

## DOINGS OF OREGON'S LEGISLATURE

A Brief Resume of Proceedings of the People's Representatives at the State Capital, Bills Introduced, Passed, Rejected, Etc.

### Proposed Changes in Hazard List Made in House

State Capitol, Salem—Classification of occupations and a scale of premiums based upon the hazard risk involved by every class is proposed in a series of amendments to the workmen's compensation act introduced in the house by Representative Schuebel of Clackamas.

The proposed assessments are to be based on the total payroll in any particular hazard. The rates vary from one-half of 1 per cent in the printing trades to 8 per cent for structural steel, subaqueous works and powder works.

Every workman coming under provisions of the act is required to contribute 1 cent a day regardless of the occupation he is engaged in, and the employers are required to retain the money from every man's wages and remit it to the commission.

Whenever the money paid in any one calendar year to the workmen of any one employer coming under provisions of the act shall not exceed 50 per cent of the contributions into the fund by such employer, his rate of assessment shall be decreased by 10 per cent.

Whenever, in the opinion of the commission, the money in the industrial accident fund shall be sufficient to meet all payments then due, with a surplus of 80 per cent, the employers shall be exempt from payment for the next calendar month.

A waiting period of six days is provided, but if the incapacity or inability extend beyond a period of four weeks payments shall be computed from the date of the injury.

The commission is authorized to inspect factories and workshops for the purpose of determining whether employers have taken all possible precautions to protect their employees from injury.

### Portage Line Men Report

State Capitol, Salem—The Portage railway commission in a report filed in the senate requests that action be taken with a view of turning over the railway, its rolling stock, etc., to the regular state board of supervision when the Cello canal is completed May 1. It announces that there remains January 1, 1915, in the state treasury \$22,841.40 of the last appropriation of \$25,000 to the credit of the Portage railway. It is requested that \$5000 be left in the present fund and that the balance be turned over to the general fund. Joseph T. Peters, L. A. Lewis and W. J. Mariner, the commissioners, who have served continuously since they were appointed by the legislature February 23, 1907, tender their resignations, to take effect upon the completion of the Cello canal.

### Oregon Capitol Near Destruction

Salem, Or.—Oregon's historic Statehouse was endangered for a time Sunday by a fire which started shortly before 5 o'clock p. m. following an explosion of oil in the central heating plant, just outside the basement of the Capitol. The entire interior of the heating plant was a mass of flames and the blaze leaped out the skylight and up along the side of the Statehouse. Quick work by state officials, state employes and the Salem fire department soon had the blaze under control.

It was feared that two filled oil tanks would explode, but this danger was eliminated by Joe Bernardi, fireman, who rushed through the flames and shut the pipe which feeds oil to the burner of the heater.

### Merger Work Begins Soon

State Capitol, Salem—The joint committee to investigate bills and suggestions for consolidations and abolitions of boards and departments will start work at once, announces President Thompson, of the senate, who named Day, Barrett and Bingham members of the senate committee. The house committee is composed of Speaker Sellinger, Hare, Hunt, Eaton and Wentworth. It is the plan to make a thorough investigation of conditions and make recommendations for reform in the state government.

### Annexation Bill Signed

State Capitol, Salem—Governor Withycombe has signed house bill No. 23, introduced by Representative Lewis, which will enable cities to merge under a constitutional amendment passed at the recent election. The measure is primarily for the benefit of St. Johns and Portland, both of which will vote upon a proposal for a merging of the smaller city with the larger one in a few months.

### Anti-Advertising Bill Liked

State Capitol, Salem—The house committee on roads and highways voted to report favorably on the bill introduced by Representative Smith, of Multnomah county, to prevent advertising along the Columbia Highway. This measure is favored by the good roads and motor enthusiasts, who want to preserve the scenic beauties of the highway.

### Immigration Board Dead

State Capitol, Salem—The economy program was given impetus when Governor Withycombe signed the bill of Senator Dimick abolishing the immigration commission. An appropriation of \$50,000 was made for the department by the last legislature and \$71,000 was asked for the present biennial period.

## NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS

Portland—All wool men agree that the coming season will be the most interesting, and perhaps exciting, that the Western markets have seen in many years. Beyond this they will make no prediction. Prices, of course, will be good, but whether they will be high, or how high, no one cares to guess.

A dealer needs a brave speculative disposition to undertake forward business in the face of the conditions this year. Nevertheless it is said contracting has been done to a considerable extent in Utah and it is also reported that some contracts have been signed around Arlington. The terms were not mentioned, nor could the reports be verified.

