

DEPARTMENTS OF PARKS, FINANCE ARE UNDER PIER

Mayor Will Continue as Director of Police Department Until Threatened Changes Settled.

BIGELOW'S WORK ENLARGED

Announcements of Disposition of Bureaus Made by Baker Preparatory to Changes in Office.

The finance department and the bureau of parks will be placed under direction of Commissioner-elect Pier, on his induction to office on July 1. Commissioner Bigelow will be given the bureau of garbage disposal in addition to his present department. The police department will remain for a time under Mayor Baker. These announcements of disposition of city bureaus were made by Mayor Baker yesterday, preparatory to the passing from office of Commissioner Perkins on July 1.

Commissioner Pier replaces Commissioner Perkins in the bureau of finance and receives in addition the bureau of parks, formerly under the control of the mayor. This transfer is made, the mayor states, to give him added time for general administration and outside affairs that fall on the shoulders of the executive.

The bureau of garbage disposal, formerly under Perkins, is slated to become part of Bigelow's department, being skin, the mayor points out, to the street cleaning department, which is directed by Bigelow.

The police bureau, which it was thought, would be taken by Pier, will remain under charge of the mayor until settlement of threatening disorders, when it will likely go to the new commissioner. It is expected that changes in the department and the expected arrival of the police charter from the American Federation of Labor caused the mayor to retain control temporarily.

PIER'S VOTE WILL DECIDE

QUESTION OF PAY INCREASE

What will Commissioner Pier do? That is the question heard on every side at the city hall. Will he upset the work of the steamroller which granted salary increases ranging from \$5 to \$75 monthly for city employees or will he enter the Baker-Bigelow combine and defeat the plans of Mann, Barbur and Perkins?

The latter three, through the efficacy of three votes to two, passed ordinances Friday appropriating \$15,000 out of the water fund, \$14,000 from the general fund and approximately \$100,000 for advances for the next six months for employees of the departments of utilities, public works and finance.

UNIFORM INCREASE ADVOCATED

Commissioner Bigelow and Mayor Baker did not, however, estimate for raises, instead, they held out for a uniform system of increases for all city employees. Bigelow and Baker remain firm in their position that such a schedule should be adopted in preference to the advances as granted, and an ordinance to that effect will be introduced next Wednesday. They believe it will meet defeat, the ordinance will provide that all heads of departments receive an increase of \$25 monthly, all other employees excepting laborers a flat raise of \$15, and laborers either 50 or 75 cents more daily.

BAKER WILL BLOCK PLAN

In case of failure of passage of the ordinance Mayor Baker will file a remonstrance, which will call for another vote, the ballot to be taken after the entrance of Commissioner Pier to the commission. His attitude, therefore, will decide the amount to be granted employees.

It is pointed out that the heads of departments receive the heavy increases under the ordinance passed by Mann, Barbur and Perkins. Their raises in most cases amount to \$50 monthly, and in one case an employee of the public works department is raised \$75.

FAVORITISM CHARGED

The lesser employees are advanced from \$5 to \$15, and laborers are allowed approximately \$13 rather than \$10 in most instances. That several employees included in the raises have recently received advances by ordinance is another contention of opponents of the estimate plan, whereas others who deserved increases at the time were held down and will now get but one advance.

PROBLEM OF HOUSEHOLD HELP IN WIVES' OPINIONS

(Continued From Page One)

tempt to place domestic service upon a more dignified basis have to deal, complaints thus:

SAYS GIRLS INEFFICIENT

Mrs. Walter F. Burrell agrees that girls are not as efficient as formerly, and suggests the introduction of Oriental, who are excellent cooks and fine servants.

Mrs. M. G. Munly has been waiting for nearly a year for the "clouds to roll over," meanwhile doing her own work. "I was not willing to pay the wages for the kind of help I got," she said. "I believe the girl should get everything she can and I hope she will continue to have good wages, but she should be efficient enough to earn the wages. I have no complaint to make because they ask high wages, but they should be efficient. If a woman showed any willingness to be trained, I would gladly train her, but no sooner is she trained than she leaves for a place at higher wages."

POISON OAK OR IVY NO LONGER TO BE DREADED

ANYONE who has ever experienced oak or ivy poisoning will be grateful to know that the extremely painful and irritating annoyance need not be feared or longer remain troublesome. The pain, itching, fever and irritation disappear almost like magic with a few applications of Santeptic Lotion, and the eruptions and redness of the skin soon follow. Timely use of Santeptic will even prevent the poisoning in many cases.

