

The Oregonian

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Portland, Friday, Sept. 13, 1907.

Tariff Philosophy: The Los Angeles Times speaks with wit and wisdom upon many topics, but concerning the tariff it would beguile the Republican party into ways of darkness and paths of error were its counsels to be followed.

The Los Angeles Times speaks with wit and wisdom upon many topics, but concerning the tariff it would beguile the Republican party into ways of darkness and paths of error were its counsels to be followed. It is particularly satisfactory to the vast majority of the Republican party, says the Times of September 6, that the President will not at this time touch upon the tariff, meaning that he will say nothing about it in his next message. We venture to believe that the one fault which the vast majority of the citizens of this country with Mr. Roosevelt is his silence touching the tariff and its abominable injustice. He has had something to say about it in recent years, to be sure, but his words were not very inspiring. They were in the nature of an apology, a justification, and an assertion that it is not the tariff which causes the principal cause of trust extortion; while we all know, in fact, that the prohibitive tariff admits of no apology and that it is only less helpful than railroad rebates to the monopolists. A man may be a good Republican without shrugging his shoulders at the plain facts of current history.

The Republican masses tolerate the silence of the President upon the wrongs of the tariff because they believe that he would take the matter in hand and deal with it vigorously were it not for the fact that they excite opposition against their great leader which he has at heart. Were his next message to denounce the iniquities of the Dingley tariff as unreservedly as it will treat the lawbreaking corporations, the whole country would rejoice. The more the tariff excites opposition, the more the tariff excites opposition against the tariff, and the more they can get through, and in diverting the proceeds of our National industry into the treasuries of the "interests." But this is a species of effectiveness which does not particularly endear the tariff to the people. The more the tariff excites opposition, the more the tariff excites opposition against the tariff, and the more they can get through, and in diverting the proceeds of our National industry into the treasuries of the "interests." But this is a species of effectiveness which does not particularly endear the tariff to the people.

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government to collect a surplus of taxation; and that the first duty of a government which has one is to reduce taxes until the surplus disappears. But the Times entertains no such heresy. It believes the good old dogma of the jubilant grafters that a nation can get rich by taxing its subjects and wasting the proceeds. One rather fancies that the American people have read and thought too much on late years to be befuddled by this kind of political philosophy in the coming Presidential campaign. The sooner the Republican party puts the tariff permanently out of politics by placing it in the hands of a committee of impartial experts the better for its chances of continued power.

Bar and Jury: When a clear case of criminal immorality has been made out against a man, it would seem as though a decent jury ought to convict him. Nevertheless, both the Kalkofen and the Conrad trials were abortive. Neither malefactor was convicted. What shall we conclude from these extraordinary miscarriages of justice? Was the evidence deficient, or were the juries not entitled to be called decent? Did they sympathize so strongly with the criminals as to disregard their oaths?

The evidence against Kalkofen seems to have convinced Judge Pruizer, who is a fair-minded man. He told the jury that they had "made a great mistake" in acquitting the accused. Probably their action was worse than a mistake. It was deliberate disregard of their oath. They swore to try Kalkofen on the law and evidence; they actually tried him on a matter which had nothing to do with either. He was accused of assaulting a girl and his guilt was proved. The jury acquitted him because he had had trouble with Captain Hansen.

Their conduct was inexcusable. But what shall we say of the attorney for the defense, who introduced this irrelevant matter, intending to mislead the jury? Does a lawyer owe no duty to society? Are there no restrictions upon his liberty to befog the courts and pervert justice? The jurymen who acquitted Kalkofen are either morally perverted or else they are ignorant. They mistook the law and effected the escape of the miscreant of course received a fee for his work. As between lawyer and jury, we prefer the moral state of the latter. Bad as their work was, they were not paid to make it bad. Certainly they were paid, but their fee left them free to be decent and honest. The lawyer, however, had no alternative. He took his fee knowing what he was expected to do for it, and apparently he lived up to the expectation. It is incidents like the Conrad and Kalkofen cases which cause many Americans to despair of the jury system. What they ought to do is to elect a jury of men who are well enough with a conscientious bar to set them a good example. When the bar is not conscientious they work as we see them doing every day.