Sheep growers are confident that prices will go to a high range and some of them are talking of a 25 or 30-cent market. With stocks in America as low as they are and spot prices here and abroad continually advancing, there is no doubt the 1915 market will open very strong, but buyers are not willing to concede that farmers will get the prices they are expecting.

The demand for eggs was better the latter part of the week, and receipts cleaned up quickly. Oregons were held at 32 cents, case count, and 33 cents candled.

Butter and cheese moved at last quotations.

Wheat—Bid: Bluestem, \$1.45; forty-fold, \$1.44; club, \$1.42; red Russian, \$1.36; red Pife, \$1.38.

Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$36.50.

Barley—No. 1 feed, \$32.50; brewing, \$42.50; bran, \$30.25; shorts, \$31. Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$30@31; shorts, \$32@32.50; rolled barley, \$34.50@35.50.

Corn—White, \$36 ton; cracked, \$37. Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$14@15; valley timothy, \$12.50; grain hay, \$10@12; alfalfa, \$12@13.

Vegetables—Cucumbers, hothouse, \$2@2.25 dozen; peppers, \$4 crate; artichokes, 85@90c dozen; cabbage, 1 1/2 @ 1 1/4 pound; celery, \$2.50 crate; cauliflower, \$2.25; sprouts, 8c per pound; pumpkins, 1c; squash, 1 1/2; carrots, \$1.25 sack; beets, 1 1/2; parsnips, \$1.25.

Green Fruits—Apples, 75c@1.50 box; casaba, \$1.65 crate; pear, \$1@1.50; cranberries, \$9@11 barrel.

Potatoes, 2c pound.

Onions—Oregon, buying price, \$1.25 f. o. b. shipping point.

Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch, case count, 32c; candled, 33c.

Poultry—Hens, 12c pound; mixed, 11@11 1/2; broilers, 13@20c; turkeys, dressed, 21c; live, 18c; ducks, 14@16c; geese, 12@14c.

Butter—Creamery, prints, extras, 32c pound in case lots; 3c more in less than case lots; cubes, 26@27c.

Pork—Block, \$4@9c pound.

Veal—Fancy, 12 1/2@13c pound.

Hops—1914 crop, 10@12 1/2c; 1913 crop, nominal.

Hides—Salted, 14c; salted bulls, 10c; salted kip, 15c; salted calf, 19c; green hides, 13c; green bulls, 9c; green kip, 15c; green calf, 19c; dry hides, 26c; dry calf, 28c.

Wool—Valley, 17@18c; Eastern Oregon, 15@20c, nominal; mohair, 1914 clip, 27c.

Cascara bark—Old and new, 4@4 1/2c pound.

Cattle—Prime steers \$7.50@8.00; choice, \$7.25@7.50; medium, \$6.75@7.25; choice cows, \$6@6.50; medium, \$5@5.50; heifers, \$5@7; bulls, \$3.50@6; stags, \$4.50@6.

Hogs—Light, \$6.25@6.80; heavy, \$5.25@6.

Sheep—Wethers, \$5.75@6.55; ewes, \$5@5.75; lambs, \$6.25@7.80.

Tacoma—Apples—Green cooking, 50c box; Spitzenbergs, Winesaps, Rome Beauties, Arkansas Blacks, Staymen Winesaps and Black Twigs, 75@85c box; Delicious, \$1.65@1.75.

Cider—30c gallon; Oregon, \$3 keg, 25c gallon.

Comb honey—Yakima, \$3.25 crate; strained honey, \$5.50; Idaho, \$3.50; Nevada, \$3.50.

Pears—Yakima, \$1.50 box.

Cranberries, \$8.25@11.

Vegetables—Cabbage, home-grown, 1 1/2c pound; carrots, local, 75c@1; beets, home-grown, 75c@1; turnips, \$1.35; potatoes, Yakima, \$22@23 ton; White River, \$17@18; Burbanks, \$22; onions, green, 20c dozen; Oregon brown onions, \$1.75 @ 2; Yakima, \$1.50; garlic, 15c pound; radishes, local, 20c dozen bunches; parsley, 40c dozen bunches; lettuce, head, 60c dozen bunches, \$2 crate; spinach, local, 5c pound; cucumbers, \$1.50@2 dozen; celery, 60@75c dozen, \$3 crate; green peppers, 25c pound; eggplant, 10c; Hubbard squash, 2 1/2c; rutabagas, \$1.75 sack; cauliflower, \$2.50 crate; artichokes, 90c dozen; Brussels sprouts, 8c pound; rhubarb, 5c pound.