Santeptic Lotion is the greatest remedy on earth for poison oak, says Carl Larson of Canyonville, Or. "I have had it in all forms—on my face, arms and body. Nothing gave me relief until

before she has paid me back for my time. I think women should train the girls, but the girls should respond by remaining until they have given value received."

CONDITIONS ARE CHANGED

Mrs. George Wilson thinks that Portland women will have to be less strict as to hours with their girls, but she doesn't believe any system of business hours can be enforced because of the nature of the work. "Years ago we were able to get girls easily," she says, "but now American girls are able and capable of getting better positions and they do not like to stay in evenings as we keep them, we must take these things into consideration."

With Mrs. William L. Brewster comes a note of optimism. "I believe the time will come when we will have help by the hour," she says. "I think it will have to be done. Only two classes would be difficult to handle under this arrangement—the children and old people, and special provision can be made for these. The other work can be systematized. We will have a right to expect training and get skilled help. I hope we will have schools to train workers so that work can be done in the most expeditious and efficient way and condensed in a reasonable number of hours."

Miss Jessie Honeyman says the whole question must be reduced to a business basis and it must be done by the housekeepers themselves. "It will be necessary to arrange for definite hours and probably for the girl to live outside the home," she says.

CASE NOT HOPELESS

Women who have dealings with other women employees and who hear both sides, express the need for more efficiency in the girl and the granting of more regular hours and conditions by the woman employers. But the case is far from hopeless, they aver.

Miss Helen Pearce, employment director of the Y. W. C. A., says the principal objections she hears from girls are the long and indefinite hours when they are on duty, and treatment as menials who are accorded few liberties.

"Housework must be put on a business basis," she says, "and the housewives themselves must put it there. As it stands, American girls refuse to engage in this form of service and there are no immigrants upon whom we can draw. In comparison with the number of calls we receive, there are really no applicants for housework."

WORD IS OBJECTIONABLE

"The word 'servant' is an abomination," declares Mrs. Bruce Scott, head of the women's division of the United States employment service. "Housewives are doing more now than ever before to better the conditions of their help and are awakening to the fact that service in the kitchen is not the best service in the world. They are beginning to work they would get better service. I suggest that some person versed in household economics organize a school for housewives and teach them the other hand, I believe it is as necessary for a domestic to know how to work systematically as for the office woman. A housewife could well adopt a plan of this sort and increase efficiency in the home as well as the husband does in the office. The girls' polytechnic school could do a great deal along this line."

WOMEN NEED INSTRUCTION

"I am in favor of women, both mothers and daughters, being taught the science of household management so they can manage their help if they have them, and if not, to be better able to work out their own problems. I think the time will come when this will happen. As to hours, there is no more logic in a housewife insisting that the girl stay home evenings after a full day's work and take care of the baby than there would be for her husband to expect his stenographer to devote every evening to his office work. I wish a system might be worked out where women employees and employers could meet and get better acquainted with each other's viewpoint. The main objections girls make to engaging for household service are: Long hours, ill temper of the woman of the house and that 'they are not treated as human beings.'"

SERVANT IDEA UNPOPULAR

"This goes emphatically to show that housework will be an unpopular vocation until we get away from the servant idea."

Mrs. Millie R. Trumbull, secretary of the industrial welfare commission, who has a number of advanced notions, insists that housework must be given the dignity of other employments. "The trouble has a much older origin than any other condition that exists at present. The old fashioned way of considering labor from the standpoint of material rather than human value is being rapidly relegated to the past ages. All through industry we find the machine which represents the outlay of first consideration rather than the human being whose effort makes that material of direct value to the community. There is no more important service nor

one that should take higher rank than that of household service. The welfare of the family lies absolutely within the hands of those whom we are pleased to call the 'hired girls.' If she is a good cook and economical the family's health is preserved and the family purse safeguarded. If she is a careless, slovenly worker the family suffers."

THREE THINGS NECESSARY

"The solution must come from three different sources. The employer must look upon household service from the same point of view as the service of the painter, the carpenter or anyone else who comes into her house to work. "It must be measured by the hour and the worker herself must train for her job and be prepared to not only demand good wages and good working conditions, but give value received, and society generally must stop looking upon household service as a menial occupation and treat the workers with the same degree of consideration and honor that it gives to other occupations. I am thoroughly in sympathy with household service by the hour. It is not necessary for the maid to live in the house any more than for us to 'board and room' with the painter's music teacher or the plumber."

To train girls for housework, Miss Anna Arnold, principal of the Girls' Polytechnic school, is willing to introduce special courses with the permission of the school board, providing she has the cooperation of the housewives and assurance that working conditions are improved. "For us to train girls for employment by housewives who would treat them with little consideration, would be folly," said Miss Arnold.