Loyal Oregonians have always held it a civic duty akin to serving on the jury to attend the State Fair. In bygone days it was the common meeting place for the people of the state. Their work had been laid by. Then the exhibits were limited to specimens from nearby counties and the rivalry was intense. Railroads have changed all that and the farthest end of the state stands a chance to win the blue ribbon. There is no reason, and really there is no valid excuse, why keep the able-bodied Oregonian away. There is something restful in a day off at a State Fair. The sleek and glossy horses and cattle, the lowly hog and the meek sheep, the lordly rooster and his flock, aristocratic all, give one a sense of the life of the citizen of a state that owns such blood. Then there is this year the Corral, where the person so minded can waste time and money. The races—what a dreary desert a fairground would be without races—this year will be greater and better than any other, and while those who have the habit will miss the stentorian voice of Hon. Frank Davey as starter, there will no doubt be some one to make a noise just as good, or bad, from the several points of view.

Thursday is Portland day, and the metropolis owes it to the Capital City to put a bit of life in the old town on that date.

The Bureau of Labor has made a careful and exhaustive investigation of wages and the retail prices of food, and has published a report upon its findings that is of more than usual interest as bearing upon the producing power of labor. It is shown in this report that in the principal manufacturing and mechanical industries of the country average wages per hour in 1906 were 4.5 per cent higher than in 1905, the regular hours of labor were 0.5 per cent above the year 1905, and the increase was in the manufacture of cotton goods, where the average wages per hour were 11.2 per cent higher than in the previous year; in the manufacture of electrical apparatus and supplies the increase was 10.1 per cent; in street and sewer work done by contract the increase was 8.7 per cent. In other industries the increase ranged from 5 to 6.9 per cent. In the industries as a whole, measured according to importance, the increase in hourly wages was 4.5 per cent. These figures apply to salaries.

The retail prices of food, measured according to consumption in representative workingmen's families, were 2.3 per cent higher in 1906 than in 1905. As the advance in wages per hour was greater than the advance in the retail prices of food, the purchasing power of the average wage earner was greater in 1906 than in the preceding year. Succinctly stated, an hour's wages in 1906 in the manufacturing and mechanical industries of the United States would purchase 1.4 per cent more food than an hour's wages in 1905, and a full week's wages in the year first named would purchase 1 per cent more food than in the last.

The price of food was higher every month of 1906 than in the corresponding month of 1905. The increase grew steadily greater throughout the year, the price in December, 1906, being 5.1 per cent above that of the preceding December. The price in December, 1906, was 4.8 per cent higher than the average for the entire year of 1906, which showed a higher advance than any other year during the

seventeen years—1890 to 1906—covered by the investigation. The articles of domestic consumption that showed the greatest advance in prices in 1906 over 1905 were: lard, 3.8 per cent; evaporated apples, 5.1 per cent; fresh pork, 8.8 per cent; beef or pickled pork, 8.7 per cent; bacon, 8.4 per cent; ham, 7.3 per cent; while the advance in fresh fish and mutton exceeded 5 per cent. Flour and sugar alone showed a decrease. The articles that showed the sharp advance in December, 1906, over the same month of the previous year were: Butter, 15 per cent; lard, 13.9 per cent; fresh pork, 12.2 per cent; bacon, 11.1 per cent, and ham, 9.8 per cent. Potatoes and eggs showed a slight decline in the month. Summarizing, the price of the principal articles of food of ordinary family consumption was 15.7 per cent higher in 1906 than the average price for the ten years from 1890 to 1899. Compared with the average for the same ten-year period, the purchasing power of an hour's wages in 1906 was 7.3 greater and of a full week's wages 2.4 per cent greater. It would seem from these official figures and comparisons that the housewife's plaint that "everything is so high" is well based, and that the laborer's repeated demand for a higher wage to meet the higher demand for food was on the whole well based.

