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WOMEN'S WAGES

STATE WIDE WAGE LAW FOR WORKING WOMEN IS NEW ORDER OF COMMISSION

After February 7th. Women Employed Can Not Work More Than 54 hours a week.

The Observer has received a letter from the Industrial Welfare Commission at Portland stating that on February 7th, the following order No. 5 will become effective all over the state of Oregon.

The text of the order follows: First--No person, firm or corporation shall employ any experienced, adult woman in any industry in the state of Oregon, paid by time rate of payment at a weekly wage rate of less than eight dollars and twenty-five cents (\$8.25) a week, any lesser amount being declared inadequate to supply the necessary cost of living to such women workers and to maintain them in health.

Second--Nor shall any such person, firm or corporation employ women in any industry in the state of Oregon for more than fifty-four (54) hours a week.

Third--Nor shall any such person, firm or corporation pay inexperienced, adult women workers employed by time rate of payment, at a rate of wages less than six dollars (\$6.00) a week, and the maximum length of time such workers may be considered inexperienced in any industry shall not exceed one year.

Fourth--No person, firm or corporation owning or conducting any mercantile, manufacturing or laundry establishment in the state of Oregon shall employ women workers in such establishment later than the hour of eight-thirty (8:30) o'clock p. m. of any day. This hour of dismissal does not apply to telephone and telegraph companies, confectionery establishments, restaurants and hotels.

Said order shall become effective from and after February 7th, 1914.

As provided in chapter 62 of the 1913 session laws, any violation is considered a misdemeanor and is punishable by a fine of not less than \$25 or more than \$100, or by imprisonment of not less than 10 days or more than three months, or both fine and imprisonment.

Defining section 1 of the order, the commission states that the minimum wages fixed by this ruling are wage rates. Consequently experienced employees working for less than a full week are to receive a pro rated wage; at least \$1.37 a day and proportionately for parts of a day.

The commission further commands that in occupations where payment is made by the piece rate, the piece rate must be so regulated that "the average ordinary worker" may earn at least \$8.25 in a 54 hour week.

The commission fixes the maximum weekly hours of labor as 54; by state law the maximum hours for any day are 10.

Of inexperienced workers, the commission says:

In some occupations sufficient experience may be had in a few days or a few weeks to warrant the weekly wage of \$8.25. In case employers in such occupations fail to establish voluntarily a reasonable term for experienced workers, the commission will call references and fix approximate terms of experience. The present ruling simply indicates that in no occupation will more than a year's experience be required. In case several months' experience is required, it would be in accord with the purpose of the law, to have a gradual step-up in the rate of wages from the beginners' wages until the rate of \$8.25 a week is reached.

While the latest closing hour is fixed at 8:30 p. m., it is not the intention of the commission, it is stated, to have this ruling apply to any occupation, the very nature of which requires night work.

He Is a Good Elk

Mr. W. T. Vinton of McMinnville was a Dallas visitor this week. Mr. Vinton is exalted ruler of the McMinnville Elk Lodge and it was through his sincere and earnest efforts that McMinnville received a charter for this popular organization. It was known as the "Baby Lodge" in 1912 and the way it has grown puts it in the Elephant class.

Good Record for S. P.

Nearly everyone who travels nowadays is accompanied by baggage; and the safe handling of this baggage, and the delivery of it to the correct address is, to the traveler, a big and important feature of transportation. In this connection, the Southern Pacific, handling millions of pieces of baggage a year, has established an enviable record, according to figures compiled by E. P. Larson, General Baggage Agent, with headquarters at San Francisco.

In 1910, the Southern Pacific Company, on the Pacific system alone, handled about six and a half million pieces of baggage; in 1911, it handled six and a quarter million; and in 1912, it handled almost seven and a quarter million. Altogether, for the three years, the total was just 19,831,248.

Our of this tremendous number, only 180 pieces went astray, an average of just sixty pieces a year. And in many cases, baggage would not have gone astray had passengers, themselves, checked their belongings, had them re-checked, when necessary, or changed the checking when they changed their own destination en route.

