

# INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS OF OUR HOME STATE

ORCHARD BRINGS \$300,000.

STATE TO USE ONE SCHOOL.

Michigan Capitalists Buy Great Lowlands Property.

Three of the Four Normals Will Remain Closed.

Lafayette—Millard O. Lowsdale, pioneer orchardist of Oregon, and founder of the great apple growing industry in the Northwest, has retired from active life. He has sold his 300-acre orchard near Lafayette to a company of Michigan capitalists. Although Mr. Lowsdale is silent as to the financial consideration which the deal involves, it is understood that the purchase price is close to \$300,000.

There will probably be no state normal school next year except at Monmouth, the institution provided by an initiative measure at the recent election. This is the opinion of W. B. Ayer, a member of the board of regents for the state normal schools. The schools at Drain, Ashland and Weston will remain idle unless the legislature makes provision for their maintenance, which is regarded as unlikely by those close to the situation.

Mr. Lowsdale was virtually the pioneer of all latter-day apple growers in the Willamette valley. When he planted his orchard 21 years ago apple growing was almost a lost art. The possibility of growing apples often had been denied, even the pioneers of the valley having concluded that it was not possible to produce the wonderful results that had given the valley a great reputation before the fruit pests appeared.

The board of regents is composed of the governor, secretary of state, superintendent of public instruction; E. E. Bragg, of Union county; C. E. Spence, head of the State Grange; Stephen Newell, of Grants Pass; Henry J. Maier, of The Dalles; E. Hofer, of Salem, and C. L. Starr, of Salem. The governor is chairman of the board. A meeting will probably not be called until the latter part of January, when incoming officers who will have charge of the schools may be present.

The work of Mr. Lowsdale has re-established the apple growing industry in the great valley reaching from Portland to Eugene. His orchard has been a material demonstration of his ideas, this year crowning his success with a record production of 75,000 boxes.

"Undoubtedly the normal school at Monmouth will be the only one maintained next year," said Mr. Ayer, "as the legislature made no appropriation for other schools. The board of regents has no power to dispose of normal school property, and I suppose the schools at Drain, Ashland and Weston will remain idle. The meeting of the board is subject to call of the chairman. I do not think it would be advisable to call a meeting until sometime in January, when all the members, who will have direct supervision of the normal schools, will be present.

Mr. Lowsdale has in mind the establishment of a market for handling the fruit of this region, and hopes to perfect the organization of a Willamette Valley Fruit Growers' association, the object being to provide a common channel for the output.

"A meeting in January would also be to advantage, as the legislature will then be in session, and the board would go before that body with matter pertaining to the various institutions."

RECLAIM 15,000 ACRES.

Weed Interests Build Big Levee in Wood River Valley.

Oxford Accepts Papers.

Klamath Falls—To reclaim 15,000 acres of land in the Wood River valley, a levee 24 miles in length is being built by Senator Abner Weed, of Siskiyou, Cal. The work is about half finished.

University of Oregon, Eugene—Word has come from Oxford university, Oxford, England, that the examiners' board was satisfied with the Cecil Rhodes scholarship examination papers presented by Dean Collins and William E. S. John, of the University of Oregon, and Henry R. Bowler and Carroll H. Woody, of McMinnville college. The examinations were held in Eugene in October and included Latin, arithmetic and higher mathematics.

Senator Weed owns 15,000 acres of land in the valley between the mouth of Wood river and the mouth of Seven-mile creek, and this levee along the lake shore is to protect these large holdings from the lake overflow in the wet seasons. This land of the senator is some of the best in this valley for hay and grazing purposes. The levee will serve as an embankment to keep the water from overflowing the land and the ditch will serve as a drain for the wet land lying along it.

Four Postmasters Named.

I have already referred to the forests of the United States and their extent, and have urged, as I do again, the removal of the Red Cross contribution against the executive to reserve tracts of land in six Western States in which withdrawal for this purpose is now forbidden. The secretary of the National Forests, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the United States Forest Service, are now in the process of making a very full description of the disastrous fires that occurred during the last summer in the National forests. The total value of the timber destroyed, estimated at \$25,000,000 was destroyed. Seventy-six persons in the employ of the Forest Service were killed and many more injured. It is said that the provision in the law by which the expenses for their hospital treatment or of their interment could be met out of public funds.

Washington—Postmasters were appointed as follows: Barlow, Clackamas county, James M. Erickson; Cove, Union county, Helen M. Ramsdell; New Pine Creek, Lake county, Henry Nendt, Jr.; Willamina, Yamhill county, Ora Godsey.

OREGON COW BRINGS \$700.

W. O. Minor Gets Top Price for Shorthorn at Chicago Show.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Chicago—"Bright Star," a Shorthorn cow brought to the International Livestock exhibition by W. O. Minor, of Heppner, Or., was sold for \$700. The animal is 2 years old. Mr. Minor has secured top prices for all the breed animals he brought to the show, besides winning several prizes with them.

Wheat—Track prices: Bluestem, 84c; club, 82c; red Russian, 80c; valley, 82c; forty-fold, 83c. Barley—Feed, \$22 per ton; brewing, \$23. Millstuffs—Bran, \$24.25 per ton; middlings, \$29.31; shorts, \$25.50; 26; rolled barley, \$24.50; 25.50. Hay—Track prices: Timothy, Willamette valley, \$20.22 per ton; Eastern Oregon, \$23.24; alfalfa, \$14.15; grain hay, \$14.50 to 15.50; clover, \$13 to 14.

W. A. Forbes, of Sacramento, Cal., is attending the show, with the intention of buying 3000 dairy cattle to take back to his California farm. He is the proprietor of one of the largest dairies on the Coast.

Corn—Whole, \$29; cracked, \$30 ton. Oats—No. 1 white, \$27.50 to 28.50. Poultry—Hens, 15c per pound; springs, 14c; ducks, white, 16c to 17c; geese, 12c; turkeys, live, 20c; dressed, 22c to 23c; squabs, \$2 per dozen.

Progress has been made in learning by experience the best methods of reforestation. Congress is appealed to now by the Secretary of Agriculture to make the appropriation needed for enlarging the Forest Service in this regard. I hope that Congress will approve and adopt the estimate of the Secretary for this purpose.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, candled, 45c per dozen; Eastern, April, 32c; Eastern fresh, 38c. Butter—City creamery, solid pack, 37c per pound; butter fat, 35c to 37c; Eastern, 31 to 34c. Pork—Fancy, 10c to 11c per pound. Veal—Fancy, 85 to 125 pounds, 12c to 13c per pound.

The taking of the census has proceeded with the Secretary in that it will be more thorough and accurate than any census which has heretofore been taken. It is with a false civic pride to induce the padding of census returns in order to increase the population of a particular city has been directed to a few cities in this country, and I have directed the Attorney-General to proceed with all the vigor possible against those who are responsible for these frauds.

Apples—King, 40c to 75c per box; Wolf river, 75c to \$1; Waxen, 75c to \$1; Baldwin, 75c to \$1.25; Northern Spy, 75c to \$1.25; Snow, \$1.25 to 1.50; Spitzenberg, \$1.25 to 2; Winter Banana, \$1.75 to 3.50. Green Fruits—Pears, \$1.25 to 2 per box; grapes, \$1 to 1.35; cranberries, \$10.50 to 11 per barrel.

They have been discovered and they will not interfere with the accuracy of the census, but it is of the highest importance that officials in this sort should not be embarrassed by fraudulent conspiracies in some private or local interest.

Vegetables—Beans, 10c to 11c per pound; cabbage, \$1 to 1.25 per hundred; cauliflower, \$2 to 2.25 per crate; celery, California, \$3 to 3.25 per crate; pumpkins, 1c to 1.5c per pound; sprouts, 7c to 8c; squash, 1c to 1.5c; tomatoes, \$1.25 per box; carrots, \$1 to 1.25 per hundred; parsnips, \$1 to 1.25; turnips, \$1; beets, \$1.25 to 1.50.