IS RADICALISM PERMANENT? Some of the Anti-Roosevelt papers published in the East are gravely discussing the question whether "Radicalism" is permanent or not. By "Radicalism" they mean Mr. Roosevelt's work of punishing rich criminals and compelling stiff-necked corporations to obey the law. The Eastern plutocrats expected the heavens to fall the day the President began this work and they have not yet ceased to wonder that the firmament stands and the earth continues in its orbit. "How long, O Lord, how long" is their perpetual cry. Their perturbation is naturally increased by the uncertainty which of them may be called upon next to go to jail or fork over a sumptuous fine.

ers in these days never mobbed? Is it because they have conquered the world or because the world has conquered them? We do not mean to argue that ministers should not wear good clothes. If they can buy or beg them. But with the world slipping more and more rapidly away from churchly influence, with the sheep astray and the harvest unreaped, it seems strange that a bishop addressing a flock of ministers could have forgotten human souls and their salvation long enough to talk about collars and pantaloons. Is our religion becoming a mere matter of fine clothes, of good manners and polite speech? Are we to see the clergy purchase worldly comfort and prosperity by conforming to the fashions of the sinners whom they ought to scourge? "Dear Pastor, tell me the story of the cross," cries a parishioner under conviction of sin. "In a moment, madame," replies the elegant divine, prouthing before his mirror, "let me first oil my hair and scent my handkerchief. How does my coat fit in the back?" Is this what we are coming to?

The statement published several days ago that the Government "loan" of \$100,000 for the promotion of the Jamez river project, resolved itself into a Government "gift," and that no part of the large sum advanced by vote of Congress to aid this enterprise was likely to be returned, proved to be premature. It is now stated that the Secretary of the Treasury received on the 6th of September a check for \$50,000 from the managers of the fair to appropriate on the sum advanced, and that other substantial payments are assured in the near future. It is now confidently expected that the Government debt will be materially reduced during September and October, which it is predicted will be the best-paying months of the Exposition.

There is something in the name and everything in the method. In an address before the Horticultural Society at Grand Rapids, Professor S. W. Fletcher, of the Michigan Agricultural College, grieved that "when Oregon's Hood River Spitzenbergs sell for \$3.50 per bushel box, Michigan Spitzenbergs sell in the same market for \$3 per three-bushel barrel." He placed credit to uniformity and packing. Hood River gets glory and money, too. "Oregon's Yamhill Spitzenbergs" would be just as distinctive under like conditions. The time is ripe for a Fall awakening.

As prince of boosters, let us commend Secretary Taft. In a Tacoma interview referring to the Pacific Northwest he said: "The possibilities of development are so great that I really am unable to comprehend the magnitude it may reach in twenty years." Here is an utterance, not copyrighted, that may be made to do service for every Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club from Bellingham to Astoria.

It is time wasted by Crown Prince Cecilie's cook attempting to learn favorite American cuisine at the exclusive St. Regis in New York. To win the secret of Yankee pies he has got to go to the farmhouse of a native. As for buckwheat cakes and flapjacks, the genuine article in its highest and most perfect form is not to be found east of Wyoming.

After observations in California and a visit to Rogue River, President W. J. Kerr, of the Oregon Agricultural College, says that the latter locality offers the best climate and soil for grape-growing. Then let us boom Rogue River as a grape producer. Says the London Times about the Vancouver riots: "The rights of all persons who visit British soil must be unconditionally respected. Visit? May not emotions caused by the 'visit' of unwelcome foreigners be likened unto the mother-in-law's?"

A Circuit Judge has been waiting six days for a train to carry him to Heppner. Wonder if the Railroad Commission could guess where there is a good place to bring a test case against a railroad for inadequate service? Bishop Moore advises ministers to wear collars that fit, and to have the linen clean. Has he any objections to a bachelor minister, who serves a flock that does not pay, wearing a celluloid collar, provided it fits?