This record speaks well for the efficiency of the men in whose care the handling of baggage reposes, and it speaks well for the care on the part of employees which the Southern Pacific requires.

Registration Slow in Dallas.

The voters of Dallas are not in much of a hurry to get registered for the coming election and primary. Of the 222 registered there are 122 republicans, 80 democrats, 14 prohibition, 6 progressives, 3 socialists and 7 independents.

Presbyterian Church.

The special meetings which were held at the Presbyterian Church by Dr. A. L. Hutchison of Portland and which closed a week ago last Sunday night were considered a great success. On account of the inclement weather during that time a great many could not attend, those who did attend were well paid for the effort. For it has been a long time since the people of Dallas had such a treat as Dr. Hutchison gave them during the two weeks he was here. Professor Metzger, who is considered by everyone a good authority, says, that in all the years he has been in Dallas, he never heard such sermons, and the professor came every night when it was possible.

Rev. Mr. Mitchell received five persons into membership in the Presbyterian Church last Sunday morning as a direct result of the meetings, and there is a promise of more to follow.

The sermons for next Sunday are, morning, "It is Worth While to be Religious;" evening, "Drifting." These sermons will be interesting and instructive and you should hear them.

U. S. NAVY RANKS SECOND

OREGON, MASSACHUSETTS, AND INDIANA LEFT OUT

Juggling of Figures Gives Germany More Than She Deserves.

According to this morning's Oregonian, experts of the Navy Department juggled the statistics in the Navy year-book for 1913 to make the American Navy appear inferior to the German navy, and thereby set the United States down from second to third place, as a naval power, it was charged today by Representatives Witherspoon, of Wisconsin, and Hensley, of Missouri, members of the House Naval affairs committee.

With Secretary Daniels before the committee to explain the Naval program for the coming year, the two Congressmen, who are strongly opposed to "a big navy," questioned him on what they declared were omissions and faulty comparisons in the year book. The Secretary explained he was not an expert in comparing navies, and said he had relied on what experts in the navy had advised him about the facts.

Three Battleships Left Out.

In their questioning the Congressmen brought out that three American battleships, the Oregon, Massachusetts and Indiana, which are of the same tonnage and of heavier armament than 10 listed German battleships, are left out of the United States list altogether; and that the year book instead of giving the United States 36 battleships built and building, compared with Germany's 39, should have credited the United States with 39 battleships of heavier tonnage and armament than Germany's.

They also brought out that the navy statisticians have this year for the first time taken out of the dreadnought class the battleships South Carolina and Michigan, which have dreadnought armament, and have put into the German dreadnought class four ships of 11-inch gun armament. The year-book's comparison gives Germany 13 dreadnoughts and the United States seven, while the Congressmen insisted that the correct figures should give nine dreadnoughts each.

Results Are Set Forth.

Detailed results of their investigations of the year book's comparisons were announced by Representatives Witherspoon and Hensley in the following statement:

"It was developed that the United States appeared to have three less battleships than Germany because three of the American battleships were omitted from our list, namely, the Oregon, Massachusetts, and the Indiana. The reason suggested by the Secretary of the Navy for the omission of these three battleships was that they were old and obsolete, but it appears that in the German list is included 10 battleships to-wit:

"Kaiser Frederick III, Kaiser Wilhelm II, Kaiser Karl Der Grosse, Kaiser Barbarossa Wittelbach, Zehning, Wettin, Meckelburg, Schwaben, each of which has a tonnage of 10,974, built at the same time as the omitted American battleships and each having a main armament of four 9.4-inch guns while the Oregon, Massachusetts and Indiana have a main armament of four 13-inch guns and a tonnage of 10,288 tons each.

English Authority Presented.

"A high English authority was presented to the Secretary of the navy showing the inferiority of these 10 German battleships with their 9.4-inch guns to battleships armed with 12-inch or 13-inch guns.

"It was further developed that according to this comparison in the navy year book the tonnage of the German battleships was from 10,974, which was the largest of 20 German battleships, and that of 27 American battleships, the smallest was 11,356 and the largest was 16,000 tons. The Secretary admitted that, so far as the tonnage of the battleships was concerned, the American navy was greater than that of the Germans, as well as an excess of seven battleships in favor of the American navy.

