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The peculiar advantages of the Remington are too many to detail here. What you want to do is to get one of the Remington dealers in this section to demonstrate them to you on the gun itself.

Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co.  
299 Broadway New York

## COMPENSATION ACT IS NOT PRACTICAL

(By Paul C. Bates, in Pacific Home-stead)

Farmers of Oregon, including agriculturists, livestock growers and horticulturists, should give careful consideration to the compensation act as passed by the last legislature and which will be submitted for the approval or disapproval of the voter at a special election to be held in November.

Throughout the country there is a strong sentiment in favor of legislation whereby specific amounts will be paid for all kinds of industrial accidents in place of the old system which involved economic waste and payment of indemnity for only a small percentage of the total men that are injured. While public sentiment is almost united as to desirability of a change for the conditions referred to, there is a general confusion of ideas as to what is best adapted to our existing political conditions and industries as a proper compensation act for the reason that up to the present time, while eighteen states have passed laws providing for fixed indemnity for all classes of injury, there are no two of them which are alike and many of the laws while in operation only a short time, have already demonstrated that they are either failures from the standpoint of being either impracticable or unconstitutional.

The Oregon compensation act does not follow any successful act of which there is any record, either from an underwriting or legal standpoint, but does retain in parts some of the attractive features of many acts. Even the most friendly advocates of compensation are convinced that there are many important defects which in the aggregate are likely to operate against its general acceptance or successful operation. It certainly can not appeal to the farming interests of the state or to the owners of small homes or residences, or to large real estate owners, without many amendments and for the following reasons:

First, the act applies to hazardous operations which are enumerated under Section 13, and no mention is made of agricultural interests and neither are they described in any sense which would admit of their being classed as hazardous or semi-hazardous occupations, yet the liability of a farmer is directly increased and his taxes unquestionably raised by the operation of this act.

Second, Section 3 of the act provides for the appointment of a commission of three by the governor, with a total annual salaries of \$10,800, who are to serve for the purpose of administering the act. Section 6 provides that this commission may employ such assistants, experts, and clerks as may be necessary at an expense not to exceed \$25,000 per annum. Section 20 provides for an automatic appropriation out of state funds, raised by general taxation or an amount equal to one-half of 1 per cent on all wages paid by employers engaged in operations defined as hazardous. In other words, assuming for the purpose of illustration that the hazardous occupations as enumerated in Section 13 represents a total annual payroll in the state of \$40,000,000, the amount of which the general public would be taxed for would be equivalent to \$200,000, all of which would be used for the purpose of defraying the cost of administration of compensations to employers classed as hazardous, and although the farmer receives no benefit he is taxed to support the cost of administration in connecting with the payment of indemnities to employees of employers who are classed as hazardous.

Third, the farmer and owner of real estate other than manufacturers or employers who are engaged in hazardous operations are confronted with increased burdens other and apart from the tax, for the reason that they are exposed to a greater liability and consequent claims and litigation in event of injuries to any of their employees than ever existed heretofore, by virtue of the sentiment or influence created as a result of every employe engaged in hazardous occupation receiving definite indemnity for every accident regardless of the question of fault.

Fourth, the owners of city real estate, farms, and fruit lands and small homes are generally opposed to being taxed for the benefit of manufacturing industries or large operators, where the returns on the investment are much greater than represented by the returns on real estate investments. Furthermore, there is a general prejudice from a tax-paying standpoint against all forms of legislation which proposes to encourage the further enlargement of the administrative functions of the state at public expense on the grounds that there is less efficiency and greater extravagance involved under such procedure and that such a system is subject to the varying control of whichever political party that happens to be in power.

Everyone admits that compensation

## SOME EFFECTS OF TARIFF REVISION

Now that the tariff is law, it is time for Oregon to consider the changes in the position of its leading industries brought by the new duties. We must adjust our business to new conditions, which open the markets of our chief industries to the competition of the world.

We had a duty on raw wool equal to five to seven cents a pound on the scoured fleece; now we have free wool.

We had a duty on lumber ranging from \$1.25 to \$2.75 per thousand feet; now we have free lumber.

We had a duty of twenty-five cents a bushel on wheat; now wheat comes in free.

The duty on flour was forty-five cents a barrel; now it is wiped out.

There were duties on milk of two cents a gallon; cream, five cents a gallon; eggs, five cents a dozen; now all are free.

Butter and cheese formerly paid a duty of six cents a pound; this is reduced to two and one-half cents.

Oats will now come in at six cents instead of fifteen cents a bushel, and oatmeal will pay only one-third cent instead of one cent a pound.

Cattle formerly paid \$2 and \$3.75 a head; sheep, seventy-five cents and \$1.50 a head; hogs, \$1.50 a head; now all come in free, as does fresh meat of all kinds, which was subject to a duty of one and one-half cents a pound.

Apples, peaches, cherries, plums, pears and quinces paid a duty of twenty-five cents a bushel; now they pay only ten cents.

We had a duty of 30 per cent on canned fish; now it is 15 per cent. Fresh, dried, smoked, salted or frozen salmon paid three-fourths cent to one cent per pound; now all are free.

On jute bags we paid seven-eighths cent a pound plus 15 per cent; now we pay 10 per cent. Wheat comes in free; the bags in which we ship our wheat are still taxed.

These are a few examples of the bearing of the new tariff on Oregon's leading industries. Watch how it works.

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for all classes of industrial accidents is a desirable basis to be reached but the best authorities are of opinion that the question of fault must be eliminated entirely, which is not the case in the Oregon act, with exception of accidents which are self-inflicted or due to intoxication. If public sentiment is solely responsible for the demand for this reform movement, rather than the scheming politicians who hope to increase the number of offices available, why not place the burdens created by the operation of compensation acts squarely on the consumer at its full cost? This principle has been incorporated in those states that offer the most successful illustrations of compensation for industrial accidents. The New Jersey law, which has been in force twenty-seven months, and is admittedly giving the most satisfactory results in the country, is simple compensation with the questions of insurance and administration left entirely open and every employer being under the same burden, the consumer pays the increase in cost of production. Their law, while elective, applies to all classes of industries, both hazardous and non-hazardous, including farmers and household domestics, and operations in every description. Whether an employer insures the burdens created by the operation of the act, or carries his own risk, is a matter left entirely to his own discretion. The English act in these features is similar to the New Jersey; all of which demonstrates beyond dispute that successful compensation laws are far removed from necessity of becoming a part of our political system, and that a compensation law in order to be successful does not mean annihilation of private companies and competition resulting therefrom, or the establishment to a state monopoly as is provided for in the Oregon act.

Section 25 of the Oregon act provides that if the commission hold that an injury is due by failure of the employer to install or retain any safety appliance, device or safeguard required by statute, that the workman may sue his employer and in that event he waives his right to compensation. Section 32 provides that any person aggrieved at the decision of the commission may appeal to the nearest circuit court and have his case reviewed and that the right of appeal is saved to the injured party, even to the supreme court.

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