Bishop Moore, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, this week publicly advised his ministers to dress well. His counsel is coincident with the opening of Fall styles at the clothing emporiums. "Christian ministers," he declared, "should always appear in neat and proper garments. They should wear a sixteen-inch collar on a fourteen-inch neck, and their linen must be immaculate as their souls. 'Many a minister in this church has lost his chances for an excellent appointment by wearing ill-fitting or soiled clothing.' So the bishop would advise something of a remove from the doctrine of the Methodists that it was little less than a sin to adorn the body. While the sect still gloved with the holy fervor of John Wesley, 'neat and proper garments' would have been no recommendation for a minister, but a man stood preaching the wrath of God against sin, making the beams of heaven blind with his thunderous eloquence and gathering the lost into the kingdom by the hundred, who cared whether his collar fitted or not? Who cared the greater, the minister or the flock? When Billy Sunday grows warm, his exhortation he pulls off his coat and tears away his collar. Nor is his harvest of souls diminished because he strips to reap it.

What the Methodists once denounced as unbecomingly recommended ex-cathedra by a bishop, executive head of the denomination enjoins that the Lord of the church forbade. We have had occasion before this to lament the mere semblance of loyalty which Jesus receives in some of the churches, his coming in street and sewer work done by contract the increase was 8.7 per cent. In other industries the increase ranged from 5 to 6.9 per cent. In the industries as a whole, measured according to importance, the increase in hourly wages was 4.5 per cent. These figures apply to salaries.

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ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 12.—No official announcement had been made here up to 1:30 o'clock this afternoon in regard to the grounding of the Imperial yacht Standart off Horso, near Hango, Finland, yesterday afternoon. The news has been widely reported in the embassies. Not a hint of the accident has been allowed to reach the public, and the newspapers have been forbidden to publish a word on the subject under pain of heavy fines and imprisonment, as provided for by the recent drastic order prohibiting the publication of unofficial news regarding the Imperial family.

Disaster Secret: The grounding of the yacht on board of which were Emperor Nicholas and Empress Alexandra and their family, has been a depressed subject upon Captain Stagin, the commander of the vessel. The Standart lies in a most unfavorable position upon some rocks which are submerged at high tide, but exemplary order was maintained on board and, news of the disaster being telegraphed to the naval authorities, several warships were sent to the scene. At 10 o'clock last night the Imperial party left the Standart and was taken on board the dispatch boat Asia, which was sent to St. Petersburg to have Imperial yacht Alexandra sent to Horso, where she is expected in the course of the day.

STANDART IS BADLY DAMAGED: Bow Under Water and Large Rents Torn in Bottom. HELSINGFOR, Finland, Sept. 12.—The Imperial party which recently was in the Gulf of Viborg on the Standart, evidently intended to make a trip to the beautiful archipelago in Rixas Bay, a short distance southwest of Helsingfors. The chief pilot of the district was piloting the Standart when she ran on the uncharted rocks. She went on the rocks amidships, her bow afterwards sank considerably, and her after part rose ten feet above the water. The vessel is believed to be in her bottom, one of them 42 feet long. The coast is now crowded with warships and pleasure craft.

REFUSES JAPAN CONCESSIONS: China Successfully Resists Demands for Land in Manchuria. MUKDEN, Sept. 12.—For two months the persistent demands of the Japanese for concessions of forests, mines, lands, saltworks and other things desired have been stubbornly refused by the Chinese viceroy and governor. In consequence of his ill-success, the Japanese consul-general has been transferred to another point, the struggle in the meantime being abandoned, though reprisals are threatened.

Berlin Ripper Breaks Jail. BERLIN, Sept. 12.—An insane man named Lolski, arrested on suspicion that he was the "ripper" who murdered several school girls recently, has escaped from the observation ward of the prison hospital, it is feared he will perpetrate fresh crimes.

STICKS KNIFE INTO HERRIN: Roosevelt Rejects Boss' Candidate for Postmaster of Berkeley. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—President Roosevelt has thrown down the gauntlet of battle to the California Congressional delegation by naming for the postmastership of Berkeley Clarence C. Merrill, who is opposed by the Congressman of the district, Joseph B. Knowland, and is recommended by President Benjamin H. Wheeler, of the university. By this action Roosevelt has thrown into the open the enemies of the administration who have secretly planned to send to the next National Republican Convention a delegation from California opposed to him and his policies. Further, he has put the knife into E. H. Harriman and his representative in this state, W. F. Herrin, the Republican boss, by turning down their choice, Charles Thomas, and naming Merrill.

