

# Mrs. Decker Praises Oregon.

After all cluiss had reported Mrs. Deck-er responded to a call for a report from the General Federation, and took occa-sion to encourage the Oregon clubs and praise them for the good work they have done and are doing now. She considers Oregon right to the front in the clubdom of the Nation, and declares that she will always have much to tell of this state and its progressive women when she visand its progressive women when she vis-its other gatherings of the same kind-never forgetting the fine weather and beautiful roses of Portland. County Superintendent of Schools R. F.

Robinson was yesterday's speaker, and explained thoroughly to the assembled clubs his theory of teaching children soll schools of Multhomah County. The simportance of teaching children to The great en to love plant life and understand the soll, and the happy results of private ownership on the part of boys and girls were presented to the mothers and teachers present in a new light. He said, in part: Children do not ordinarily take to the idea of gardening because they have never experienced the joy of ownership. They may be allowed to hoe potatoes-but they

Committee Reports Regarding the Stagnant Pool on Union Avenue.

Stagnant water in the slough at Union venue and East Morrison street, is a nemace to the health of the surrounding residents, according to a report filed with the Health Board vesterday morning by Dr. W. B. Braden, Dr. C. H. Raffety and Dr. G. M. McCorkle, Health Officer Wheel-

IS MENACE TO HEALTH.

er was instructed to investigate and take such measures as should be found neces-sary to abate the nuisance, which is on property belonging to the Hawthorne es-Mrs. Surah A. Evans, City Market Inpector, reported to the board that she is having difficulty in enforcing her orders that proprietors of grocery stores shall notices in their places of husiness forhidding smoking. The grocers rebel against the rule, asserting that it is unneessary, harmful to their husinoss and offends their customers. Few of them have posted the notices.

plant, assisted by H. T. Jones, of Olym. 1903-4.

In Oregon an estimated \$,000,000 bags are consumed annually; in Washington 12,-would secure one about the size of that raw materials and such other becessary 00,000. A jute mill in Oregon could pro-at Walla Walla. duce not more than 1,300,000 bags, that being the output capacity of the Walla Walla plant. That would supply only the Willamette Valley, while the great majority of farmers would have to buy bags from the market, when the market price was higher than the prison price. All farmers would buy from the market when the prison price was higher, as was proved in 1902 in Washington, when its

small fraction of the state taxpayers.

would then have to sell bags at a loss or cages like the wild animals in Portcarry over a large stock, as it did in land's City Park zoo, which are objects of pity to many Portlanders. Should Oregon install a jute plant It

Plant for Oregon \$125,000. The Walla Walla plant was appraised on September 30, 1906, at \$125,000, of which looms. The state government plans to double the size of the plant, and estlwould cost \$125,000, estimates Superintendjute mill was left with 1,200,000 bags on ent Kincaid. To run the mill takes about hand. Farmers nearest the prison get the

Less Revenue in Jute Mill.

day night after inspection of the Walla Walla plant, there was little advocacy tional investment of \$125,000 in a jute the market advanced, the profits would of the foundry, making between \$18,000 is an over a jute that in the oregon to a little advocacy tional investment of \$125,000 in a jute the market advanced, the profits would of the foundry, making between \$18,000 is an over a jute that in the oregon to a little advocacy base of the market advanced. plan of working the convicts on roads | tions, should increase that revenue; much favored, the chief objection being but it seems assured that the change fix the price on January I, 1996, for the whar. would diminish the revenue. That the change would not improve the life of the prisoners, either in empiozment discipline or health, was the tution is not up to the records of the Salem prison in those respects. The visitors judged that the employment at Between January 1 and September 30, Walla Walla is no more satisfactory in Salem also, because the merits of the to the state or the convicts than at A jute mill, being highly inflammable, is in constant danger of burning up, while this menace does not threaten the stove foundry. Because the state must require cash on delivery of bags, many buyers pre-fer to buy of dealers, who give them credit until after harvest. This puts the state to disadvantage. Through a drop in the price of jute, the prison mill may be compelled to over large stocks of bags or sell them at a loss.

the stove foundry and in the Jute mill, expenses of maintaining plant, buying

In the Oregon foundry, where the state receives 314 cents an hour for the labor of convicts, under contract with Loewenberg & Going Company, the expenses are in-\$50,000 was for machinery, including 70 significant; in the Washington jute mill, where raw material and power have to be bought, and expensive machinery mus mates that the cost of so doing will be be maintained, the outlay is considerable. between \$100,000 and \$125,000. To install The Board of Control last year paid out and equip a plant like the present one \$58,600 for raw material,

In 1903-4 Oregon received nearly \$30,000 for the work of its prisoners. In 1905-6 prison bags, and the benefit goes to a \$75,000 a year. The gross profits for two the sum will not be so large, because of mistakes undoubtedly will be made, and veara ending September 30, 1966, were \$22.- idleness between expiration of an old con- the mistakes will be counted up against 149.01, of which \$12,602.52 was for the last tract and beginnig of a new, and during the managers of the institution, perhaps nine months. Superintendent Kincald repairs. But Superintendent James esti- giving rise to scandal. It is easy to see

state. It has been the victim of rises and the net profit is the money returned from falls in the jute market, and has found the work of the convicts over and above itself in possession of large left-over stocks of bags. This experience has been repented at Walla Walla. In 1907, the Washington prison carried over a stock of 1,390,000 bags, which were disposed of in 1904, through a favorable turn in the market. This subservience of a prison jute mill to speculators and the jute "trust," which is supposed to control prices of India jute, makes one of the chief objections of Governor Chamberlain to establishment of a jote mill at Salem. It will be seen that there is a large element of chance and speculation in buying jute supplies for the following year's manufacture of bags. In such purchases

As Oregon can make \$25,000 a year out of the stove labor of convicts and now makes \$18,00) at Salem, an addi-the Board of Control been allowed by the the Board

the sacming impossibility of employing them in that manner continuously through the long rainy period of Western Oregon. These were the opinions also of Governor Chamberlain and Superintendent James. as regards jute mill and road work.

Mead piloted the visitors through the

pia, member of the State Board of Con-

trol, and M. F. Kincaid, the new super

Oregon Plan Held "Good Enough."

The jute-mill idea did not captivate the

visiting Governor and lawmakers as the

Umatilla men wished for. The Washing-

ton officials commended the idea highly

for their own state, but the visitors most-

ly took to the opinion that the Oregon

as good, if not better, and that the 31g

cents cheaper price for prison bags this

year at Walla Walla was due to tem-

porary conditions not likely to be re

peated. Prominent citizens of Pendleton

admit that the idea has not "taken hold"

and that they hardly expect it to prevail

in the Legislature. Among the Legisla-

tors, as they gathered in Pendleton Tues-

ethod of prison employment was just

intendent of the Walla Walla prison.

To understand the jute-mill situation as it was viewed Tuesday by the Oregonians, it will be necessary to go over considera. ble ground, not only in Walla Walls, but two systems must be compared before choosing the one better suited to Oregon The State of Washington is committed to the business of making jute bags. The results, while faulty in some respects, on the whole are satisfactory. Convicts have a wholesome employment which will be improved by enlargement of the plant and by several law changes which now hamper the management. But Oregon has a system of equally good employment and the economic results appear more satisfactory.

In the Salem prison are 350 convicts, between 150 and 200 of whom could be employed in a jute mill. In the Walla Walla prison are 860 convicts, of which from 250 to 275 can be employed at a time in the present mill.

### Advantages of Stove Foundy.

The economic advantages of the foundry plan at Salem over the jute mill method may be summarized as follows, the comparison being especially pertinent because the Walla Walla plant is of just the size that Oregon would need.

Present revenue to the State of Oregon from labor of convicts at 31/2 cents an hour, and from rent of the foundry in the prison, amounts to about \$18,000 a year, on a two-year contract, to expire next year; on a ten-year contract, this could be increased to more than \$25,000, because a higher price could be secured for convict labor.

Revenue to the State of Washington from its jute mill has been about \$11,000 a year in the last two years, with 250 to 255 men employed, whereas, in the Oregon prison but 150 men have been at work

in the foundry. The Walla Walla prison managers think that the mill can be made to yield a net revenue of between \$15,000 and \$20,000 a year. At Walla Walla and Salem, labor of convicts is not an liem of expense in production, cost of maintaining the prison proper being held apart from that of running the mills and the foundry.

The stove foundry is not speculative, so far as the state is concerned; the juite mill is speculative. The foundry imposes on the state no risks; the jute mill imposes heavy risks, because raw jute prodnet from India is controlled by a socalled trust and by speculators, who ad- its prisoners find the labor healthful vanced the price from \$15.67 a bale in 1995 to \$28.75 a bale in 1996, which fatter Salem and the Walla Walla prisons price would have compelled the prison to shown several points in favor of the

## Free-Labor Argument.

Against these objections stands one argument-that free labor should not be put in competition with prison labor, as is done when convicts make stoves. And it is assorted that a prison jute mill at Salem would be a regulator of bag prices-this in spite of the conevidence furnished by the Walla trary Walla biant and by manipulation of the jute market by speculators and the "trust."

This article will not deal with the free-labor-competition argument; that is a question wholly apart from the their activity, and but for correspondingly issue of business expediency presented large proportions of our modern measures by the proposal to change from stove, of resistance, just as in fire departments foundry to jute mill. It may be noted in passing that the labor objection did not have much weight with the legislators visiting Walla Walla. They generally took the view that any work of convicts will compete somehow with free labor and that stove making will compete very little, perhaps less than in any other labor. Oregon has only one stove factory outside of its prison -it being in Portland-and Its output is small; besides nine-tenths of the stoves on the Oregon marker are imported. The visiting legislators cited that in other states prisoners make articles which sell beside those of free workmen, notably shovels and pitchforks from the Iowa penitentiary.

#### Jute Mill Satisfies Washington.

In Washington the jute mill method will be carried on. It is probably well that once begun the plan should be continued. But Oregon seems to have a good system of its own, without exnditure of large sums for plants and not wearing. Comparison of the charge III; cents a sack, instead of 6½ Oregon institution. At Salem there is supply a year ago at \$18.24 a bale. It thus sickness. At Walla Walla the prison-

be \$30,600. The board was required to and \$20,000 a year. Revenue Can Be Increased.

The prison plant was unusually favored This revenue can be largely increased this year by the high rise of jute prices. through a ten-year contract, which would Its jute supply was purchased last year at increase the hourly pay to 4 cents and general opinion of the visitors at Walla \$18.34 per 400-pound hale. The cost of perhaps 5 cents. With 150 men, this would Walla, in fact the Walla Walla insti- each bag to the state has been 5.42 cents yield an income of more than \$25,000 a each. The prison has sold the bags at 614 year.

worm: scientific investigation disclosed

that this was not the offender at all, but

the common moth, that had never before

which the bug-fighters must always reck-on. The cause for the change remains

and to strike a blow then and there.

unsolved, for the most part, but the fact

cents, making a profit of nearly 1 cent. Thus it will be seen that Oregon gets back a considerable sum of money and 1996, the mill turned out 1.229.650 grain could get back half of the annual cost of ether with a considerable the penitentiary-all this without expendbags.

OUR ENTOMOLOGICAL PROBLEM Insect Pests, and the Necessity of Waging Unceasing War on Them-Constant Menace to Forest, Orchard and Garden.

N O SUBJECT is of greater interest, life is inevitable with civilization; some or importance to our Pacific States species exist only in the undisturbed for-est of the wilderness, and as this is swept than that of finding effective ways of dealing with our insect pests. We simaway, they have no suitable homes It is noted in New England that old nsect friends suddenly change their char-

ply must fight them, and we must destroy them. They infest our forests and orchards and gardens. It is not our business to waste time in speculative inquiry as to why Nature has troubled man with these destructive pests. Man's business is to study how he may destroy them-and a destroy them.

For it is true, as the Boston Transcript says, that although destructive insects are as old as human history, having had their ravages in early times graphically related in the Biblical annals, it is safe to say that no nation or people ever before faced entomological problems of such gravity as those which now confront the

United States. The large scale which characterizes all American operations not only prevails in pests, but greatly affects and the relief expeditions, our insect enmies would literally destroy the ground from under all present-day civilization. One of the factors of the new entom logical problem is the increase in transportation facilities, not only in number but in speed, and this includes the occani steamships as well as the railroad and the automobile. The same agencies that have annihilated time and space in the interests of man have accomplished the result for destructive pests of all Approximately 100 of our troublesome insect pests have been brought into this country from abroad; if today a sci-entist were to name the 59 which are the most destructive, he would select 40 comparatively recent immigrants; their trans-fer from one continent to another has greatly increased their power to inflict in-An imported pest is always worse chiefly because it is so apt to have left

its natural enemies behind. It may find here climatic conditions that suit it better. Another factor in the problem arises from the effects of modern civilization, in way or another, on the life of our in-sectivorous birds; these are far less numerous and consequently less efficient to day in keeping down pests than they were in the past. The chemical spray must undertake the work they have laid down. And in spite of the public-spirited efforts of the present day, it seems unlikely that bird life can be restored to its old pro-

bags, because it could produce only 29 per cent of the bags needed (Walla Walla prison bags at 6½ cents failed to hold down market prices this years: the nill would be dependent on the jute market, which is the real regulator of bag prices, and which is beyond the power of the state to control: it would substitute a 20,000 or \$25,000 sure income from the stove plant with an uncertain, speculative in-rorme; it would supply a small fraction of farmers with cheap bags at the expense of the state; it would not provide a more satisfactory method of employment for convicts than that is the stove

convicts than that in the stove foundry. If is admitted that the Walla Walla jute

aill is considered satisfactory in Wash-Ington. Governor Mead remarked, last Tuesday that if his state bad no jute mill and was about to choose an employment for its prisoners, he would recommend a bag factory. That is because his state is committed to the jute mill policy, has found it a good mode of work for prisoners and has had no experience with the Oregon method. Besides, the managers of the Walla Walla plant want Oregon

acter and appear in the guise of pests. For example, there has always been a common moth, to which nobody has paid go into the business, because with Washington, California and Oregon in the any attention, although it is widely dis-tributed, and known under various names, Reports during the last Summer began to inte market, raw material could be bought at Calcutta at more favorable terms than come in from the cranberry bogs, telling of the working of certain insects, which was thought to be the raiding of the army at present.

The uncertainty of the jute market is the great drawback to a prison bag plant. It is a difficulty which the Oregon prison does not now encounter. And while the contractors, who buy the stove labor of been known to be of any economic im-portance, for good or bad. Similar changes of habits of an insect are possibilities with the prisoners, undoubtedly make some profit, there is reason to believe that it is not a great profit. Besides, it can be limited by award of future contracts by competitive hids. 18. \_\_\_\_

**GIBSON IS GIVEN LIBERTY** 

arrested October 14 on a charge of arson. and has since been confined in the County Jall, was yesterday afternoon released from custody, Deputy District Attorney Moser having filed a dismissal of the crim-

of the District Attorney's office in th case. District Attorney Manning last night declared that there was not sufficient evidence to convict Gibson in the first place and besides he was crazy drunk at the time he is alleged to have committed the

who were suffering for food," said Mr. Manning, "and I let him go as a measure

it practically; for though we shall

Recommend Ethical Instruction.

The resolution introduced reco Ing more definite and intelligent ethical instruction in the public schools of the state brought on a long discussion at the norning sersion, the question having many supporters and many opporents, who considered that the schools are now teaching morals on the highest practical The resolution passed was as folplane.

Whereas, It is the conviction of many

Whereas, It is the convlction of many people interested in the right development of children that, although thousands of no-ble and conscientfous feathers in the Uni-ted States are voluntarily doing a great work in character hubbles, schools do not provide for the moral education of the young; therefore, be it Resolved, That this conference recom-mends that the matter of more definite and more intelligent ethical instruction be in-vestigated by the educational section of the oregon Federation of Women's Clubs dur-ing the next two years.

topic of an interesting paper by Mrs. Benns, and Mrs. J. C. Pritchard spoke on "Our National Bureau of Informa-There were greetings during the afternoon from many local organizations through their presidents, including the Daughters of the Revolution, Home Training Association, Daughters of the Confederacy, Visiting Nurse Association, Young Women's Christian Association,

New England Conservatory of Music Club Forestry Club, Jewish Council, Travelers Aid and several others. Invitations were extended by both Sa

lem and The Dalles to the Federation to meet in their cities next year, and the acceptance was referred to the executive board.



band's Attention to Actress. «

played its part.

ever since his arrest, and has been assist ing the latter in the compliation of his book. It is understood that he will re-sume this occupation for a fortnight for-er, an arrangement of that character hav-ing been entered into yesterday. Although nominally at liberty, Gibson will have in Pater's cell. be locked up again while at work in Pater's cell.

OF INTEREST TO VISITORS

Free Museum and Historical Society

Open to Public Every Day.

PORTLAND, Nov. 1 .-- (To the Editor.)to place in the city is of more interest to he average visitor than the City Hall, and et many visitors to Portland have to learn to get the principal pinces. fore the people, that strangers we r city will not have to ark if we nusseum or historical society, and where I an be found. The attendant at the count of the Oregon Historical Society has often heard people remark, "I nearly missed see ing this, I did not know there was sur a place in Portund," or, "If a friend o mine had not told me, I should have misse

his place." These rooms, which are located on the op floor, morthwest corner, in the Chr Hall, sere visited during October by 1600 people, are is shown by the visitary register, 32 mates outside of Oregon are represented, registering 403 visitors, eight foreign coun-ries are also represented, registering 25 regon Federation of Women's Clubs dur-ing the next two years. **Two Inferesting Papers.** "Our National Official Organ" was the "Our National Official Organ" was the

The original and only Full Measure House is located at 27 Washington street, between Sixth and Seventh. Phone Main

# "JUST A LITTLE"

Grape-Nuts Worked Wonders for an Unfortunale Woman.

"At last I was obliged to sit all day at a sewing machine in a factory," said an English lady who was once well and happy, but whose circumstances changed so that she was compelled to earn her

soon suffered dreadfully with indigestion, some days thought I would die from acute pain in front of the waist line. I took about everything for in-digestion without any permanent relief; tried starvation but suffered just as much whether I are anything or not.

"Curiosity caused me to try a package of Grape-Nuts food for a change. Then CHICAGO, Nov. 1.-Late auto rides, ex-tended trips to near-by citles, champagne and revels in downtown cafes, are all al-bowels became regular, no more headleged to have figured in the matrimonial aches, piles troubled me less frequently fortunes of "Dr, and Mrs. Mabel Hen-ninger," and even the insane asylum has played its part. I wanted Grape Nuts for luncheon as well as breakfast-seemed

played its part. Dr. Henninger's love for the benutiful actress sprang into being early in her career at Bush Temple. During these meetings which it is charged gradually broadened into auto rides and downtown

But Will Remain in County Jall as Puter's Amanuensis. William C. Gibson, the printer, who was weakest link in the chain of insect life Experimentation as to the best method of

destroying it follows this disclosure from history of its vulnerable point. Twenty years ago plant diseases did such more harm than insects, but today inal proceedings against him. In discussing the reasons for the action this situation is apparently reversed, and

the fighting of this class of pests has taken first place in the preventive medicine of agriculture, so to speak. The En-tomological Bureau in Washington maintains a staff of more than 50 men.

land grant colleges all have experiment "He has a wife and two small children,

cell with Puter, of land-fraud notoriety, ever since his arrest, and has been assist-ing the latter in the compilation of his

stations, which are devoting considerable energy to this work, and passing around their ideas. While climatic conditions vary greatly, so that the Atlantic coast has relatively few lessons for the Pacific, and the extreme South little help for the of justice. North, in methods of treatment much

Gibson has been confined in the same

often may be gained. It is a great subject and it presents difficulties; but industry, supported by intelligence, will solve it-that is to say, will

itself is painfully apparent. This entails a witchfulness, not only on the known injurious insects, but against many others which may suddenly become so. The principle upon which the treatment of pests is plauned rests on the idea that somewhere in the life of every insect spe cies, perhaps from meeting its own ene mis, or from climatic conditions, it is weaker than at any other time. The first thing is to determine scientifically this