

## LENTS MOTHER DESERTS CHILDREN

Half Starved Children, Dirty Home, Deserted Husband scene of Official Visit. Mother Apparently to Blame.

A few months ago Mrs. Clark Cochran of Lents got her name in the papers on account of a smallpox scare. She is again before the public by reason of deserting her children five in number. She made complaint Saturday to the District Attorney, alleging that her husband had deserted her and the children. An investigation by Deputy Robinson put a different view on the complaint. It was found that she was the offender, her home being in a deplorable condition, barren and filthy. The oldest girl reported that the mother had deserted them several times of late and neighbors reported that the mother spent much of her time away from home. Mrs. Cochran had sworn out a complaint against her husband but the Attorney advised it be dropped. The children have been taken away and placed in the detention home.

Mr. Cochran is employed by the Damascus Creamery Company and has the reputation of being a reliable man. Unfortunately the wife has proven a poor home-maker and bad example to her children.

## UNIVERSITY REFERENDUM? VOTE YES

The University of Oregon has always been forced, under a system prevailing since 1873, to ask each legislature for funds with which to operate during another two years. The Oregon Agricultural College has been compelled to do the same. These maintenance bills have frequently become the storm center of the political struggles within the legislature. The University and the Agricultural College, therefore, have constantly been accused of engaging in politics, and of the unacademic practice of political trading; and their dignity and usefulness have been correspondingly impaired.

Passage by the 1913 legislature of the millage bill provided for automatic maintenance of each institution after next year. A fraction of a mill on each state levy was set aside for the University and a slightly larger fraction of a mill for the Agricultural College. Thus, as the state grows, the two great schools are expected to expand. The legislatures since 1908 have at each session passed bills providing such additional room but each time a band of persons hostile to the University on personal grounds have invoked the referendum. This year the University with double the attendance it had in 1908, and with the largest freshman class in its history, is holding classes in all sorts of unsuitable places, while waiting a favorable verdict from the people so it can build.

To the University of California alone, this fall, went 74 students from Oregon. To the University of Washington, to Leland Stanford University and to numerous eastern institutions went hundreds of others. These students should be kept at home and educated to understand and to assist in solving the problems of their home state. They are, however, loth to register in an institution where the voters have not yet frowned upon attempts to kill it, and where the "No Room" sign may have to be hung out at any time.

To sustain the two modest appropriations, the money for which is already provided for, vote "Yes"; to vote "No" is to vote for the referendum.

## ADVERTISED LETTERS

Advertised letters for week ending October 25th, 1913.

Aloisia, Gianvanni, Mr. Herrin, Mrs. Geo., Daugherty, Mr. L. L., Goodwin, Miss Babe; Harbin, Dolores; Lindsay, Mr. Walter; Nelson, R.; Ostling, Mrs. O. Robinson, Mrs. John; Schrameck, Mrs. Arthur; Wade, Mrs. L. W.

Geo. W. Spring, Postmaster

## Patching For Tar Roofs.

Occasionally there is a place on the farm where it is necessary to use a tar or tanned paper roof. These roofs are likely to develop holes in weak places or where the laps come. For patching these holes and cracks nothing is better than a piece of fairly heavy cloth from an overall or jacket cut a little bigger than the hole. Cover entire patch and the roof around the hole with tar. It will make a serviceable patch and is easily put on.—Farm and Fireside.

## VOTE YES, THEY SAY

Bunch of Important Things Demand Attention Tuesday Next. Better Get Your Ballot Ready. Five Questions Require Decision.

The approaching November special election is practically at hand. Unless the voters of the county have been doing a lot of quiet thinking there will be a lot of random voting on that day. There are several things to demand attention altho the list is not as large by any means as the usual one. But they are extremely important.

The State University Appropriation referred measure is one of the first to demand your consideration. The question is whether Oregon is to have a school of that nature, for the institution cannot exist and do satisfactory work unless it is supplied with a number of new buildings and considerable repair work, supplies, apparatus, etc. Every year sees a goodly number of students who might stop at Eugene going to other state schools because of the poor facilities at home and the uncertainties of its support. The probability of the University and the Agricultural College being consolidated is very remote. If the present objections are rejected the school will have available annually a fixed income from the state which will relieve it of further danger and from the necessity of large appropriations. Hence it is safe to vote yes on this measure. 302, Yes.