The Commissioner of Corporations has completed the first part of a report on this part does not treat of the question of a trust or combination in the manufacture of lumber, which is the subject of this report. The Commissioner does not, however, change in the ownership of the standing timber of the United States other than the Government timber, that calls for serious attention.

Potatoes—Oregon, \$1.25 hundred. Onions—Oregon, jobbing price, \$1.40 to 1.50 per hundred. Cattle—Prime steers, \$5.75 to 6; good to choice, \$5.25 to 5.75; fair to good, \$4.75 to 5.25; common, \$4 to 4.50; choice to prime cows, \$4.75 to 5; good to choice, beef cows, \$4.25 to 4.75; fair to good, \$3.75 to 4.25; common to fair, \$2 to 3.50; good to choice heifers, \$4.75 to 5; fair to good, \$4.50 to 4.75; common to fair, \$4 to 4.25; choice to good fat bulls, \$4 to 4.25; fair to good, \$3.50 to 4; common, \$2.50 to 3.50; good choice light calves, \$7 to 7.50; fair to good, \$6.50 to 7; good to choice heavy calves, \$5.25 to 6; fair to good, \$4.75 to 5.25; common, \$3.75 to 4.75; good to choice stags, \$4.50 to 5; fair to good, \$4 to 4.50.

The direct investigation made by the Commissioner covered an area which contains 80 per cent of the standing timber of the United States. His report shows that one-half of the timber in this area is owned by 200 individuals and corporations; that 14 per cent is owned by a few large corporations; that there is very extensive inter-ownership of stock, as well as other circumstances, all pointing to friendly relations among those who own the timber. A relationship which might lead to a combination for the maintenance of a price that would be very detrimental to the public interest and would create the necessity of removing all tariff obstacles to the free lumber importation from other countries.

Hogs—Choice, \$7.75 to 8; good to choice, \$7.50 to 7.75. Sheep—Yearling wethers, grain fed, \$4.75 to 5; old, grain fed, \$4.25 to 4.50; choice ewes, grain fed, 3.75 to 4; good to choice, grain fed, \$3.25 to 3.75; feeders, \$2.25 to 3; choice lambs, grain fed, \$5.75 to 6; good to choice, grain fed, \$5.75 to 6; poor lambs, \$4.95 to 5. Hay fed sheep and lambs 50c lower than grain fed.

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Monmouth—Frank Loughery is taking \$100 a month from the product of 16 cows. Besides this cash revenue, he has lots of skim milk to feed to his pigs, and he aims to turn them off at 8 months old, weighing 200 pounds each. With hogs selling at \$9 a hundred in the market one can readily see that this is a quick way of bringing in good money at practically no outlay.

The message recommends a law providing that no laborer or mechanic doing any part of the work contemplated in any contract of the United States for a contractor or any subcontractor shall be required or permitted to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day. The President declares that immigration into this country is increasing each year. He deprecates the proposed enlargement of the buildings at Ellis Island for the purpose of permitting the examination of more immigrants. "It is understood that no more immigrants can be taken in at New York than are now taken in and the steamship companies thus are given a reason and a motive for transferring immigrants to other ports, we can be sure that they will be better distributed throughout the country. Everything which tends to send the immigrants west and south into rural life helps the country.

Handle Mill in Operation Again.

Bandon—The Bandon Broom Handle mill is running again, and will continue to run all winter. The mill is being operated by Glen Cox, Harold Nelson and Walter Farrier, while M. F. Shoemaker has contracted to furnish the material and handle the output of the mill. Mr. Shoemaker has made arrangements with all the sawmills of this community for the squares, so there will be no trouble to get a good supply of material.

Cows Pay Well.

Oldest Peach Tree Dies.

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# IDENT RECOMMENDS TARIFF REFORMS AND PARCELS POST, AND URGES SHIP SUBSIDY MEASURE.

Every effort has been made by each department chief to reduce the estimate of cost of his department for the ensuing fiscal year ending June 30, 1912. These estimates present the smallest sum which will maintain the departments, bureaus and offices of the Government and meet its other obligations under existing law, and a cut of these estimates would result in embarras to the executive branch of the Government in the performance of its duties. This remark does not apply to the rivers and harbors estimate, except in the case of expenses of maintenance and the meeting of obligations, under authorized contracts, nor does it apply to the public buildings bill nor the bill to build a new canal.

The President says that "an income-producing measure the existing tariff bill never has been exceeded by any customs bill in the history of the country. His estimate is based on the net income of every business corporation in the country, has worked well. The tax has been easily collected. Its prompt payment insures the promptness of the stock exchange or is offered for sale to the general public. The returns of those corporations whose stock is not so offered for sale are reported to the inspector and examination of creditors and stockholders of the corporation whose record is sought.

The President reviews the creation of the Tariff Commission, created in the hope "that the question of the rate of a duty imposed shall become more of a business question and less of a political question, to be ascertained by experts of long training and accurate knowledge." His estimate of the tariff bill will not be able to report at this session, but he hopes to be able to present results at the opening of the new Congress. He renews his advocacy of the plan, of which he says:

It facilitates the removal of noteworthy defects in our tariff law, the maintenance of business property, which is even more important to the happiness and the comfort of the people than the elimination of tariff duties. The protective policy is to be continued and the degree of protection to be accorded to our home industries, are to be determined by the representatives through their chosen representatives; but whatever policy is adopted, it is clear that the necessary legislation should be based on an impartial, thorough and continuous study of the facts.

The message favors the passage of the bill amending the Volunteer act, and provision for a commission to determine the comparative cost of organizing the Regular Army, the organized militia and the volunteer force. More competent officers of the rank of Captain are needed to teach the new Army, that it may be prepared in time of emergency. Another bill, the adoption of which is urged, is one providing for 50 more Army Engineers. "The shortness of supply of such officers," the message says, "delays important river and harbor work and important fortification work. I earnestly recommend the passage of this bill which passed the House at the last session and is now pending in the Senate."

Of fortifications, the message says: I have directed that the estimates for appropriation for the improvement of coast defenses in the United States should be reduced to a minimum, while those for the completion of the needed fortifications at Corregidor, in the Philippine Islands, and at Pearl Harbor, in the Hawaiian Islands, are recommended as much as possible. The proposition to make Olongapo and Subig Bay the naval base of the Pacific was given up, and it is to be treated merely as a supply depot for the fortifications in the Philippines are to be largely confined to Corregidor Island and the adjacent islands which command entrance to Manila Bay, and which are regarded as impregnable from land and sea attack.

The Pacific naval base has been transferred to Pearl Harbor, in the Hawaiian Islands. The plan for the fortification of an important military station near Honolulu. I urge that all the estimates for the Department for these purposes be approved by Congressional appropriation. Completion of the Panama Canal with in the time set, January 1, 1915, and within the estimated cost, \$375,000,000, is assured. The slides reported in the Cutbra cut are due to disintegration of igneous rock in exposure to the air and will require additional allowance of 19,000,000 yards of material to be removed. This offers no serious obstacle, but would have been no grave in the case of a ship canal as to have "taxed" the patience of the American people." The President reiterates his opinion that the canal should be fortified.

On the subject of tolls to be charged, he quotes the opinion of an expert that "a dollar a net ton would drive business away from the canal, but that a higher rate would do so." He adds: In determining what the tolls should be we certainly ought not to insist that for a good many years to come they should amount to enough to pay the interest on the investment of \$400,000,000 which the United States has made in the construction of the canal. We ought not to do this at first, because the benefits to be derived from this expenditure are not to be measured solely by a return upon the investment. If it were, then the construction might well have been left to private enterprise. It is because an adequate return upon the money invested could not be expected immediately, or in the near future, and because there were peculiar advantages to be derived from the construction of the canal, that it necessarily fell to the Government to advance the money and perform the work.

