

FIGURES ON CENSUS

Absurd Estimate by Man at Washington.

DOES NOT KNOW THE COAST

Best Authorities Prove Population of Portland and Suburbs in 1904 to Be Nearly 130,000, Despite His Calculations.

A man in Washington has undertaken to estimate the population of Portland in 1904. His method and result show him to be about as well qualified to do it as the average Sunday school pupil is to write a dissertation on the politics of Tibet. He has taken to the extreme West at that—the basis of estimate which is applicable to the well-settled communities of the extreme East. The result is grotesque to the mind of any man who is familiar with the economic history of the Pacific Coast in the last 14 years.

Starting with the United States Census of 1890, which was only eight within measurable distance of accuracy by a laborious recount, he bases an estimate of the population in 1904 on the average annual increase between the years 1890 and 1900, as shown by the census of those years. He deducts the population in 1890 from that in 1900, divides the difference by ten, multiplies the result of that calculation by three and announces the result as the population in 1904. In this manner he arrives at the conclusion that the population of Portland has grown from 90,425 in the year 1890 to 98,550 in the year 1904.

Facts Were Ignored. In this estimate he has ignored almost every condition peculiar to this city, in common with the whole North Pacific Coast, as affecting population. He has ignored that there was an actual decrease in population between the years 1892 and 1897. For the four years 1892 to 1896 the increase was so small that the population may be said to have been stationary and the two following years showed a slight decrease. The year 1898 was the first to show an increase but since that year the population has grown at a ratio several times that for which the census calculator has given the city credit. During the years of decrease, however, the number of the class which is attracted to a Western city by good times drifted away and the coming of new settlers from the East practically stopped. In 1897 the revival of business and the high tide of prosperity ever since. People of the class which is driven away by hard times have come back in increased numbers, and the number of the class which is attracted to a Western city by good times drifted away and the coming of new settlers from the East practically stopped. In 1897 the revival of business and the high tide of prosperity ever since. People of the class which is driven away by hard times have come back in increased numbers, and the number of the class which is attracted to a Western city by good times drifted away and the coming of new settlers from the East practically stopped.

More Correct Basis. The most accurate basis for an estimate of population is the number of names in the directory, taken in conjunction with the school population. The census statistician sneers at these authorities, but in view of the notorious fact that many people have been overlooked in the census counts and the further fact that they serve as an admirable check on one another, they are at least as reliable as any estimates emanating from the Census Bureau. The number of names of individuals in the directory, omitting names of corporations, firms, churches, public institutions and other names which are not those of individuals, is the number of adults in the city, multiplied by 2 1/2, which is the lowest multiple used in calculating population on the basis of directory figures, gives a moderate estimate of the population. This shows the proportion of adults to the whole number. On the other hand the school census of children between the ages of 4 and 20 years, gives the number of persons who have passed infancy and not reached manhood. The school board multiplies this number by 4 1/2 in order to arrive at the whole population, and this is a very small multiple, for five is more generally used and an even higher multiple is used in the old communities of the East. It is known that in such a city as Portland there is a larger proportion of single men and a larger floating population than in the Eastern centers, though this is far more than a city of the same name on the coast. An average of the figures based on these two authorities will give an exact estimate of population as a Government census which is known to overlook several thousand people at every decennial period, because the enumerators are too tired to find them.

What the Population Really is. The estimates published every year in the city directory include not only the city, but the suburbs of St. Johns, Mount City, South Mount Tabor, Montaville, Tabor, South Mount Tabor, Woodstock and Milwaukie, and justly so, for their people are a part of the urban population, although not within the corporate limits, and the city is entitled to count them as a part of the business community, despite the fact that it cannot extend its corporate limits fast enough to keep pace with its growth. The census of 1900 gave the population of the city proper 90,425, and the suburbs named an increase to 102,025 and the school figures 109,714, the average of the two being 101,868. The difference between this total and the Government estimate is 10,683, or 11.8 per cent. The directory figures are not too high to be seen from the fact that it includes no Chinamen, of whom there are about 2000 in the city, no hotel guests, of whom there are probably 1000 in the city at all times, and no pupils of boarding schools who are only temporary residents, of whom there are at least 500.