Fresh Meats—Steers, 12 1/2c; cows, 12c; heifers, 12@12 1/2c; wethers, 12 1/2c; dressed hogs, 12c; trimmed sides, 16 1/2c; combinations, 15 1/2c; lambs, 13@14c; Diamond T. C., 14c; yearlings, 13c; ewes, 11c.

Poultry—Ducks, live, 10@12c; hens, dressed, 16 @ 18c; live, 10 @ 14c; springs, dressed, 22c; live, 14@15c; squabs, live, \$2.50 dozen; dressed, \$6; turkeys, live, 18c; dressed, 28@30c; geese, 20c.

Butter—Washington creamery, 30c@31c; Oregon, 26@27c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 30c; local cold storage, 23@26; Eastern 23@26c.

Seattle—Wheat—Bluestem, \$1.45; Turkey red, \$1.41; fortyfold, \$1.44; club, \$1.43; Pife, \$1.39; red Russian, \$1.36; barley, \$32.75 ton.

## HARD TO UNDERSTAND WOMAN

You May Call Her a Duck, She Smiles at Term of Chicken, But Will Not Stand for Men.

The fat plumber was in a philosophical mood.

"There is simply no understanding woman," he observed.

"Whaddye mean, understand?" the thin carpenter asked, just to start the conversation.

"Well, for instance, a woman doesn't object to being called a duck."

"No."

"And she even smiles if someone happens to refer to her as a chicken."

"Too true."

"And most of them will stand for being called squab, broiler or turtle doves."

"Yes, yes, but what's the idea?"

"It's just this," the fat plumber exclaimed, "a woman objects to being called a hen, and a hen is the most useful bird of the whole blooming bunch."—Youngstown Telegram.

### Heart in Her Work

"I'm glad to hear that your daughter is taking more interest in her music," said Mrs. Grammercy. "I remember you used to say you couldn't get her to practice. You must be pleased that she now realizes the importance of it and is taking longer lessons. How do you account for the change?"

"I'm afraid," replied Mrs. Park, "that she has fallen in love with her music teacher."—Judge.

### The Unknown Quantity

First Native—"We're doin' fine at the war, Jarge."

Second Native—"Yes, Jah; and so be they Frenchies."

First Native—"Ah; and so be they Belgians and Rooshians."

Second Native—"Ah; and so be they Allies. Oi dunno wher they come from, Jah, but they be devils for fightin'."—London Punch.

### An Art Impression

"I have no doubt," said the admiring constituent, "that posterity will set up a statue of you in bronze or marble."

"Well," replied Senator Sorghum, "if it's all the same, I'd rather they'd make it bronze. It isn't so likely to make a great man look as if he had been caught in a snowstorm with a suit of cotton clothes on."

### A Subtle Maid

Little Minkley had talked for an hour on the subject of evolution.

"And now, my dear Miss Blisterston, do you believe in the missing link?" he said in conclusion.

"Yes, I do now," replied the fair maiden, "though I didn't until I saw you."—Judge.

### Open to Suspicion

"What is your idea of a pedant, anyhow?"

"Well, it is sometimes rather difficult to say who is a pedant and who is not, but I think you would be reasonably safe in suspecting a person of pedantry who speaks of hair and whiskers as 'hirsute adornment.'"

### His Effect

"Doctor Jibs seems to be looked down on by the rest of the profession."

"That's on account of his unprofessional conduct."

"In what way?"

"Why, the man will use any treatment at all which will cure the patient."

### Point in Its Favor

"I don't deny that scribbling verses in one's spare time is a bad habit."

"How could you think otherwise?"

"But you will notice that the man who spends his evenings wooing the muse never wakes up next morning with a headache and a tongue that feels like a bath sponge."

## BEHIND THE SCENES.



De Critic—Travel broadens the mind.

De Hamlet—Yes; but it is sometimes tough on the feet, isn't it?

### Economics

"Father," said little Willie Watkins, after a careful perusal of the morning paper, "what is water for in stocks?"

"It is used to float the company on when times are prosperous, my son," said Mr. Watkins, "and to help it liquidate when times are bad."—Judge.

### Pleased

"Your wife's tastes are literary, and not musical," said the inquiring relatives.

