

MORTALITY RATE LOWER STATE

Gain in Births Over Previous Biennial Period Is 1756.

MARRIAGE RECORD GROWS

Better Sanitary Conditions in Schools Are Responsible for Decrease in Number of Diphtheria Cases.

Women's Clubs Lend Aid.

Now in the hands of the State Printer, the biennial report of the State Board of Health will be submitted to the Governor in a few days. By means of an increased appropriation the board has carried on a more extensive campaign in the interest of public health, paying particular attention to water supplies, contagious diseases, fumigation, school hygiene and vital statistics. Comment has been made in previous issues of the Oregonian on the proposed water supply from Clear Lake for the towns and cities of the Willamette Valley and the state institutions, the other matters in connection with this topic dealing chiefly with the existing conditions in numerous parts.

Mortality Rate Decreased.
The vital statistics show that there were reported during the biennial period, 1903 births, an increase of 1756 over the preceding biennial period, and 11,706 deaths, as against 11,106 during the preceding period, an increase of 600. "Considering our rapidly increasing population," says the report, "and the increased number of births, the decreasing mortality rate is very apparent. These records have been classified as to age, nationality and cause of death, and this office is constantly furnishing certified copies to establish claims for life insurance, property rights and inheritance, from other states and European countries."

Marriages Show an Increase of 1000.
While mortality has increased in the typhoid cases, and while tuberculosis is increasing, diphtheria has declined. "During this biennial period, in typhoid cases there has been a higher mortality than in the preceding period, with less than one-half the number of cases, 216 deaths in 845 cases, against 398 in 1908 cases. The most serious outbreaks occurred in Eugene and Klamath Falls."

Diphtheria Cases Less.
"There were 677 cases of diphtheria with 86 deaths, as against 1201 cases and 163 deaths during the preceding biennial period. While it is difficult definitely to prove the assertion, yet there can be no doubt that the abolishment of the common drinking cup in September, 1910, has been in a great measure responsible for this reduction, particularly in the city of Portland."

Tuberculosis apparently is increasing, either due to house infection in families already suffering with the disease or from a mistaken belief of people in other states that this state offers a haven where it is possible to regain health. A study of the mortality rate from tuberculosis by counties is exceedingly interesting. While it is shown that in the counties west of the Cascade Mountains, practically 10 per cent of all deaths are due to tuberculosis, in certain sections in Eastern Oregon, notably Crook, Harney, Wheeler, Malheur and Gilliam Counties, less than 2 per cent of all deaths are from this cause. A more careful investigation of the climatic effects in pulmonary tuberculosis is now being undertaken by the State Board.

Teachers Are Drilled.
"We have attempted a broader education of teachers employed in our public schools in the fundamental principles of sanitary science, as well as the inspection of school buildings, and offered suggestions for the comfort and welfare of the teachers and pupils alike. With this object in view, the Health Officer has addressed Teachers' Institutes in the following cities: Marshfield, Port Portland, Oregon City, Dallas, Oak Grove, Hillsboro, Salem, Pendleton and Portland."

"The State Health Officer has also, as far as feasible, addressed the meetings of the county school directors and given practical instruction on water supplies, sewage disposal and sanitary care of school property."

Women's Clubs Co-operate.
"With the purpose of acquainting the general public with the work of the State Board of Health and disseminating knowledge for the prevention of diseases, meetings have been held under the auspices of the Women's Club or of various religious and social organizations in many cities and addresses made at the Chautauqua assemblies in Oregon."

The expenses total \$74,955.63, of which salaries claim \$14,422.49; maintenance of laboratory, \$2651.41, and survey of Clear Lake, \$1000, but the report shows that money has been saved from the appropriation.

INDIVIDUALISM IS SCORED

Dr. C. H. Chapman Says Community Life Is Present Vital Need.

OREGON CITY, Or., Jan. 4.—(Special.)—Declaring that the human race has not a great deal to be gained by individualism to develop beyond the community as a whole, Dr. C. H. Chapman, of Portland, spoke to a large audience at the high school Thursday evening. It was the first of a series of lectures to be given by noted men this winter and the coming spring.

The speaker declared that the present need was the vitalizing of community life, and the utilizing to a greater degree the institutions that belong to all, such as church, school and government. Dr. Chapman said the old-time church dwelt to a large extent upon the "life beyond," while the new church is entering into the "life that now is," that the church now sympathized with the young instead of antagonizing them and is spreading the real gospel of happiness and appreciation of the beautiful, and that the old-time school scorned the training of the hand, but gave all its efforts to the so-called training of the mind.

