

Child Labor Bill Is Approved Congressman Palmer's Act Lauded

Leader of Child Labor Committee Says This Will Free Many Children From Toil in Factories

By MRS. FLORENCE KELLY
(Written for the United Press)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—The child labor bill introduced in Congress by Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania on January 16th last, is more comprehensive than the Kenyon child labor bill in which I have hitherto been deeply interested. It applies to manufacturing establishments, factories, mines and quarries, mills, canneries and workshops. It is more extensive than the Kenyon bill in that it regulates the employment of children between the ages of 14 and 16 years, restricting their working hours to eight in one day and to the daylight hours from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Like the Kenyon bill, it applies to interstate commerce.

The enforcement of the proposed law is made the duty of each district attorney to whom the secretary of labor shall report any violation. It is quite new in providing that prosecutions must be begun when a state factory inspector, commissioner of labor, state medical inspector, school attendance officer or any other person shall present satisfactory evidence of a violation of the law. The penalty provided is a fine of not more than \$1,000 nor less than \$100, or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both fine and imprisonment.

The bill marks a long advance over the proposals contained in both the Kenyon bill and the old Beveridge bill, because it applies to a wider range of employments, and to older children (between 14 and 16), for whom it forbids night work and establishes the eight hour day. In short, it applies to more occupations, and more children, contains more provisions and authorizes more officials to begin suit upon complaint of more different sets of people.

The question is often asked whether an interstate commerce provision would supersede state laws and municipal ordinances. It could not

do this for the following reasons: It can, in the nature of things, apply only to goods manufactured, mined or quarried; it leaves untouched the messenger service, employment in department stores and other forms of retail trade; all agricultural work, such as cotton picking, berry and hop picking, weeding in the beet fields, and all other kinds of agricultural and horticultural work in which children are employed in ever increasing numbers.

Such a law cannot interfere with street work, such as newspaper vending, boot-blacking and service as delivery boys on wagons, which have to be dealt with by state laws or municipal ordinances. Furthermore, there are certain dangerous trades by which a score of existing state laws have been forbidden to all children under 16 years or 18 years. The only feasible attempt to touch upon this important point by federal legislation is the prohibition work in mines and

quarries by children under 16 years. Such a provision is included in the Palmer bill, but no protection is afforded to children in other dangerous trades for dangerous machines and various occupations involving the lives of others are not and could not be included.

We have an analogy in the case of the pure food law. The states and cities have never been so stimulated to enact and enforce legislation with regard to foods prepared for sale within their own borders as since the enactment of the pure food and drugs law, and there is every reason to believe that the proposed federal child labor law would work in the same way.

I believe that the educational work of the National Child Labor Commission will be found to have entered upon a new phase more valuable than all the good campaigns that it has hitherto carried on.

States whose statutes are good on paper only will receive a new stimulus to the enforcement of their laws. And refractory states such as West Virginia and the great cotton manufacturing communities of the South will receive a challenge they cannot ignore through this aggressive attack upon the shams laws which disgrace their statute books.

If it's worth having, it's worth insuring. See Chilcote, 635 Main street

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Notice of Final Settlement in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Klamath County.

In the Matter of the Estate of Hans Jorgen Nielsen, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned as administrator of the estate of Hans Jorgen Nielsen, deceased, has filed in the county court of the State of Oregon for the County of Klamath, his final account as administrator of said estate, and the court has fixed Saturday, the 28th day of February, 1914, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, as the time for hearing objections, if any, to said account and the settlement thereof.

Dated this 23d day of January, 1914.

M. P. NIELSEN, As Administrator of the Estate of Hans Jorgen Nielsen, Deceased.

Summons (In Equity, No. 555) In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Klamath.

E. G. Argraves, Plaintiff, vs. Alexander F. Dyer and Mamie M. Somers; also all other persons or parties, unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien, or

Kid Williams, Rising Bantam, Who Can't Get Fight With Coulon



By whipping Campi in California, Kid Williams has come to be looked on as the best bantam in the country. He has begun an other effort to get a match with Johnny Coulon, who for some years has been posing as the bantam champion of the world. Johnny's uncle is a butcher in Brooklyn, and in some way he has been able to convince a lot of sporting writers of that borough that Coulon is the champion. They have printed the

statement, and it has gone out over the country till many persons believe it.

Williams himself, having beaten Ledoux, the French and English bantam champion, has more claim to the world championship than Coulon. It is said to be doubtful if Coulon will ever meet Williams. They went ten rounds in New York in a no-decision bout, but most of those who saw it believed that Williams had the Chicago boy beaten.

which said order requires that summons in said suit be published once a week for a period of six consecutive weeks. The date of the first publication of this summons is February 10th, 1914.

WM. H. SHAW, ARTHUR D. HAY, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

10-17-24-3-10-17-24 h

Summons In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Klamath County.

Emma R. Grigsby, Plaintiff, vs. Frank Irish, Defendant.

To Frank Irish, the above named defendant:

In the name of the state of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit on or before Saturday, the 7th day of March, 1914, that being the last day of the time prescribed in the order for publication of this summons, and if you fail so to answer, for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in the amended complaint, to wit: for a judgment and decree against you:

1.—That you, or either of you, have or has no estate or interest what ever in or to the lands described in said amended complaint, being that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the county of Klamath and state of Oregon, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The north half of the southeast quarter (N 1/2 of SE 1/4), the south half of the northeast quarter (S 1/2 of NE 1/4), the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter (NE 1/4 of SW 1/4) and part of lot two (2), containing 25 acres, all in section thirty (30), in township thirty-nine (39) south of range nine (9), east of the Willamette meridian, containing in all two hundred and twenty-five (225) acres, more or less;

or any part thereof; and that the title of the plaintiff thereto is good and valid.

