Bonneville hatchery, has been filed with the surveyor general, who has been authorized by the commissioner general of the land office to expedite the matter in making it possible for the state to secure title.

"The Tanner creek lands referred to in the telegram are lands along Tanner creek which furnishes the water supply for the state's central fish hatcheries at Bonneville," said the governor. Most of Tanner creek is within the boundaries of the federal forest, and it is our desire to have the lands bordering it surveyed and thrown out of the reserve in order that the state may secure title and control, through riparian rights, the waters of the creek. Once control is secured, the creek will be used as a feeding ground for young salmon.

"Having been granted permission to expedite the survey the surveyor general can make it possible for the state to get title at an early date."

Miss Hobbs also advised that Senator Chamberlain has introduced in congress a swamp land bill confirming title to certain unpatented lands sold by the state.

**Journal Want Ads bring results.**

Why buy an inferior unknown Sewing Machine when you can buy the famous Domestic here at \$1 down, \$1 week?



### In Face of a Large Demand These Newest Crepe Blouses Reproducing the Latest Models and Ideas Are Specially Priced \$1.39 and \$2.33

—The illustration is an exact copy of the five different models on sale. The three across the top are specially priced at \$2.33 and the two on the side are special at \$1.39.

—They are all made of various fashionable crepe fabrics. One model has an embroidered collar and colored buttons and bow of velvet and trimmed with rufflings of the material. Another model of fancy striped crepe with turn-back cuffs and side pockets in a semi-tailored effect. The model with the raglan sleeves is stitched in colored thread and shows oddly placed pockets. The two models on the side are also of a fancy crepe, one fastening with brightly colored buttons with yoke effect in front joined with beading; the other model has a yoke in both the back and front and turn-back cuffs.

—The prices on these blouses are so considerably cheaper than you have ever paid for blouses before of this high character that this attractive collection of bargains ought to interest every woman who is looking for pretty, serviceable blouses.

### Hoover Electric Suction Sweepers \$5 Down—\$5 Month

- A Great Sale of Soaps
- 25c Societe Hygienique Soap . . . . .19c
- 50c Societe Hygienique Soap . . . . .39c
- 25c Peroxide Soap . . . . .15c
- 25c Eutaska Toilet Soap . . . . .18c
- 25c Poslam Soap . . . . .19c
- 15c Pears' Glycerine Soap . . . . .12c
- 25c Packer's Tar Soap . . . . .13c
- 25c Lee's Egg Tar Soap . . . . .13c
- 10c Physicians' and Surgeons' Soap . . . . .6c
- German Glycerine Soap, 3 cakes for 25c
- 10c Lilac Rose Soap . . . . .6c
- 10c Palmolive Soap . . . . .6c
- 35c box Violet and Rose Toilet Soap, 3 cakes to box . . . . .19c

Friday Morning From 11 to 12 Prof. V. B. De Lory will give a free lecture on *Le Fille du Ciel* in the Phonograph Hall, adjoining the Book Shop.

### The Specialty Shop of Women's Underclothes Introduces

- Tango pantaloons for stage or home dancing, made of China silk, with elastics to hold them firmly at the waist and ankle, \$7.00.
- Knickerbockers of crepe de chine with ribbon rosettes, \$4.50.
- Dancing petticoats of crepe de chine, pink, white or light blue, trimmed with knife pleated lace, \$5.50 up.
- Nightgowns of crepe de chine, trimmed in finest lace and tulle, \$7.00 up.
- Camisoles of finest lace, pleated chiffon and ribbons, \$2.50 to \$4.75.
- Princess slips of crepe de chine in light blue, pink or white, with camisole tops of lace and ribbons, \$9.50 to \$14.50.

### More New Coats of Saltz Astrakhan Have Just Arrived by Express

### And Go on Sale at \$15

—This is the most popular coat worn this season. When we offered this identical model for sale last week they were all sold out in one day. And for those customers who were disappointed last week we make this special announcement for Wednesday.

—Coats of saltz astrakhan with black plush revers, convertible collar and two plush button frog effect fastenings. Lined with heavy satin in gold, rose and wistaria colors. Three-quarter length model, round back, slightly cutaway front. These coats are proving the favorites this year for general wear, and are handsome enough for almost any occasion.

### All Goods Purchased Tomorrow and the Balance of the Month Will Be Charged on Your December 1st Bill

### For Knit Underwear No Store Is as Satisfactory as This Store

**Silk and Wool Unions \$2.25**  
—Forest Mills brand white silk and wool union suits, Dutch neck, elbow sleeves, low neck, sleeveless.

**Hand Mixed Unions \$2.50**  
—"Hanro" Swiss silk mixed union suits, medium weight, Dutch neck, elbow sleeves, reinforced thighs.

**Swiss Ribbed Unions \$3.50**  
—"Hanro" brand silk mixed union suits, reinforced and spliced, long sleeves, ankle length.

**"Hanro" Wool Unions \$4.00**  
—"Hanro" guaranteed unshrinkable wool or silk and wool union suits, Dutch neck, elbow sleeves or high neck, long sleeves.

**Silk Union Suits \$4.50**  
—"Hanro" brand all silk union suits, spliced and reinforced with Dutch neck, elbow sleeves.

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## Damascus Creamery

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The uniform purity and delicious richness of DAMASCUS MILK and BUTTER leaves nothing to be desired by the most exacting!

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