INTERNED SHIPS SUNK BY CREWS

(Continued From Page One)

1918. The incident had no precedent in naval history, since more than 400,000 tons of enemy war craft, in first class condition, hoisted the white flag without firing a shot. The German ships were at once taken to Scapa Flow, a landlocked harbor in the Orkney islands, about 200 miles north of Edinburgh, which had often formed the principal base of the British grand fleet during the war. There the enemy ships were dismantled sufficiently to render them powerless.

DISPOSITION NOT DETERMINED

The peace conference had not yet determined upon final disposition of the German fleet, although the majority of the allied naval officials favored towing the vessels out to sea and scuttling them after removing brass, copper and other valuable metals.

The admiralty's statement follows:

"According to reports, all German battleships and battle cruisers were sunk, except the Baden, which is still afloat. Five light cruisers were sunk and the other three have been beached. Eighteen destroyers also were beached by local tugs. Four destroyers are still afloat. The German rear admiral and most of the crews are in custody aboard our ships. Some boats from the ships refused to halt when ordered and were fired upon. Small numbers of Germans were killed and wounded."

In the list of German ships published at the time of their surrender no mention was made of the Baden. Official naval records show the Baden as a sister ship of the Bayern.

Rattling of loose automobile tire chains can be prevented by recently patented coiled springs to take up their slack.

Get All the Pleasures Out of Life

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BEER AND WINE WILL NOT DIE BY JULY 1, SAYS REPRESENTATIVE

Dyer, Republican of Missouri, Tells House That Wilson Will Rescind Sections of Act.

Washington, June 21.—Representative Dyer, Republican of Missouri, told the house judiciary committee today he was certain President Wilson will rescind the beer and wine sections of the war time prohibition act. The president will take this action next week, he said.

Mr. Dyer declined to give his authority for the assertion, but declared he was "very positive" that beer and wine will be saved. He added that he had not received a reply to his recent cable to the president urging that he suspend these restrictions.

Representatives Fitzgerald of Massachusetts and Igoe of Missouri, Democrats, and several members of the house expressed confidence that the president will take some action along this line next week. It is safe to say that the feeling is stronger than ever among congressmen that the United States will not go "bone dry" July 1.

When he learned of Mr. Dyer's statement, Representative Randall, prohibitionist of California, declared the president could not rescind the beer and wine section without removing the entire war time prohibition act.

"No action by President Wilson," Mr. Randall continued, "will change my plan to offer an amendment to the enforcement bill to compel absolute prohibition after July 1."

That any relief which may be granted will have to come from other sources than congress was made more certain today when the judiciary committee rejected an amendment to the enforcement bill which would give the president specific authority to issue a proclamation declaring the war time prohibition act should not apply to beer and wine. The vote was 12 to 5 against the proposal.

JOURNAL MAN TO MAKE LONG TRIP IN AIRPLANE

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plane will fly to Wasco, where Frank Morrow, mayor; G. N. Crossfield, merchant, and Clyde Hamm, auto dealer, have charge of affairs.

From Wasco the ship will hop to Ince, where a large field on the hills northwest of the town has been secured. Charles Sperry, wheat buyer; J. H. Bryson, auto dealer, and S. E. Moore, mayor, are on the Ince committee.

From Ince to Pendleton is the next hop and L. D. Drake, of the East Oregonian; J. L. Vaughan, mayor, and C. K. Cranston, of the Pendleton Commercial association, will attend to details there.

The airplane will rest there that night and the flyers will be entertained by the Pendleton Commercial association.

TWO FLIGHTS IN BAKER
On the morning of July 1 the flight

over the Blue mountains will be made to La Grande, where the airman will be entertained by the Union County Ad club.

H. E. Coolidge, president of the Ad club; A. W. Nelson, secretary of the Ad club; F. L. Myers, chairman of the county War Stamps committee, and John Collier, city manager, comprise the La Grande committee. After luncheon at La Grande the last lap of the journey will be made to Baker. William Doby, president of the Commercial club; W. E. Meacham, secretary of the club; W. W. Gardner, mayor; A. A. Smith, chairman of the War Stamp committee, and A. A. Hansen, chairman of the merchants' committee of the club, will be the committee which will welcome the flyers and attend to the details of the flights there. The

airplane will remain in Baker for the big Victory celebration and Home Coming Jubilee, which is being staged in that town for July 4. Lieutenant Pearson will make two flights in Baker of about three hours' duration, thrilling the people with all of the tricks taught the army flyers.