American Superiority Cited.

"In regard to the armament of the German 20 battleships it was developed that 10 of them are supplied each with four guns, 9.4-inch in caliber, and the other 10 each with four 11 inches in caliber, while all of the 27 American battleships are each arm-

ed with four 12-inch or 13-inch guns, showing the great superiority of the American battleships in point of the power of guns.

Tonnage is Compared.

"In regard to the tonnage of the dreadnoughts of the two navies it was developed that the lowest tonnage in any German dreadnought was 22,345 tons and the largest 24,305, while in the American navy the lowest tonnage is 16,000 and the highest is 27,000 tons.

"Comparing the dreadnoughts of the German navy with those of the American navy in point of guns it was developed that four of the German dreadnoughts each has an armament of 12 12-inch guns and the other five each an armament of ten 12-inch guns. In the American navy it appeared that two had an armament each of eight 12-inch guns, four of ten 12-inch guns, two of 12 12-inch guns and two of ten 14-inch guns, showing the great superiority of the American dreadnoughts in the caliber and power of their guns.

"Comparing the two navies with reference to dreadnoughts now building it appeared that the smallest dreadnought now being built in the German navy is 26,575 tons, and the smallest building in the American navy is 27,000 tons; that the largest dreadnoughts building in the German navy have a tonnage of 28,000, and the largest building in the American navy have a tonnage of 31,400 or an excess of 3,400 tons over the largest German ships now building.

Christian Church.

The attendance upon every department of the Christian Church Sunday was at high tide, notwithstanding the fact that there were special services and large attendance in the other churches of the city. There were 304 in actual attendance at the bible school which opens at 10 o'clock with Mr. H. G. Black as its capable and popular superintendent. There were two accessions to the church at the morning service. The Christian Endeavor is well into the state contest in efficiency and gives promise of winning the pennant. This work is under the leadership of Homer Dashiell and is growing weekly. After a baptismal service at 7 o'clock on Thursday evening, the regular prayer meeting was adjourned that might attend the revival services in progress at the Methodist Church.

Services next Sunday--Bible School, 10 o'clock; morning service and communion, 11 o'clock; Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; evening service, 7:30 p. m.

The public is cordially invited to all these services.



Dr. John Lewtas.

The Methodist Revival.

Dr. Lewtas is sustaining his reputation as an able expounder of scripture and eloquent lecturer. Last Sunday afternoon he addressed more than three hundred ladies on the subject, "The Woman for the Twentieth Century." It was listened to with intense interest and received unanimous approval. Next Sunday at three o'clock, he will address the men of Dallas. The Bible readings given every afternoon are deeply interesting and attract large audiences.

Want a New Lease.

If you have a building that is for rent Uncle Sam wants it for the postoffice. His lease is on the present location March 1st and he had his inspector post a notice in the building that he is in the market for a five years' lease. As the vacant buildings are scarcer than hens' teeth in Dallas, there will not be apt to be many proposals.

As we go to press the case of State vs. Hedgepeth, on statutory charge is being tried in the Circuit Court.

DRY ELECTIONS HELD VALID

NOVEMBER ELECTION CASES DECIDED BY SUPREME COURT

The Decision Covers all Points Raised --Justice Burnett Does Not Agree with his Associates.

The following report was sent from Salem Tuesday to the Oregonian:

A blow was dealt to the liquor interests of the state today when the Supreme Court held that the local option elections last November in Salem, Oregon City, Stayton, Springfield, Gresham and Hillsboro, all of which voted dry, were valid. The court even went further and held in the Salem charter amendment case that a City Council, by refusing to issue saloon licenses, can make a city dry, or the residents of a city can make it so by passing an ordinance or amending the charter to provide against the sale of intoxicating beverages.

That the opinion in the charter amendment case practically gives the Prohibitionists far more opportunity to suppress the sale of liquor through licensed saloons is the opinion advanced by lawyers.

Dry Portland Possible.

They say a majority of the City Council of Portland could make that city dry by refusing to issue licenses to the saloonmen, and that the councils of all other cities and towns in the state could do likewise.