"Hand and brain develop together," said the speaker, "and the modern idea is the correct one. The school of today is really Christian. The school has got religion. The church is going to get religion. The government is going to get religion, and so the time approaches when the real gospel of Jesus, real Christianity, will be practiced and people will be both intelligent and happy."

Philadelphia city employees who desire it are to be provided with free tuition to advance themselves.

We Have Moved to the
NORTHWEST BUILDING
327 1/2 Wash. St.
Corner of Sixth

The most Complete
DENTAL OFFICE
in Portland
Call and see it

"Great Oaks" FROM LITTLE Acorns Grow

Years ago, in an idle hour, while walking through a trackless forest with my faithful dog as guide, I picked up an acorn that lay at the foot of a giant oak tree, thinking as I took it in my hand, "Some day this tiny acorn may be a noble oak, and men will look upon it with feelings of wonder and awe. On looking more closely at the object in my hand I saw that but one side of it was perfect, the other being shrunk and misshapen. My musing changed, and with a feeling of disappointment I cast the acorn away, thinking, "Alas, the acorn is defective; it will never grow into a perfect tree."

Life is a trackless forest, filled with countless trees of many heights and dimensions, of different stages of perfection. Some are small and defective, others full of nature's wonderful vigor of perfect health and cultivated mentality. The children are the acorns from which grow these trees, and their perfect growth depends upon the amount of proper environment, both mental and physical, given these seeds. A defective human acorn never made a perfect human oak.

One of the most important items in caring for the children is the care of the teeth. Without good teeth there can be no proper mastication, without proper mastication there cannot be proper digestion, without proper digestion there can be no proper assimilation, and without proper assimilation there can be no perfect health. For upon these things depends the wellbeing of every organ in the body. Teachers, look after the teeth of the immature oak trees under your care. It is far more important than too many people think. See that they go to a good dentist at least twice a year. In this age of progress and enlightenment in all lines it costs but little, and the necessity and results are great.

I always take special pains with the children. I realize that they are nature's acorns, destined to be the great noble oaks of life some future day, and should be given especial attention at all times. In my many years of service in dental work in Portland I have saved teeth for thousands of children.

I make special reduced rates to teachers. Do not overlook this, for it is most important to you. If you are a teacher of life's embryo oaks, you are entitled to consideration and extra care, as they are.

OUR PRICES ARE VERY REASONABLE

Dr. B. E. Wright AND ASSOCIATES

PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH

327 1/2 Washington St., Cor. Sixth
NORTHWEST CORNER

PHONES: MAIN 2119, A 2119

OFFICE HOURS: 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M. SUNDAY, 10 TO 1
SEVENTEEN YEARS' PRACTICE IN PORTLAND

'BEAVER' IS UPHELD

"Webfoot" Is Condemned as Nickname for State.

FALSE IMPRESSION FEARED

George H. Himes, of Oregon Historical Society, Declares Animal Has Historical Significance and Typifies Industry.

PORTLAND, Jan. 3.—(To the Editor.)—I notice that The Oregonian, December 21 and 22, indorses the choice of the word "Webfoot" as a popular designation of the Harriman system of electrical lines in the Willamette Valley, and incidentally commends it as an appropriate state name, or, properly, a state nickname. For one, I strongly dissent to both propositions. The hateful word had no place in the pioneer days of Oregon. It originated with a party of "che-chahkos" from California on their way northward through the Willamette Valley between the years 1852 and 1855 en route to the placer gold mines in Eastern Oregon and Idaho. The Oregonians of that day spurned the objectionable name and retorted by calling the Californians "Tarheads," because the Indians in a portion of California had the habit of anointing their heads with pitch.

"Webfoot" is objectionable for many reasons, a few of which are as follows:

First—It does not suggest a very high

order of intelligence. What expressions are more common than "Silly as a goose," and "A wild goose chase?" And that usage is in harmony with Webster's definition, page 638, International Dictionary—"A silly creature; a simpleton."

Second—It creates a false impression about the climate of Oregon, and has prevented thousands of people from coming to the state. It is a matter of common observation on the part of any one who visits different parts of California, particularly the southern portion, to hear Oregon referred to with a sneer, and every means that can be thought of are used to discourage people from visiting this state in order to ascertain the truth. Not only is this true in connection with California, but it has been so in other states, also, and I trust I will be pardoned for giving one concrete example among thousands that I have had a personal knowledge of in the last 50 years. More than 22 years ago Dr. Joseph Holt, a native of Kentucky, came to Oregon from New Orleans, of which city he had been a resident for 25 years. He was an eminent physician, and had a personal acquaintance with a great many people throughout the country. He was admitted to the State Board of Health of this country, and began with the put into execution a system which has practically rendered that awful scourge innocuous. He lived in Portland four years, liked the climate, and always had a good word for the city and state. He despised the word "Webfoot," however, because, being an ardent lover of this country, and intending to make it his future home, he sought by personal letter, circular and other means, to arouse an interest in Oregon in the states of the South.