FOLLOW OREGON TRAIL

Mr. Currey and Mr. Meacham, besides arranging the locating of fields for the cross state flight, have in view the locating of permanent fields for any flights which may be made in the future by individual planes or by government machines.

The Dalles, Wasco and Ince people relayed Mr. Currey and Mr. Meacham cross country by auto, the pathfinders being carried to the Deschutes river by

T. K. McCoy in his Pierce Arrow, where they were picked up by Clyde Hamm and carried to Wasco. G. N. Crossfield's car then took them to the John Day river, where they were met by J. H. Bryson of Ince, who piloted them to the town of Ince. From Ince the trip was made by train.

Special airplane oil and gasoline will be shipped to each town so that the flight will not be delayed. From Pendleton to Baker the flight will closely follow the old Oregon trail, over which the old pioneers toiled so painfully and slowly in the early days.

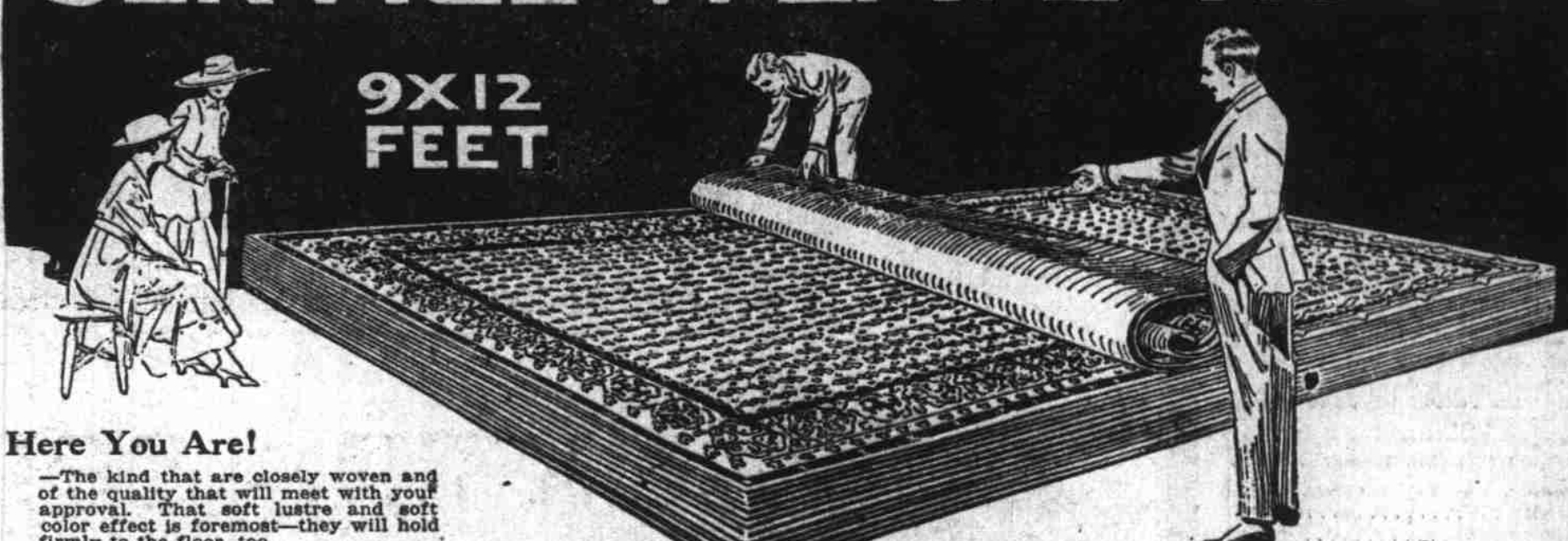
It is a far cry from the old ox team to the alrship, and if the ghosts of the old argonauts could view the flight their comment would no doubt be interesting.

Airman Falls 1500 Feet; May Recover

Salt Lake City, June 21.—(U. P.)—George E. Beck, former lieutenant in the U. S. air service, who was pronounced dead by physicians this afternoon, was revived a few minutes later and is still living. He has a fractured skull and an injured spine.

Beck, pilot for the Western Aircraft corporation, fell 1500 feet Friday night. Beck, who was a lieutenant in the aviation service, was attempting a tail spin when he lost control of the machine.

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—Sure, it's a 45-inch top Table, and it opens six feet, too. The Chairs are of the very rigid type, being securely fitted, glued and braced. Your dining-room will radiate cheer and brightness unexpected the moment you install this suite. See it yourself and decide for yourself.

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