The referendum on the Workmen's Compensation Bill is said to be the work of a company of Portland attorneys who have grown wealthy on fees collected from clients who have been disabled in various industrial pursuits of the state. It is usual for such attorneys to absorb about half of the damages collected in such suits and frequently more. Under the law in question these attorneys will have no part. Without arguing the question further it is safe to vote 308, Yes.

The proposed bridge across the Columbia will cost the county nothing in the end. The state pays the interest on the \$1,250,000 required from this county, and the fellows who use the bridge pay the principal in tolls. It is usually safe to accept a good thing that costs nothing, and this is a good thing. So it is safe to vote 310, Yes.

The last state legislature passed a law which made it optional with the medical directors in the various state institutions where criminals and insane or other defectives were retained, to avoid the spread of their infirmities to future generations by a simple process of emasculation. A number of tender hearted individuals, who are afraid of the gentlemen who have the authority to act in the case of such an act being expedient, will prove incompetent to judge of the mental condition of their subject, and so would dispose of the sterilization law by referendum. The men who are competent to hold the positions named should be competent to judge and honorable enough to be just, and it would seem on studying the history of inherited dementia and criminal tendency that it is safe to vote on this measure, likewise. Yes.

Probably the least important of the several measures is the County Attorney Bill, which provides for a county attorney in each county. Arguments are about even on this bill except that it provides for an increase in the cost of this class of administration. District attorneys are now paid by the state. Under the new law there would be more than twice as many attorneys to be paid to get essentially the same service. If there is any special advantage in the proposition it would take a candidate for the office to explain it, so it is safe to say that you will not make a serious mistake to vote this measure Yes. Yes in all these instances means to sustain the law as it now stands, and seems to be most advisable, except the bridge proposition which is a new one.

With the development of reclamation projects in Eastern Oregon, The O. W. R. & N. Co. is planning a campaign to educate the water users in the actual application of moisture to the land, according to an announcement made by President J. D. Farrell. The company expects to send an experienced irrigation man from farm to farm to give actual working instructions on the best way to utilize the water. How not to irrigate is as essential as how to irrigate and the expert will put the farmer wise to all the benefits and dangers of the work.

## THE EUGENIC CUPID.



—Carter in New York Evening Sun.

## LESLIE M. ROSS PASSES AWAY

Leslie Melville Ross was born at the Dalles, Jan. 20, 1890 and died Oct. 17, 1913. He is survived by his brother, Bruce Wallace Ross of the U. S. Navy, a sister, Jessie Evelyn Ross of Vancouver, B. C., and a sister, Morna Clarke Parkhurst, and his mother, Mrs. Margaret Jensen of Lents. He is thus one of three children born to John E. Ross and Margaret E. Ross. He was hurt at the Sunset Logging Co., plant at Timber, Ore., being struck by the limb of a falling tree which penetrated his leg near the hip. Hemorrhage overcame him before the doctor could arrive. His body was shipped to Dunning & McEntee of Portland, and from there his mother took it to Tillamook on the 19th and buried him beside his father.

(Astoria, Seattle, and San Francisco Papers are requested to copy.)

## LENTS FIREMEN ATTEND DEDICATION OF TRUCK NO. 3.

Last Thursday evening in response to an invitation from Telegraph Chief Wright of the city department, acting Chief, Frank Rayburn and lady, Mrs. E. L. Rayburn, H. Burnham and lady, D. D. Berge, M. S. Hazen, Willur Barnes and Miss Hazel Emery, attended the band concert given by the Portland Fireman's band in the beautiful new house just built for Truck No. 3 at 13th and Gilson Streets.

This house is a special credit to the city, as Battalion Chief Holden drew the plans and acted as supervising architect. It has steam heat, a large basement, and is an up to date house in every respect.

The band rendered sweet music during the evening and played the same piece that it played for the President on the famous New York trip. Mayor Albee made a few remarks, and was followed by Commissioners Brewster and Biglow. Then in turn the speakers were Chief Dowell, who called attention to some of the features in which the Portland Department lead, such as the telegraph system. Truck 3 was the first American La France auto truck ever built that had chemical tanks. The fire boat, Geo. H. Williams was the first fire boat to have a water tower. Then Mayor Albee spoke up and said, "Portland also has the first." Chief Dowell, and Assistant Chief Tandenklos were introduced. Then Battalion Chiefs, Holden, Young, and Stevens spoke briefly. Captain Farmer, in charge of the station was introduced next.