Even assuming the correctness of the census figures for the city proper for 1900, the ratio of increase shown by the average of the directory and school figures between that date and the year 1904, proves made by the Census Bureau to be absurdly low. The increase from 101,868 to 119,295, or 17.51, or 17.20 per cent. That percentage of 17.20, the census figures for the city proper, or 2 1/2 more than the lightning calculator's estimate. When it is recalled that the census gave the suburbs outside the city limits credit for over 6000 people in the year 1900, and that the greatest increase since that year has been in these very suburbs, it will be seen that the estimate based on an average of the directory and school figures is probably below the facts. If the census total, including the suburbs, be taken and the same percentage be added, the result will be 112,225, which, those who know the facts will recognize as being still within the mark.

School Population in 1904. The school census of Multnomah County is now being taken, and enough of the returns are in to allow of a close estimate. The school population in the city proper is close to 24,000, an increase of nearly 2000 in the last year, and the suburbs,

partly estimated, raise the total to 26,671. At the ratio of 4 1/2 to 1, this indicates a total population in 1904 of 120,000. An estimate of the directory figures places them at 130,000. The average between these two is 127,519, which is a great deal nearer the actual population than any estimate of the Census Bureau. A glance over the following table will show the falsity of the basis on which the Government estimate is made. The statistics of the five lean years on which the estimate is partly based stands out in strong contrast with the subsequent period, during which the city has grown by leaps and bounds. If the directory and school estimates are open to any criticism, it is on the score of extreme conservatism. The names in the directory of 1902 were actually counted, with the omissions stated, not averaged at so many to one. There is no danger that any children were overlooked in taking the school census, for the omission of a name means the loss of money to the district.

THIS LAWSUIT IS 21 YEARS OLD

It is Over a Bull That a Railway Train in Missouri Killed.

The famous case of Thomas E. Sublette against the Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad Company for injury to a bull, which has been in all the courts of Missouri since its institution over 20 years ago, came up again at Clayton. It was presented to Judge McElhinney, of the Circuit Court, in the form of documentary evidence, and was taken under advisement by him.

Twenty-one years and one month ago Mr. Sublette obtained judgment in a Justice of the Peace Court in Adair County for \$75. The suit was brought to recover damages to a young bull belonging to the plaintiff, which was struck by an engine of the railroad.

The railroad company took an appeal to the Circuit Court of Adair County, where the suit was dismissed. After the dismissal from the Circuit Court in 1883 Mr. Sublette took it to the Supreme Court of Missouri, which transferred it to the Kansas City Court of Appeals. This body sent the case back to the Adair County court, where a new procedure was followed to recover the amount of judgment given by the Justice of the Peace Court.

In 1884 the case was transferred from Adair County to St. Louis County, and from Clayton it went to the St. Louis Court of Appeals. It was sent back for retrial on reversal of judgment. An execution was issued, and injunction

was taken out to stay the execution, which was also taken to the Court of Appeals. The school board multiplies this number by 4 1/2 in order to arrive at the whole population, and this is a very small multiple, for five is more generally used and an even higher multiple is used in the old communities of the East. It is known that in such a city as Portland there is a larger proportion of single men and a larger floating population than in the Eastern centers, though this is far more than a city of the same name on the coast. An average of the figures based on these two authorities will give an exact estimate of population as a Government census which is known to overlook several thousand people at every decennial period, because the enumerators are too tired to find them.



CHAMPION GOLF-PLAYER OF PORTLAND. Roderick L. Macleay, the winner of the men's open championship at the Waverly Golf Club's tournament, last week, has been champion of the club several times before. His victory has been well earned, as he has made the best score of any amateur on the links. He, with N. E. Ayer, will represent the club at the Northwest tournament this week at Victoria.

WAS A GOOD TOURNAMENT

WEEK'S PLAY AT WAVERLY SATISFACTORY TO GOLFERS.