2.—That you, and each of you, be forever enjoined and barred from asserting any claim whatever in or to said lands, or any part thereof, adverse to this plaintiff; and for such other and further relief as to the court shall seem meet, or as in equity may appertain; and for his costs and disbursements herein.

This summons is served by publication thereof in the Evening Herald, a daily newspaper of general circulation, published in Klamath county, Oregon, by order of the Honorable Wm. S. Worden, county judge of said county of Klamath, state of Oregon, acting in the absence of Circuit Judge Henry L. Benson, under and by virtue of the authority by law in him vested in such cases, made, dated and filed in said suit at Klamath Falls, Oregon, on the 9th day of February, 1914,

Party Leaves Fort to See Crater Lake

(Herald Special Service) FORT KLAMATH, Feb. 11.—"All aboard for Crater Lake," over five to fifteen feet of snow, has a literal as well as a figurative meaning, for about half a dozen or more of the young fellows of the Fort left Tuesday morning on skis to visit Crater Lake, the natural treasure of the upper world.

The leader of the party is B. W. Loosley, the postmaster of the Fort. Loosley is a native son, and has not visited the lake for twenty-two years. He decided to go in the winter, because such a trip sparkles with the element of danger, and thus lends snap and vigor to the journey, besides the chance of seeing the lake in the winter.

William Zumbrum, the Fort's tonorial artist, is in the crowd also, as

well as his brother "Chuck" Zumbrum of Beaver Marsh. Frank Houston, Alfred Castel, Dr. A. A. Soule and others finish up the personnel of the crowd.

Here's a wishing the boys a dandy trip. "See Crater Lake in the Winter" should be the slogan of the Fort's Commercial Club, now being organized.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Scott of the Fort are initiating their new summer hotel, "The Wayside Inn," by giving a barn dance. "The Wayside Inn" is three miles from the park line, and is fast becoming a center for tourists.

When Wood River Valley gets the Bell railroad from Medford, Fort Klamath will be on the map.

at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from January 8, 1912, and for the further sum of \$57.08 paid out for taxes on said premises, with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from December 12, 1912, and for the further sum of \$100 at attorney's fees for instituting this suit, and for the costs and disbursements herein; that the said sum of \$57.08, with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from December 12, 1912, be declared to be an additional lien on said premises in favor of plaintiff and against defendant; that the usual decree be made for the sale of the lands and premises described in plaintiff's mortgage; that is to say:

West half of northwest quarter of section thirty-five, and the east half of the southeast quarter of section nineteen, and the east half of the northeast quarter of section thirty, all in township thirty-eight south, range ten east of Willamette meridian, in Oregon.

That the said sale be made by the sheriff of Klamath county, Oregon, in manner provided by law. That the proceeds of said sale be applied in the payment of said judgment, interest, costs and attorney's fees and all accruing costs. That plaintiff have execution against the defendant for any balance that may remain due the plaintiff after applying all the proceeds of said sale as above provided. That

ROLLO GROESBECK, Attorney for Plaintiff. 24-31-7-14-21-25 h

Notice to Creditors In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Klamath County. In the Matter of the Estate of Henry W. Keesee, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Henry W. Keesee, deceased, by the county court of Klamath county, Oregon, and that all persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same to me at the law office of Rollo C. Groesbeck, in Klamath Falls, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice, properly verified, as by law required.

Dated at Klamath Falls, Oregon, this 24th day of January, 1914.

GEO. CHASTAIN, Administrator of the Estate of Henry W. Keesee, Deceased. 24-31-7-14-21-h

WOOD 16-inch Dry Slab \$4.00 Box Factory Blocks \$3.50 Cleaning out 200 Cords of Dry LIME WOOD Four-foot \$5.00 Sixteen-inch \$8.00 Best Lump Coal, ton \$12.00 TERMS CASH

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REX CAFE Will please your palate with fresh fish, oysters, clams and poultry, prepared to your order by the Rex Chef.

Families are cordially invited to dine with us. J. W. LINDQUIST Proprietor

Local news appears first in The Herald.

That Silver Service NO MATTER HOW BLACKENED AND TARNISHED IT HAS BECOME FROM EXPOSURE TO THE AIR OR FROM USE—"THE PLATUM PLATE" WILL MAKE IT AS CLEAN AND BRIGHT AS WHEN YOU FIRST GOT IT IN LESS THAN HALF A MINUTE.

IT'S A BIG CLAIM, BUT YOU CAN PROVE IT YOURSELF. TELEPHONE 88 FOR A DEMONSTRATION AT YOUR HOME OR MAIL THE COUPON BELOW TO

Philip J. Sinnott, KLAMATH FALLS. MANUFACTURER'S AGENT

Please send a Platium Clean Plate to my residence for two days' trial. In case it is satisfactory, I will remit 75 cents; otherwise I will return the plate.

Name Address

"You See, It Was Like This: . . ."

"My wife said she would be mighty glad when we could stop using the heating stove, because it made the house so dirty. So I got one of those little Electric Heaters, and now, unless it's pretty cold, we don't build a fire in the stove at all."

That is the way they all speak of the little Heaters. It's never too late and never too early for them.

Let's talk it over. California-Oregon Power Co.

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They carry with them more than mere gift sentiment. They have a sweet significance and regard of the giver, as well as the enduring quality of the gift in itself. So when you give let your gift bring its message of love and fulfillment also that existing desire for something beautiful.

Give a ring, a handsome ring, a ring you can afford.

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Surveyors and Irrigation Engineers
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ABSTRACTING
MAPS, PLANS, BLUEPRINTS, Etc. KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON