

The Oregonian

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 Daily, Sunday included, six months.....4.50
 Daily, Sunday included, three months.....2.25
 Daily, Sunday included, one month......75
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 Daily, without Sunday, six months.....3.25
 Daily, without Sunday, three months.....1.75
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 Weekly, one year (ten issues).....2.50
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 Sunday and Weekly one year.....3.50

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 St. Paul, Minn.—Ryan's Theater Ticket Office.

THE PASSING OF HEARST.
 Hughes is elected Governor of New York, but in a small majority, in an election where the circumstances demanded a great one. For there could have been a great majority in favor of Hearst, had he been nominated, and in the election which followed, the smallness of the majority for Hughes in the State of New York is due to the singular apathy of the Republican party, who failed to appear at the polls. Hearst's vote is actually less than that cast for Herrick, the Democratic candidate for Governor two years ago; for Hughes vote update falls behind that for Higgins, the Republican candidate two years ago, by a credit of more.

But Hughes has made heavy gains in the vote about New York Bay, Greater New York and Long Island, where he has been heavily. It is due to business influences, by which Hearst is interested, and to the fact that the metropolitan press, that fought Hearst as much for the honor of journalism as from a sense of his unfitness and from disapproval of his purposes and methods in politics.

Had Hearst won, he would have become at once the leading power in the Democratic party; he would have made himself the director of its course, the arbiter of its fortunes. This morning would have begun the work of his paid claqueurs in New York to make him the candidate for the Presidency, and the work of his claqueurs in the rest of the country to elect him to that office.

Our Roman Caesars of the water board have issued a decree that all the people of Portland should be taxed for the benefit of the water system. The tax is a discriminatory one, and is levied on the property of the water board, and is levied on the property of the water board, and is levied on the property of the water board.

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HOPS, BEER AND CONSISTENCY.
 F. G. Deckerbach, a Salem brewer, complains that the people of this state, in passing anti-liquor laws, are not discriminating between beer and ardent spirits, but placed all intoxicating liquors under the same ban. He calls attention to the enormous sums of money brought to this state from year to year by the hop industry, which really means the beer industry, for hops have no commercial use except for the manufacture of beer. Because Oregon is thus a financial beneficiary of the beer-brewing industry, he asserts that a distinction should have been made in the laws between the sale of beer and liquors containing a larger per cent of alcohol. But he leaves the subject just where he found it, for he does not suggest in what manner a distinction should or could have been made. Having proposed a distinction, he should have pointed out in what respect it could have been established.

Mr. Deckerbach is unquestionably right in his contention that the State of Oregon is inconsistent in moving against the consumption of beer at the same time that it is trying to build up a hop industry. Viewed from a moral standpoint, it is wrong to drink beer while at the same time it is wrong to make beer. It is wrong to produce the hops which have no other purpose than the manufacture of beer. If Oregon desires and hopes to retain and increase its hop-growing industry, it is better to summon the physician for an attack which may possibly prove trifling than to run the risk of irreparable danger from delay. In the long run this will also be the cheaper course, since timely aid often checks what would otherwise develop into a protracted illness. The doctor's fee is seldom a bad investment, and sometimes it pays better than any other. It may be looked upon as a sort of insurance premium paid to ward off calamity.

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The settlement of the semi-arid districts of the great plateau, due to the Government reclamation policy and private irrigation schemes, is progressing with a rapidity that is truly wonderful. An example of this is shown in the receipts of the State Land Office at Helena, Mont., for eleven months of the present fiscal year, as compared with the entire receipts of 1906. During the latter year the total receipts of the State Land Department were \$42,682.00; for the eleven months of the present fiscal year are \$57,996.78. There is every indication that the receipts of the present month will bring the total up to full \$600,000. This denotes absorption of the eminent domain by homesteaders at a rate that is at once surprising and surprising. The large total involves no great landlord schemes and holdings, but denotes occupation by families of wide areas once arid but now or soon to be fruitful through irrigation.

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The man who plants or buys an orchard of any size should count a spraying outfit as a part of his equipment, and should expect to spray as regularly as he cultivates. Unless he expects to do this, the sooner he grub out his trees or sells out, the better for him and the fruit-growing industry. The time for winter spraying is now. Some scale and fungus growths will soon be here. Horticultural officers should begin early to induce growers to use the remedies necessary to rid their trees of pests. This must be largely a work of education—of leading rather than driving. There are many growers, especially those with small orchards, who do not know when to spray, how to mix materials or what equipment to purchase. Others are negligent and need timely notices.

Condemnation of diseased fruit is all right in its time and place, but it is in the nature of punishment and is not only indirectly as a remedy. The most successful and most useful member of the State Board of Horticulture and the most valuable fruit inspector will be he who can, without resort to extreme measures, induce the growers of his district to clean their trees. Quarantining and litigation are expensive, but a tactful commissioner or inspector should be able to accomplish desired results by the diligent use of reason and persuasion, thus enlisting the hearty co-operation of growers and retaining their good will. The spraying of fruit trees is a necessary part of the fruit-growing industry, especially in the Willamette Valley, where there are so many old and neglected orchards. Not only commercial orchards, but family orchards, need the remedy. General results are wanted, not noise and controversy, and a few pay cases. Let us now have a campaign of education, stimulation and eradication. Teach the growers what to do, arouse them to an active interest, and let the scale and worms take the consequences.

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The city family has a telephone at its service. The doctor can be wakened at any time of the night and sent to the patient's bedside. The danger in delay is commonly not serious, therefore, one would imagine; though, of course, there are diseases where no cure is possible unless the remedy is applied at the beginning of the attack. But in country districts, where to summon a physician requires a long ride through storm and darkness, it is a different matter. Besides the moment when the family decides that a doctor is necessary and the time of his arrival, hours may elapse; and those hours very often decide the question of life or death for the sufferer.

Whatever rule may seem best in cities, certainly in country districts it is best to err on the safe side. It is better to summon the physician for an attack which may possibly prove trifling than to run the risk of irreparable danger from delay. In the long run this will also be the cheaper course, since timely aid often checks what would otherwise develop into a protracted illness. The doctor's fee is seldom a bad investment, and sometimes it pays better than any other. It may be looked upon as a sort of insurance premium paid to ward off calamity.

MR. BRYAN—"ALAS, POOR HEARST, I KNEW HIM WELL"
 Three American doctors are in London trying to make a corner on the descendants of the famous bulldog, Rodney Stone. Descendants of this animal rarely come on the market, but when they do they sell for nearly \$5000 apiece. Jeffrey, who sold Rodney Stone to Mr. Croker, says that if the men trying to make the corner apply to him they will have to pay steeply.

"Jimmy" Hyde in a Sensible Role.
 Baltimore News.
 James Hazen Hyde, ex-vice-president of the Equitable, who is living in Paris, has arranged for a debate in French between Harvard and Yale. He has offered a cup to the team winning such a contest. This is one of many things Hyde has done to increase an interest in the study of French at Harvard.

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Worst Disaster in Railroad History.
 Atlantic City Accident Contrasted With Other Accidents of Its Kind.
 Philadelphia North American.
 Seldom in the history of American railroading have there been wrecks in Colorado, in the Baltimore & Ohio wreck at Connellsville, Pa., before Christmas, 1905, 70 were killed. In 1888, at the Mud Run (Pa.) wreck, 65 passengers and employees were victims. The year before, in wreck at Chatworth, Ill., 85 persons were killed, and in 1876, at night, in a storm, 60 passengers were killed when a Lake Shore train went into a wrecked freight-train yard. In the East probably the most disastrous wreck, in number killed, occurred in 1856 at Camp Hill, when an excursion train loaded with children ran into another train and 64 persons, mostly children, were killed. The Meadows wreck, on July 30, 1896, about a mile west of this city, when a Reading Railroad flyer crashed through a Pennsylvania excursion train, cost 47 lives.

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has long been fixed upon the lowest level of semi-civilized life. Hundreds of men and women and boys and girls of half blood attest by an existence that furnishes no settled place in life to the outrage that these degraded savages perpetrated upon them by calling them into the world. The United States Court of Claims did well in disallowing the claim of such men to a share in the distribution of tribal lands and funds, and the Supreme Court of the United States did well to approve the decision.

UNJUST WATER RATES IN PORTLAND.
 The method of laying water pipes in suburban districts in Portland, Ore., of cost to owners of the land, taxes the many families of this city—most of them humble householders and rent-payers—for the benefit of wealthy land syndicates and speculators.

It enhances the value of large areas of vacant land, and makes speculative gains through high water rates exacted from families of small means, who could have water at from 25 to 50 per cent less than the present cost were the landowners benefited by pipe extensions, instead of the speculators, required to pay nearly excessive rates for the new pipes.

In 1905 the total receipts of the Water Department were \$513,021.70. Of this sum, not quite half—\$251,444.02—was expended for running expenses and operation, interest on bonds and sinking fund, leaving \$261,577.68 for construction of pipe and water works. Most of this sum went for pipe extensions.

It is easy to see that small water consumers—from whose pockets come the bulk of the water revenue—could have cheaper water were not their rates put up to provide funds for the pipe extensions, which are valued in suburban lands. In many places in the Eastern fringe of the city, where there are no houses, or where they are widely scattered, a few land speculators and owners of large tracts are profiting from investment of the money of the many water consumers in pipe improvements.

The owners mark up the price of their lots ahead of the approach of the new mains, and then mark it up again after the water is flowing through the pipes, put the profits in their pockets and declare that the system speeds the growth of the city, that the city owes it to the suburbs.

But does the city give free sewers? Why should not the cost of water pipes as well as of sewers be assessed against the benefited property?

And new pipe in the heart of the city, where it is difficult to combine the high service mains for fire protection cost large sums of money, should it not be paid for as reasonably by the property served as by small water consumers?

These questions have been raised by the Portland Water Association, which purposes to put the question of free water before the voters of the city in the municipal election next June. This plan has the indorsement of the Portland Federated Trades Council, and is exploited in the latest number of the Portland Labor Press. The free water question is of doubtful importance, but it advocates more proper criticism of the present water system.

In announcing the new method, the association says in part:

As the water system is now managed, it is a loss to the city and the small consumer for the benefit of a few men who own the downtown property; as the expensive part of the water plant is in the business district where the profit is made, there you find the large mains and other expensive parts of the plant.

The water speculator has a good thing limited in the present water board. It is laying mains around farms in the city and across long stretches of vacant land that are held either by the water board or by speculators with money taken from the rent-payer and the small home-owner.

As the water system is now managed we are not getting any benefits from public ownership, as the plant is being handled by the small individual ownership of any kind should be run to give good service at actual cost, and not at service at great profit to a favored few as now.

Caesar Augustus issued a decree that all the world should be taxed for the benefit of the Roman Empire and every man had to do so. Our modern Caesars of the water board have issued a decree that all the people of Portland should be taxed for the benefit of the water system. The tax is a discriminatory one, and is levied on the property of the water board, and is levied on the property of the water board.

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Whatever rule may seem best in cities, certainly in country districts it is best to err on the safe side. It is better to summon the physician for an attack which may possibly prove trifling than to run the risk of irreparable danger from delay. In the long run this will also be the cheaper course, since timely aid often checks what would otherwise develop into a protracted illness. The doctor's fee is seldom a bad investment, and sometimes it pays better than any other. It may be looked upon as a sort of insurance premium paid to ward off calamity.

This seems to bring us around to the Chinese view of the question. As a matter of fact, most people would profit more by paying the doctor a moderate monthly stipend to keep them well than a large bill now and then to cure them of disease. Probably our custom is too well established to change, but it could be changed.

The settlement of the semi-arid districts of the great plateau, due to the Government reclamation policy and private irrigation schemes, is progressing with a rapidity that is truly wonderful. An example of this is shown in the receipts of the State Land Office at Helena, Mont., for eleven months of the present fiscal year, as compared with the entire receipts of 1906. During the latter year the total receipts of the State Land Department were \$42,682.00; for the eleven months of the present fiscal year are \$57,996.78. There is every indication that the receipts of the present month will bring the total up to full \$600,000. This denotes absorption of the eminent domain by homesteaders at a rate that is at once surprising and surprising. The large total involves no great landlord schemes and holdings, but denotes occupation by families of wide areas once arid but now or soon to be fruitful through irrigation.

The boys who soaped the rails of the streetcar track where it enters Ford street, and soaped the rails made to understand the enormity of their offense and dismissed with a severe reprimand by Judge Frazer. It is scarcely possible to believe that boys of 15 years and upwards did not know beforehand the nature of the offense, and the possible, and even probable, consequences of rendering a heavy streetcar unmanageable on a steep grade, ending on a high bridge. Yet it is inconceivable that they, or any one of them, would have enjoyed the results of the catastrophe had their purpose in greasing the rails been successful and a car derailed.

VITAL NEED OF SPRAYING.
 In the news columns of this paper recently it was stated that in the Waller apple and pear orchard near Salem the most modern appliances are at hand for mixing and handling spray materials. With everything in readiness, the spraying can and will be done at the proper time. The great trouble in most of the small orchards is that the owners have not provided themselves with the necessary vats for heating and the pumps for spraying. The original cost of this equipment is not excessive, and if it is properly cared for it will last many years. Of course the character of the equipment must depend upon the size of the orchard. Every grower should have at least a boiling vat and a barrel spray pump. Without at least this much the grower will put off the winter spraying from time to time until the season is so far advanced that he must omit it altogether. If he relies upon borrowing from his neighbors, he is not doing himself any good. The weather they are using their own apparatus, and in stormy weather he cannot use it to advantage. The war upon fruit pests is like a war between nations, to the extent that preparedness is of vital importance.

The man who plants or buys an orchard of any size should count a spraying outfit as a part of his equipment, and should expect to spray as regularly as he cultivates. Unless he expects to do this, the sooner he grub out his trees or sells out, the better for him and the fruit-growing industry. The time for winter spraying is now. Some scale and fungus growths will soon be here. Horticultural officers should begin early to induce growers to use the remedies necessary to rid their trees of pests. This must be largely a work of education—of leading rather than driving. There are many growers, especially those with small orchards, who do not know when to spray, how to mix materials or what equipment to purchase. Others are negligent and need timely notices.

Condemnation of diseased fruit is all right in its time and place, but it is in the nature of punishment and is not only indirectly as a remedy. The most successful and most useful member of the State Board of Horticulture and the most valuable fruit inspector will be he who can, without resort to extreme measures, induce the growers of his district to clean their trees. Quarantining and litigation are expensive, but a tactful commissioner or inspector should be able to accomplish desired results by the diligent use of reason and persuasion, thus enlisting the hearty co-operation of growers and retaining their good will. The spraying of fruit trees is a necessary part of the fruit-growing industry, especially in the Willamette Valley, where there are so many old and neglected orchards. Not only commercial orchards, but family orchards, need the remedy. General results are wanted, not noise and controversy, and a few pay cases. Let us now have a campaign of education, stimulation and eradication. Teach the growers what to do, arouse them to an active interest, and let the scale and worms take the consequences.

SENDING FOR THE DOCTOR.
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