Entries Were Few, but Quality of Play Has Much Improved—Coming Tournament at Victoria. The golf tournament that ended Saturday at the Waverly Club's links gave more satisfaction to the members of the club, particularly to the handicap committee, than they had anticipated, on account of the comparatively small entry list. Many individual players fell down somewhat in their scores, but the general quality of play was 20 to 30 per cent better than last Summer. Allen Wright, who won the men's handicap, fell down, but Mrs. W. B. Ayer, who ties with Miss Griggs, the winner at Seattle last year, in the women's handicap, showed marked improvement. Mr. Macleay also played in good form and after defeating Mr. Oliver in Friday's match deserved to be the winner. Miss Flanders winning the women's open championship was no surprise, as she was the runner-up last year, and had been playing very well, though she had not been on the links all Winter up to a month ago.

Nothing in It. Some colored people, it is reported, are planning to hold a National political convention and nominate a candidate for President. "This may serve to amuse them, but it will not be an act calculated to be of benefit to the negro race. It is a waste of money for colored people to take an interest in politics, and even to ask for some recognition in political affairs, but it is not wise either to accede to, or to throw away any votes, as would better be cast for the party and candidate that best will serve their interests. By voting together in some of the Northern States for a negro candidate the negroes might possibly render such states doubtful, or more doubtful than they would otherwise be, but it would be pure folly thus to aid in the election of a Democratic President, and in the restoration of power of the Southern Democrats, who deny negroes the right of citizenship. It is not likely that a negro candidate would get enough votes to put President Roosevelt's election in jeopardy, but it would be foolish for several reasons to offer negro voters this temptation. They are frequently charged now with trying to put themselves in a position of antagonistic equality with the whites, and they would better do nothing like this, even for amusement, to encourage and justify this accusation.

Disrespectful to Hearst. Eugene Guard. There is not an editorial writer on the Oregonian who knows that the Hearst talk of the Democratic Presidential nomination would get enough votes to put President Roosevelt's election in jeopardy, but it would be foolish for several reasons to offer negro voters this temptation. They are frequently charged now with trying to put themselves in a position of antagonistic equality with the whites, and they would better do nothing like this, even for amusement, to encourage and justify this accusation.

How to Break Up a Cold. Every one knows the first symptoms of a cold and the serious consequences which often arise from its neglect. A cold can be completely broken up in a few days, and a good remedy is given. The first step should be to relieve the lungs, which is done by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. When this remedy is taken in double doses every three hours it will counteract its effect and a complete cure soon follows. Deep-seated colds or coughs may be broken up by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

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WOMAN AND THE LAW

ENGLAND'S FOOLISH AND UN-GALLANT ATTITUDE.

Unconscious Humor of Legal Lights in Discussing Question of Female Lawyers.

V. S. Y. in Chicago Post.

The recent decision of the British Lord Chancellor and five Judges dismissing the appeal of a young woman who had been refused admission to Gray's Inn was absurd enough, but the various reasons and excuses for this action gratuitously added by the more solemn organs of opinion to the original decision, as given by the benchers are even more absurd. The whole episode would be highly diverting did it not involve violation of an important principle. But the British pride themselves on their contempt for logic (the French being their horrible example) and ability to dispense with general principles.

There was nothing in the regulations of the Inns of court to prevent the admission of the "female" applicant, Miss Cave. But as no woman had ever before applied for permission to study and prepare herself for the practice of the legal profession, the Judges begged the question by declaring that there was no precedent for favorable action upon the application and no apparent reason for creating one. The exclusion of women from one of the leading professions was regarded as a trivial matter. The question of right or of justice did not exist for the benchers. No reason for creating a precedent! Is progress possible where the creation of precedents is avoided as a social danger? And how could there have been a precedent when no occasion had ever before arisen to call for a decision upon the point?

It is admitted by the London Spectator that "to give as a reason for not allowing a thing to be done because it has never been done before may be, of course, a most futile and reactionary line of argument"; but it goes on to say, there are situations which make this course proper, dignified and necessary. This is by no means axiomatic. There are occasions, no doubt, when it is proper and right to decline proposals involving departure from tradition and custom, but in each of these the objection is not that the proposal is unprecedented, but that its adoption would produce injurious consequences. The absence of precedent merely suggests the possible existence (or possible non-existence) of itself. It proves nothing, since society grows and changes and requires constant readjustments.

The benchers' reason being no reason at all, one turns to the arguments of the press writers. The London Law Journal thinks the practice of the legal profession by women would seriously injure the administration of justice. What the experience of the United States, France and other countries (including some of John Bull's own colonies) has been, the lawyers' organ does not consider it necessary to ascertain. Its a priori reasoning is worthy of Punch. Here is a specimen:

"When we consider the zeal, emulation and acrimony in cases conducted and how keen and personal is the struggle they involve, the change in the direction of a lady barrister is greatly to be deprecated. Introduce a charming woman on the scene and what man with the ordinary instincts of chivalry but must lower his lance before such an adversary, must feel himself at a disadvantage, disarmed and shorn of half his fighting strength."

And so the chivalrous gentlemen, to escape the necessity of obeying the "ordinary" (?) instincts of chivalry, chivalrously exclude all women, young and old, charming and indolent, from the opportunities and privileges of a legal career. The chivalry which rejoices in this solution of the problem is peculiarly British, home-made. It may be added that American and French lawyers of the male persuasion have not found it incompatible with chivalry to do their full duty to their clients. No cases of lance-lowering, voluntary surrender, or sacrifice have been reported in American and French chronicles. Yet, to say the least, John Bull's treatment of his womankind has not been distinguished for special mildness and gentleness.

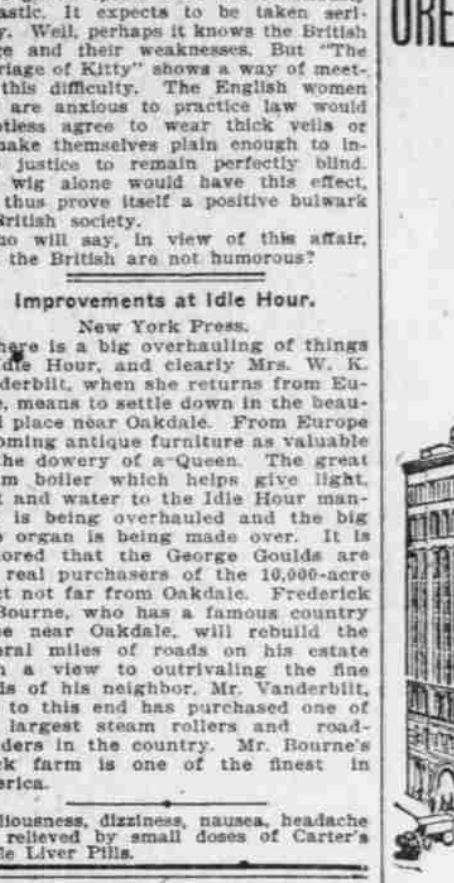
The Spectator discreetly spares us the argument founded on the alleged conflict between chivalry and self-interest. It appears to differ instinctively, to the "old" fact that a man is a man and a woman a woman. The community, we are told, when brought face to face with such an elemental fact, acts instinctively, and the bench, therefore, though it foolishly talked of the absence of precedents, really obeyed a sort of instinctive imperative, and should not have tried to explain the matter.

How wonderfully profound! One fancies, however, that the "elemental fact" is not peculiarly British soil. A man is a man and a woman a woman all over the earth, whatever may be the case in certain localities. How does it happen that there is no instinctive imperative against the study and practice of law by French, American, Australian and other women? Has not John Bull mistaken a stupid prejudice for an instinct?

There is something wrong with an "instinct" which does not revolt against the employment of women in factories, mills and groshops, in stores, offices and theaters, but which violently asserts itself when a woman applies for admission to the bar. It is impossible to argue down instincts, but first make sure of your instincts.

NO PLACE The Lazy Ones Must Stand Aside. That dull, heavy feeling from coffee may not amount to much in itself, but it's a great obstacle in the way of fame and fortune, for it kills ambition and makes one lazy and finally sick. The successful men or women must first conquer themselves. The way to conquer that dull, stupid feeling nine times out of ten is to pay a little attention to proper food, coffee in particular will do it. It will make one feel lazy and stupid after the first effects of the cup have worn off an hour or so after drinking it.

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