Reserve Meat Supply on Canal. WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—In preparation for any emergency, Colonel Goethals, engineer-in-charge of the Panama canal, has arranged for storing in the refrigerator plant at Colon a large quantity of meat supplies. The Isthmian Canal Commission has approved his suggestion to send to the isthmus 1400 quarters of beef. A large supply of coal also is to be sent. The commission declares that there has been any shortage either of meat supplies or coal on the Isthmus.

DEAD OF THE NORTHWEST: Edwin Gray. LA CENTER, Wash., Sept. 12.—(Special)—Edwin Gray, more recently of Castle Rock, died here suddenly September 10 of heart disease, aged 64 years. Gray had been in poor health for a year or more, and had been in the hospital at La Center in August and his wife coming from Canada, where he was engaged in the business of raising blooded stock. He was interested in Royalty theatre. After leaving Washington La Center, he lived for a time on Judge Denny's farm on the Lewis River. His wife died 12 years ago. He had made several trips to London with blooded stock, prior to coming to Washington. He became widely known in La Center and vicinity. He was highly regarded. The body will be shipped to Hamilton, Canada, for burial.

Taft's Mother Will Recover. WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 12.—Mrs. Louisa Taft, mother of the Secretary of War, was 80 years old yesterday and for the first time since she became ill on the 25th she was up and received calls. Her physician asserts that she will soon recover completely.

"OLD MOTHER HUBBARD WENT TO THE CUPBOARD" (Illustration of a woman at a cupboard)

Pasteurize Milk to Save Infant Life

Nathan Straus Tells of Reduction in Death Rate Already Caused. Raw Milk Chief Cause of Tuberculosis.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 12.—Immense reduction in infant mortality in New York has resulted from pasteurizing milk under the direction of Nathan Straus, who told what he had accomplished in a paper on "American Solution of the Milk Problem," read at today's session of the Congress de Gouttes de Lait. He recalled that at the last congress he had been a solitary voice in favor of pasteurizing milk as a protection to child life. He quoted from an article he contributed to the Forum in 1894, advocating this measure, but said his statements were received with incredulity, only last May a medical commission having declared the danger of tuberculosis infection through milk to be slight.

Mr. Straus said that since he had provided pasteurized milk for the babies of New York City, the infantile death rate had decreased from 94.2 per 1000 in the year 1892 to 55 per 1000 in 1906. This had brought conviction that the virtue of his milk was pasteurization. Epidemics of infectious diseases in other places, especially Boston and Chicago, were directly traced to the use of raw and infected milk. Scientific men declared that public health demands pasteurization of milk. Ernst J. Lederle, ex-Health Commissioner of New York, declared that it should be insisted on where proof was lacking that dairy herds were free from tuberculosis. Government experts proved that the per cent of tuberculosis in milk was far greater and more pregnant than generally understood.

In five American cities infant milk stations are now maintained and are achieving remarkable results in reducing infant mortality. In New York City, my own work has expanded the pasteurizing station to 17 depots and the output of pasteurized milk has increased from 34,000 bottles in 1902 to 1,200,000 bottles in 1906. A total of at least 3,500,000 bottles of milk have been pasteurized in this year. In addition, more or less efficient pasteurization is being done by dealers to the extent of about 300,000 quarts.

Early this summer the municipal government of Philadelphia set forward a plan for setting apart public funds for the building of model milk stations in the public schools. The plan was approved by the city, but the city will depend upon private philanthropy to provide the supplies of milk for distribution at these stations. Several years ago I gave the first impetus to a work in Chicago by the donation of a commission of the Children's Hospital Society, a private charity, maintaining a station of pasteurized milk were dispensed in 1906. But the good work of pasteurization in this city was obscured by the ravages of epidemic typhoid fever, which was caused by the infection of a large part of the city's daily supply of raw milk in two big dairy centers, and by the neglect of the health authorities either to exclude this milk or to require that it be pasteurized.

In Philadelphia I was able to supply the means to make a practical demonstration of infant milk pasteurization in private infant lairs, and have had the satisfaction of seeing that nine infant milk depots, pasteurizing infants, and now the Milk Commission, distributed 991,168 bottles of pasteurized milk, and that the percentage of mortality of children under 5 years has been reduced from 62 per cent in 1901 to 47 per cent in 1906. In the making of a pasteurizing plant to St. Louis, the Pure Milk Commission of this city now maintain 12 depots pasteurizing 600,000 bottles of pasteurized milk in 1906.

The presence of a municipal enterprise, Mayor Mark M. Fagan, recognizing the duty of the city to provide the lives of its citizens, has established a pasteurizing plant and has opened four infant milk depots, all maintained by the public expense. He quoted a statement made by him at the Paris Congress in 1906, that raw milk, large of sickness; that disease and death took in milk without arousing suspicion by taste, smell or appearance; that the only safe rule is municipal pasteurization.

He declared that American scientific men generally had proved that raw milk was the common cause of tuberculosis and quoted Professor von Behring as having said in 1902: "The milk fed to infants is the chief cause of consumption." He quoted Dr. E. C. Schroeder of the Bureau of Animal Industry, who with Dr. W. E. Cotton had made practical experiments and exhaustive tests, as saying: "The presence of a single tuberculosis cow in a dairy stable may be responsible for introduction of infectious material into the milk of healthy cattle." Observations definitely show that the frequency with which milk contains tubercle bacilli is directly and proportionately to the time when it is milked in the customary way from tuberculous cows with healthy udders, or from entirely healthy cows in a tuberculous environment.

Dr. A. D. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry indorses the conclusions of Drs. Schroeder and Cotton in these words: "The work as a whole shows that the general condition or appearance of a tuberculous cow gives no indication to the time when it will begin to distribute tubercle bacilli and become dangerous; that the milk from all tuberculous cattle, irrespective of the condition of their udders, should be regarded as dangerous, and that even milk of healthy cows, if it is drawn in an environment of tuberculous cattle, may contain tubercle bacilli." Mr. Straus further said: Dr. Schroeder joined with Schloessman and von Behring in the belief that all tuberculous milk, whether it makes its appearance, is due to tubercle bacilli introduced into the body through the intestines during the milk-drinking period of life.

He said that Washington, D. C., had an outbreak of typhoid fever which was traced to the milk supply and that the West Point Academy had eradicated typhoid by pasteurizing milk. As a result a joint committee from the Public Health Service and the Department of Agriculture strongly advocated "clarification and pasteurization of all milk," recommended the establishment of pasteurization plants and that meantime milk be pasteurized at home by being brought to the boiling point. For the purpose of putting this policy in effect, the District of Columbia had classified milk as follows: Class I. Certified milk, produced under ideal conditions from herds proved free from tuberculous origin, which does not come under the requirements of class I, but is handled by persons free from infection, put into sterilized bottles, delivered within 12 hours from the time of pasteurization, and contains more than 5,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter.

Class II. Inspected milk, produced from cows proved free from tuberculosis, but under less perfect conditions than class I, and not to contain more than 100,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter. Class III. Pasteurized milk. All milk of unknown origin or which does not come under the requirements of class I or II, but is pasteurized by heating to 150 degrees Fahrenheit for 30 minutes, or 160 degrees Fahrenheit (70 degrees Centigrade) for 10 minutes.

He said that the work of extending this policy was being pushed and he believed that pasteurization of milk would soon be required by Federal statute. He continued: "That this will mean a steady reduction in infant mortality, I can assert from experience; that it will mean a considerable decrease in the number of new cases of tuberculous infection, I can assert on the authority of such names as von Behring, Schloessman and Schroeder, and I think that some of the names would soon be required by Federal statute. He continued: "That this will mean a steady reduction in infant mortality, I can assert from experience; that it will mean a considerable decrease in the number of new cases of tuberculous infection, I can assert on the authority of such names as von Behring, Schloessman and Schroeder, and I think that some of the names would soon be required by Federal statute. 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