Unfortunately, his efforts did not produce results worth mentioning "for the reason," as he said to me, "I want people of resources to come to Oregon, to build up this magnificent country, but they say that it is too rainy, and that the people are called 'Webfoot.' "Why," said Dr. Holt at the time, "the people of Oregon ought to put forth an organized effort to stop the use of such a misleading word as 'Webfoot.' It raises a great deal more harm than good, and it does harm to Oregon, and yet we are not called 'Webfoot.'"

Third—The word "Webfoot," aside from other considerations, is an admission that it may not be objectionable on general principles, applies only to a very small portion of Oregon—only the Willamette Valley and the region west of the Coast Range—a possible 16,000 out of 96,000 square miles. Is it fair or just for the pioneer paper of Oregon, with its great influence and wide circulation, to aid in the effort to fasten upon the entire state an opprobrious word which suggests the conditions of a small area of the state?

Fourth—The word "Webfoot," as principal dictionaries of the United States—the Standard—one of the definitions of the word "Webfoot" is given, as follows: "A S. A. resident who is said derisively, in reference to the moist climate of that region." See page 2095, edition of 1895. Thousands of copies of this text book are scattered all over this country, and assist in creating the false impression that we have an abnormally wet climate instead of one of the best climates, averaged one year with another, of any state in the Union. Of this I can speak advisedly, as I have kept a record daily since October 1, 1858. In the Willamette Valley, along the Columbia River from Hood River to its mouth, and southward along the coast to Curry County, inclusive, there is an abnormal rainfall season to season, but the average rainfall, including the Umpqua and Rogue River Valleys, and in all of Eastern Oregon, an area all told of approximately 8000 square miles, the rainfall does not average 15 inches a year.

Much more could be said in opposition to the word under discussion, but I will only add that the talented young man, Mr. McArthur, my particular friend, could have been present in the chambers of the late Judge Matthew P. Deady, postoffice building, in the year 1880, and heard the term "Webfoot" "cussed and discussed" by his grandfather, Colonel James W. Nesmith, a pioneer of 1843, and the learned and upright Judge. Both men opposed it mightily, and the former in true "Nesmithian" style, and all who knew him will remember what that means.

Since the word "Beaver" as a state

Are You Going to Be Married? Then Attend Edwards' Annual Sale



Young couples starting housekeeping should be careful in buying their first bill of furniture—if they follow the crowds up and down the high-rent streets and drop into the high-rent, high-expense stores they will pay from 10 to 20 per cent more than we ask.

No change in our prices, only a change in our terms—if you pay cash, we will give you twice the usual discount on any article, except a Monarch Range, 10 per cent and then 10 per cent more. The price tickets on our goods have not been raised.

Ten Per Cent Discount All This Month on Time Accounts.

The high-rent, high-price stores set traps for the unwary. They show them a rug or a bed for a very low price and then Mr. and Mrs. Newlywed pay 20 per cent more for the rest of their bill than Edwards asks.

It is not what you make that counts; it is what you save. A few extra steps, a pencil and a piece of paper and a little time spent in looking intelligently at the goods for sale, and not at the lights and surroundings will result in a substantial saving.

EDWARDS' IS "A GOOD PLACE TO TRADE"

\$10 Sends This Circassian Walnut Bedroom Outfit to Your Home at the Sale Price

More proof that it pays to buy Furniture at the Big Store with the Big Buying Power.