"By the home rule amendment to the constitution," says the opinion, "a municipality has the exclusive power to license, control and prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, except it shall be subject to the provisions of the local option law. When the Council refuses to prohibit, the people may so provide by ordinance or in their charter, not as a local option proceeding, but as an initiative measure. The local option law impose no restraint thereon, and is in no sense exclusive.

Initiative Can Be Used.

The local option law was enacted before we had in the cities the power of legislation by initiative. With that power prohibition can be as readily adopted as by local option, and that method is not in any way inconsistent with, or in violation of, the proceedings by local option."

All members of the court concurred in the sweeping charter amendment opinion, while Justice Burnett dissented in five of the cases involving the validity of local option elections, his reason being that persons registered under the permanent registration law declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court were not legally qualified to sign petitions calling for local option elections.

Brewery Forces Ruling.

The decision, relating to the charter amendment in Salem was in the suit brought by the Salem Brewery Association to enjoin the city authorities from submitting the amendment to a vote of the people. It was contended that the amendment was in violation of the local option law.

The majority opinion in the election cases sustains the following points raised by the lawyers for the Prohibitionists:

The result of the elections should not be disturbed because of the fact that signers of petitions had registered under the permanent registration law, which was later declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

Voters at the local option election should not be disqualified because of their having registered under the permanent registration law and their failure to have their votes sworn in by the election officers.

Orders of County Courts calling the elections were valid, because they acted with the understanding that the registration of 1899 had been repealed and the elections could not be held void so long as those voting were legally qualified under the constitution.

Regular Election Not Necessary.

It is not necessary that local option elections be held at a general state election or a regular city election the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, as was contended by the lawyers for the liquor interests. Justice Burnett, in his dissenting opinion, holds in effect as follows:

The Supreme Court having held that the permanent registration law was void, no lawful procedure can be founded upon its provisions and that

if it is unconstitutional it is unconstitutional for saloon keepers and Prohibitionists alike.

County Courts had no jurisdiction to order local option elections, because the petitions were not signed by the requisite number of voters.

Signing a petition is not an exercise of the electoral franchise and the constitutional right to vote is not involved.

The definition of the term "registered voters" is not to be found in the registration law of 1913, for that has been declared unconstitutional.

A Costly Scuffle.

It is an old saying "look before you leap" and a prominent citizen will take off his glasses when next he plays boy, and scuffles. A few evenings ago, two of Dallas' citizens at a gathering, became young again and forgetting that they were mere boys grown up, tried to show to those present their youthful agility and engaged in a friendly scuffle. It was nip and tuck with odds in favor of tuck, and at the close, the winner tried to adjust his nose glasses, and lo they were missing. After hunting for some time the nose piece was found and a few small pieces of glass was all that remained. Tuesday he took a trip to an oculist and when he returned he was \$10 poorer and some wiser. After this he concluded to let the ladies do the scuffling act.

COMMERCIAL CLUB MEETS

WALDO FINN TALKS ON GOOD ROADS

Interesting Meeting Held in the County Court Rooms Wednesday Evening.

The Dallas Commercial Club met in regular session Wednesday evening at the County Court room and the meeting was called to order by W. V. Fuller, president, and regular business cared for.

The following permanent committees were appointed:

Finance:--Henry Serr, H. A. Woods and E. W. Miles.

Promotion and Publicity:--Walter L. Tooze, J. C. Hayter and E. W. Miles.

Manufacturers:--J. R. Craven, F. J. Coad and H. J. Campbell.

Amusements:--N. L. Guy, W. L. Soehren and H. L. Fenton.

Roads and Highways:--A. B. Muir, Dr. Starbuck and H. C. Seymour.

Membership:--H. A. Woods, Tracy Staats and E. W. Miles.

City and County Affairs:--Walter Vassell, Tracy Staats and E. Willis Simonson.

Rail Roads:--W. L. Soehren, N. L. Guy and Henry Serr.

Litigation and Judiciary:--H. H. Beltz, Oscar Hayter and W. L. Tooze.