"Yes. And that's the lucky. I'd rather she'd sit up till midnight reading a book than sing songs or play the piano."

# Scarborough a Famous Resort

**W**HEN the German fleet bombarded Scarborough and Hartlepool, both known only as watering places, it was taken for granted that the raid was designed to terrify the people of England, since neither place is really fortified.

Scarborough has no military history in modern times, but it was a stronghold of prime importance in the middle ages, and the great peninsula, or Scour, from which the town takes its name, and which juts out boldly into the North sea, is crowned by an ancient Norman castle, now in ruins.

It was off Flamborough head, a promontory a few miles south of Scarborough, that John Paul Jones, in the Bon Homme Richard, fought and took the British frigate Serapis in the Revolutionary war. The thunder of the cannon in this sea duel was plainly audible to the inhabitants of Scarborough, and they were in constant dread that Jones would sail in and batter their houses about their ears.

But his own ship sank from the effects of the Serapis's fire, and Jones made haste to get away with his prize before the British fleet could come up; and so it was a century and a quarter before Scarborough felt the effects of hostile cannon.

**An Ancient City.** Scarborough is what is known as a municipal and parliamentary borough, and its liberties date back to the charter granted in 1181 by Henry II. It is 37 miles northeast of the episcopal city of York and a little more than two hundred miles from London by the North Eastern railway, lying in that section of Yorkshire called the North Riding. It has a population of more than forty thousand. Geographically, it is distinguished by the peninsula which juts out from the center of the town, crowned by the remains of the castle first built by Henry II, and

South harbor is always full of fishing boats. Old and New Hartlepool. Hartlepool, a borough of the County of Durham, embraces the municipal borough of East Hartlepool, population 25,000, and the municipal and county borough of West Hartlepool, population 65,000. East Hartlepool is the old part of the port, and lies on a peninsula which forms the protection for the bay. Formerly it was heavily fortified, and the ancient walls today are used as a promenade. Like Scarborough, it is dominated by its parish church of St. Hilda, an ancient building, with a heavy Norman tower standing on an eminence above the sea, forming a splendid mark for German shells. Its handsomest structure is a fine borough hall in the Italian style.

West Hartlepool is entirely modern, and has many handsome buildings, including several beautiful churches, municipal buildings, an exchange, market hall, Athenaeum, theaters, and library. There are numerous hotels and an extensive system of docks. The twin boroughs are situated 40 miles northwest of Scarborough, and about two hundred and forty-seven miles from London, and are as popular as tourist resorts as for their trade. Before the war they had a considerable traffic with the Baltic ports and Hamburg, Bremen and Rotterdam. The chief industries are shipbuilding, iron-founding and the construction of marine engines. A very large import trade in lumber was carried on.

This is the first time hostile cannon have assailed Hartlepool since the days of the civil wars. The nucleus of the town was a monastery built on the promontory in 640, destroyed by the Danes in 800, and rebuilt by Egred, bishop of Lindisfarne. During the twelfth and thirteenth centuries



VIEW OF SCARBOROUGH

added to by most of the successive Norman monarchs.

This peninsula is 285 feet high, and has suffered much from the erosion of the waves. In 1190, the old chroniclers say, the area of the castle yard was 60 acres; now it is but 17. There is a moat on the landward side, with walls and towers and a lofty Norman keep, partly in ruins.

Near the landward end of the peninsula is the Church of St. Mary, occupying the site of a Cistercian monastery founded in 1198. This church, which would be in line of German shells in consequence of its imposing and commanding position, was destroyed by the castle guns during the Commonwealth, when the Roundheads besieged the Cavalier garrison. It was afterward repaired.

### Famed as Watering Place.

In 1620 Mrs. Farren, a resident of the borough, discovered two mineral springs near the shores of the South bay—the semiprotected areas of water on each side of the peninsula are called the North bay and the South bay. From this time dates the rise of Scarborough as a watering place. It is now one of the best-known resorts in England. The climate is equable at all times, and the surrounding country unusually attractive. Sea bathing is safe and pleasant.

The borough authorities for many years have added to the attractions, and the southern part of the town, which is the more fashionable, contains an aquarium and concert hall; the museum, a Doric building; two theaters, and the assembly rooms attached to the Spa house. A handsome marine drive 4,200 feet long was opened in 1908.

Aside from these attractions the chief buildings are the town hall, market hall, public hall, several modern churches, and a number of benevolent and philanthropic institutions. The

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