This \$140 Circassian Walnut

SUITE

ON SALE FOR

\$97.50

Sold Separately at These Sale Prices

Dresser \$37.50

Chiffonier \$34.00

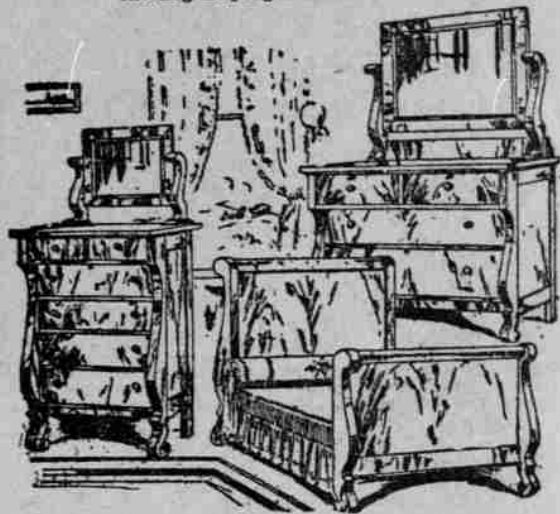
Beds \$32.00

Terms on Complete Outfit

\$10.00 CASH,

\$2 Weekly or

\$8 Monthly



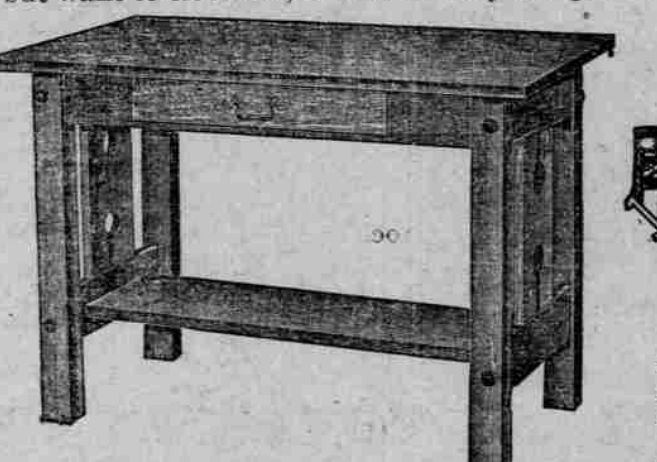
\$2.95

Sale of \$6.00 Iron Beds

A whole window full of Iron Beds to close out—not the \$2.50 kind, but heavy, strong Beds, worth from \$4.00 to \$7.00. Patterns we are going to discontinue.

BIG PRICE CUTS

Other Beds that we cannot put in at this price, but want to close out, offered at very low prices.



Solid Walnut Library Tables \$6.95

Tables are 24x36, and differ slightly from the picture, being without drawer and solid end piece below. They are valued at \$12.50 and will match up nicely with fumed oak furniture.



Gold Bond Stamps

If you find out the difference between Gold Bond Stamps and others, we don't think you will bother with others.

Steel Sanitary Couches \$3.95

From our regular stock and not bought specially for a sale.

SPECIAL SALE OF White Maple Dressers \$14.75

Nice, clear Eastern white maple, with French pattern mirrors. See them in our windows.



Oak Diners \$1.66

Golden finish like illustration, with box seat, upholstered in a case leather. These chairs are worth \$2.50 each.

IN ONE OF OUR WINDOWS

you can see those and two other big chair bargains.

Edwards' \$131 2-Room Outfit Reduced to \$118

ON EASY PAYMENTS

This is the same outfit we sell regularly at \$131. We give installment buyers a chance to take advantage of our January clearance sale and as far as we know are the only store where a clearance sale price is made on time accounts.



Gold Bond Stamps

We give Gold Bond Stamps, which are redeemable in real coin or can be applied on purchase of anything you need.

TEMPERANCE IS THEME

MOUNT SCOTT WORKERS HOLD ANNUAL BANQUET.

Plea Is Made for Co-operation at Polls and Better Knowledge of Political Subjects.

One of the most successful social events of the season at Mount Scott was the Mount Scott Women's Christian Temperance Union annual banquet New Year's night. Active and honorary members with their families were present. Three long tables decorated with shining big red holly and green spruce made a unique and pleasing sight. Covers were laid for 150. Young women members of the organization served the bountiful repast.

When the good things had been partaken of, the president, Mrs. J. W. Wilkins welcomed the white ribbon forces, and introduced the toastmaster Rev. George Carr. The first speaker was Rev. Peter Conklin, who declared that the Women's Christian Temperance Union was the greatest force next to the church, for righteousness. His topic was "How the Women's Christian Temperance Union Could Help the Church."

INSTITUTE WORK CLOSES

Final Session Is Held at Crowfoot Grange, Near Lebanon.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis, Jan. 4.—(Special.)—The extension division of the college reports that the farmers' institute work, in which a number of faculty members have been engaged under extension supervision during the Christmas recess, will come to a close Saturday—the final day of vacation—with an all-day institute at the Crowfoot Grange, near Lebanon. Three members of the college faculty will conduct the Crowfoot meetings, and give instruction in dairying, field crops and home economics.

Institutes were held today at Tualatin and at Ashland. These institutes mark the suspension of the work until after the close of the winter short courses at the college, which will open when class work is resumed next Monday, and continue until February 6.

Columbus, O., has laid many asphalt pavements, finding this material meets with great favor.

Charles M. Schwab is having a private railroad car built for him in South Bethlehem, Pa., to cost \$125,000. Interior of solid mahogany.