Waldo Finn of McCoy had been invited by the Club to give an address on good roads and was duly presented to the Club and made a talk which would be hard to beat.

Mr. Finn is one of the road supervisors of this county and has the reputation of having in his district some of the best roads in Oregon.

He explained how roads should be built and also how they should be maintained and after listening to his talk it was easy to see why the roads in his district are superior to others.

Polk County is very lucky in being able to get the services of such a man on their roads, a man who has made a study of roads and has also the practical experience and a man who seems to be willing to do more towards making the roads of Polk County better by any advice he can give.

The Club tendered Mr. Finn a unanimous vote of thanks for the excellent address given them.

J. F. Ulrich of Airlie was present and was called on by the president and responded with a very interesting and entertaining talk.

Ralph Savery also gave a short talk. Senator Hawley was at the meeting and gave the Club some of his ideas along the good roads work.

At the close of the meeting, President Fuller unwound some of the poetry stored away in his fertile brain which was very much enjoyed by all present.



A POLK COUNTY STOCK EXHIBIT

POOLING OF HOPS UNWISE

Estimated That There Are 50,000 or More Bales Now Being Held on Coast for Raise in Price.

The Salem Journal prints the following which shows that there is a difference of opinion in methods to be used in the marketing of hops.

"In the judgment of many of the local hop growers and hop merchants, the market is at present showing a disposition entirely too fleeking. In other words, the price of hops is unsettled and neither do the wily buyer or the foxy growers know just where it is going to land permanently or if it will find a resting place at all for months to come.

In remarking about the present market conditions, one leading merchant and grower stated that the unsettled prices are due to the fact that the growers are stirring too much excitement over their proposed pooling system in Oregon, Washington and California. He says that just as long as there is no basis upon which the market can rest for a reasonable length of time, just so long will the market be quiet and business dull. The hopman further predicted that unless the growers and merchants can arrive at some understanding as to what is the proper actual value of the crops now on hand, there will probably be a decline resulting before long and then sales will be few and far between. This, he says, is more probable in view of the fact that there are 50,000 or more bales now being held up on the coast.

Must Have Movement.

There must be some activity in the market or prices will never remain up to the present standard, it is said. Pooling the hops and holding them out of the market will only have a tendency to crown their actual value and finally end up with those entering the pool having a job lot on hand when the 1914 crop is unloaded and then with a portion of last year's crop unsold and possibly a still larger output ready for harvest, the market will shrink toward the bottom of the list and remain there indefinitely.

Eugenie G. Dalton.

Eugenie G. Dalton was born at Keytsville, Missouri, April 13th, 1898 and was married to E. V. Dalton in 1917.

They came to Oregon July 28th, 1900, locating at Independence, but have been residents of Dallas some time, where Mr. Dalton is engaged in the furniture business.

Mrs. Dalton has been sick for several weeks, and death claimed her Tuesday afternoon.

She leaves a husband and one son to mourn the loss of a loving wife and mother, one brother resides in Kansas City, one in Keytsville, Mo., also a sister in Alberquerque, N. M.

Independence Loses.

Tuesday evening the Independence High School basket ball team was in Dallas and played the Dallas High School at the Auditorium.

The game was a very one-sided affair and the Dallas boys won an easy victory.

Once each year, at least the boys at Independence get it into their heads that they can beat Dallas, and sometimes they get the idea so firmly fixed that they do it, but not this time.

The game was a fast one but the score was favorable to Dallas.

The score was 17 to 7 in the first half, and 36 to 11 in the last.

Parents'-Teachers' Meeting.

A parents'-teachers' meeting was held Wednesday evening at School District No. 72, Miss Carrie Evans, teacher.

An excellent program was rendered by the pupils of the school, after which an interesting business session was held.

Mr. Maeken represented the County Superintendent's office at this meeting and made a nice talk.

Mr. Gentle of the Monmouth State Normal was present and delivered an address which was pronounced by all present as one of the best school talks ever given in this district.

A feed was the final climax given by the ladies of this district, which was the crowning event of the evening and was enjoyed by all present. The next meeting will be held March 4th and it is the purpose of those in charge to have even a better time than the last.