There was about 300 people present. Those from Lents were highly pleased with their trip. They expressed the wish that the city would build as good a house in Lents next year.

The trip was made in E. L. Rayburn's and Thos. Cowing's autos.

## MRS. KANNE CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY

In honor of the 65th birthday of Mrs. Wilhelmina Kanne, her friends tendered her a little surprise party on the evening of Tuesday the 28th. Her friends and relatives were the members of the party which came in with friendly greetings. Refreshments were served and every one present reported an enjoyable time. When they departed they all wished their hostess many more happy returns of the event. There were twenty-seven guests present, namely Mrs. Kanne, Rev. Boyd Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Zinger, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Kanne, Mr. and Mrs. John Baker, Mrs. Annie Van Horn, Mrs. Swanwell, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Stratton, Mr. and Mrs. David Kanne, Miss Lena Kanne, Miss Lydia Zinger, Walter and Gustave Kanne, Ben and Wallace Sutter, Miss Willah Kanne, Royal and Elmer Zinger, master Boyd Stratton, and Francis, Clarence, and Herbert Kanne.

## Thomas and McCall Wedding

Wednesday evening was notable in the lives of Miss Hazel Thomas and Mr. John R. McCall for it was the occasion for the celebration of their wedding, which took place at the home of the bride's parents, north east of Lents, Rev. Boyd Moore officiating. Mr. Clyde Prettyman acted as best man and Miss Lillian Thomas as best lady. The bride was dressed in meslin silk and carried a bouquet of carnations. The Miss Lillian Thomas also wore a meslin silk. The ring ceremony was used. The room was tastefully decorated in Oregon grape and fern while the ceiling was canopied with white ribbon. After the ceremony a lunch was served and a beautiful bridal cake was shared by all present. Several very nice presents were received. A number of friends and relatives were present. The bride is the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas. The young people left that evening for Seattle and various Sound points. They will be at home in a couple of weeks on the Percy Warren property, which Mr. McCall has recently bought.

Fay Rayburn and Bud Carter have given up their trip to California for the winter, and will remain at home. They had a couple of week's experience picking Douglas County apples.

Willows, cottonwoods and some other trees of these types, which show much tenacity of life and are hard to kill when felled at other times in the year, may be effectually killed by removing a strip of bark about a foot wide encircling the trunk and a short distance from the ground. The root systems are putting forth their final effort at this season in the maturing of the large crop of leaves and are thus so depleted that if the girdling is done now they die with the tops.

## COMPENSATION ACT MEETS APPROVAL

Main Opponents are Casualty Companies Which now Absorb Most of Damages, and Attorneys who Divide Proceeds

It is pretty certain that the main opponents of The Compensation Act passed by the last legislature are the casualty companies and hospital associations which claim to take care of all persons made dependent by accidents in the factories, and mills of the state, and the attorneys who make a business of prosecuting suits on the division of damages collected. The study of the measure and its defense is well worthy of every person's attention.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, one of the four measures to be submitted to the people at the special referendum election to be held November 4, was drafted by a commission composed of A. T. Buxton, H. G. Starkweather and E. G. Leedy, representing the Grange; J. A. Madson, William A. Marshall and R. A. Harris, representing Labor, and Geo. M. Cornwall, Amedee M. Smith and James B. Kerr, representing the Employers. The bill drafted by this commission was passed by the Legislature by an almost unanimous vote, was promptly approved by Governor West, and would have gone into effect June 3, 1913, had it not been held up by a referendum petition, which was filed by W. E. Farrel, of the firm of David & Farrel, a Portland law firm with a large personal injury practice.

The act applies to all employers and workman engaged in hazardous occupations, unless they elect in writing not to come under its operation.

The act provides that any employe of any employer subject to the act, or his dependents in case of death, shall be entitled to compensation according to the schedule contained in the act on account of any injury sustained in the course of his employment, regardless of the negligence or otherwise, save only the willful act of the workman committed for the purpose of sustaining the injury.

The schedule fixes various amounts, depending on the severity of the injury, and in case of death depending on the number and relationship of the persons dependent on the deceased. The advantages of this plan to the workman and his family will be apparent when it is recalled that under the Employers' Liability method, now in vogue, only about one workman out of eight has a legal claim for damages. The compensation provided by the Act is exclusive and neither the workman or his dependents have any claim against the employer, unless the employer has refused after demand to pay his required contribution to the fund, or unless the Commission entrusted with the administration of the act determines that the employer has violated the general statutes of the State with respect to some safety appliance and the injury has resulted from such violation. The fund from which compensation is to be paid, is made up from the following sources: Three-fourths to be paid by the employer, one-eighth by the workmen and one-eighth by the State. For a short period, and until a surplus required for the necessary security is provided, all employers pay at the same rate, but thereafter the payments depend upon the care exercised by each employer and the number and extent of the accidents occurring in his plant or works.

For the purposes of the Act, the hazardous occupations enumerated are divided into two classes, A and B. In class A the employer is required to contribute until he has paid in and has to his credit an amount equal to three per cent of his annual payroll. When he has this amount to his credit his obligation to make further payments ceases.

If, however, his own workman sustain accidents requiring payments to them out of the general fund, the employer's obligation to resume payments at once arises until he has once more established a surplus of three per cent of his annual payroll. No account, however, is taken of payments on account of any employer's workmen amounting to over six per cent of his payroll in any one year, for a serious accident might require him to pay thereafter indefinitely. The result is that under no circumstances can an employer be required to pay more than three per cent of his payroll in any year, nor can a single accident, or series of accidents, no matter how serious, prevent him from securing complete exemption from payments if no further accidents occur at the end of two years. In class B, comprising the less hazardous occupations, the right of exemption is required as soon as the employer has to

his credit a surplus of 1 1/2 per cent of his annual payroll.

That limitation of liability is appreciated by employers is shown by a recent letter from F. W. Hinsdale, chief auditor of the Industrial Insurance Commission of Washington, where a similar law has been in effect for two years. Mr. Hinsdale says: "Washington employers generally are thoroughly pleased with the Act and find it a great relief to be freed from the hazards of individual liability and the distressing condition that prevailed under the system of carrying liability insurance. The improvement in the relations between the employer and the workman is very marked, as the workman finds a friend in his employer, after an accident has occurred, rather than finding him stand aloof in an unfriendly attitude, while a representative of some liability company endeavors either to altogether deny liability, or offer an entirely inadequate settlement. "It is certain that under no circumstances would either the employers, or the workmen of Washington consent to have the Workmen's Compensation Act stricken from the statutes of this State." Under the system in vogue in Oregon at the present time, probably not more than 12 to 15 per cent of the 28,000 injured employes could have recovered damages for their injuries, in the courts, and experience shows that at least one-half of the amount so recovered would have gone to the attorneys and for other items of expense that are a necessary part of the liability system. Figures compiled by the Oregon Bureau of Labor show that in the month of July 372 persons were injured in the industries of this State and that in five cases the injuries terminated fatally. In August there were 368 injured and eight killed. An average of one life every other day is the price paid by labor for the conduct and upbuilding of industry in Oregon. In Washington, with its more varied and extensive industries, one life is lost every day in the year. To critics of the compensation system who assert that it is new and untried, students of industrial and economic matters reply that Germany has had the system in successful operation since 1884, that Austria, Norway, England, France and other nations followed Germany's lead in rapid succession and that now practically all of Europe and twenty-two States of the American Union have discarded the pauper-producing employers' liability system and are operating under the compensation principle, guaranteeing automatic compensation to the injured and financial independence to the widows and children of the men who lay down their lives in industry. The Oregon Compensation Act itself, and not the referendum, is on trial. The question is, "Shall the bill pass?"

Those in favor of the bill should vote 308 X yes. Referring to this referendum petition, the Portland Journal declares, "There has never been a more atrocious abuse of the referendum."

A suggestion that might be profitably adopted throughout Oregon is that contained in an exchange to the effect that the United States Department of Agriculture is to encourage and assist in the organization of "pig clubs" among the young people in every agricultural community throughout the country. It is pointed out that pigs are everywhere a profitable crop, that even the smallest growers can make a little money out of hogs and that every family can at least lower the cost of living by raising its own pork. The "pig club" plan is a good one and worthy of general adoption.

## Revival Meetings

The interesting and helpful series of revival services at the Baptist Church will close with the regular preaching service of the coming Lord's Day morning. Meeting Thursday night and Friday night of this week. The Friday evening service will be especially for young people, tho everybody is invited. At this service the Junior Choir will render a special number. Mr. Blackstone will sing at each of these meetings and Mr. Jones will preach. Do not miss one of these final meetings of this series.

A. A. Hall has returned to Lents after having spent the summer in the East visiting friends and relatives.