On the whole, I should recommend that within certain limits the President be authorized to fix the tolls of the canal and adjust them to what seems to be commercial necessity. The maintenance of the completed canal is discussed at length. Mr. Taft would

add to the equipment facilities for furnishing drydock, fuel, repairs and supply facilities to the trade of the world. This should be taken by the Government rather than by private enterprises, Mr. Taft believes. He adds:

I cannot close this reference to the canal without suggesting as a wise addition to prohibiting interstate commerce law a provision for owning or controlling ships engaged in trade through the Panama Canal. I believe the provision is needed to save the people of the United States from the effects of the competition in trade between the eastern and western seaboard which this canal will be constructed to secure.

The duties of the Department of Justice have been greatly increased by legislation enacted "in the interest of the general welfare of the people and extending its activities into avenues plainly within the constitutional jurisdiction, but which it has not been thought wise or necessary for the General Government to occupy." The organization heretofore has been so improved that a vast amount of business has been disposed of. Particular attention is called to prosecutions of "bucket shops," frauds which have misused the mailing privilege and violations of the anti-trust law.

Reconstruction of a federal incorporation act to reorganize companies engaged to pay promptly just claims against the Government, delays in the payment of which injures the reputation of the Government as an honest debtor. Simpler judicial procedure is advised. The message says:

One great crying need in the United States is cheapening the procedure and expediting final judgment. Under present conditions, the poor man is at a wonderful disadvantage in a legal contest with a corporation or rich opponent. The necessity for the reform exists both in the United States Courts and in all state courts. In order to bring it about, the President has directed the General Government by its example to furnish a model to all states. A legislative commission appointed by joint resolution of Congress to revise its procedure in the United States Courts has as yet made no report.

Under the law the Supreme Court of the United States has the duty to give the duty to frame the equity rules of procedure which are to obtain in the Federal Courts of first instance. In view of the heavy burden which has had to carry, with one or two of its members incapacitated through ill health, it has not been able to take up problems of this kind. The Supreme Court has practically remained the same since the organization of the court in 1789. It is reasonable to expect that with all the vacancies upon the bench, the question of cheapening and simplifying the procedure in equity rules in the courts of the United States is a matter of right. I may add, much the more expensive. I am strongly convinced that the best method of providing for the Supreme Court to do it through the medium of the rules of the court, as in equity. This is the way in which it has been done in England and is thoroughly done. The simplicity and expedition of procedure in the English court today make a model for the reform of our system.

No man ought have as a matter of right a review of his case by the Supreme Court. He should be satisfied by one hearing before a court of first instance, and one review by a court of appeals. The proper and chief usefulness of the Supreme Court, and especially of the Supreme Court of the United States, is to expound the law and especially the fundamental law—the Constitution—as to furnish precedents for the inferior courts. It is not the duty of the executive officers in the construction of statutes and the performance of their legal duties. Therefore, any provision for review of the Supreme Court, or the chief usefulness of the Supreme Court, and especially of the Supreme Court of the United States, is to expound the law and especially the fundamental law—the Constitution—as to furnish precedents for the inferior courts. It is not the duty of the executive officers in the construction of statutes and the performance of their legal duties. Therefore, any provision for review of the Supreme Court, or the chief usefulness of the Supreme Court, and especially of the Supreme Court of the United States, is to expound the law and especially the fundamental law—the Constitution—as to furnish precedents for the inferior courts.

I wish to renew my urgent recommendation of an annual message in favor of the passage of a law which shall regulate the issuing of injunctions in equity without notice in accordance with the practice now in vogue in the courts of the United States. I regard this of especial importance, first because it has been promised, and second because of certain alleged abuses in the improper issuing of injunctions without notice of any real ground for further amendment of the bill, and the practice of support for the extremely radical legislation the propose, which will be most pernicious if adopted, will sap the foundation of our government, the secondary boycott.

I further recommend to Congress the passage of a bill pending for the increase in salaries of the Federal Judges. The cost of living is such, especially in the large cities, that even the salaried incumbents to accumulate little, if anything, to support their families after their death. The postal savings bank system will be extended gradually. The application of business principles has resulted in the return of \$1,500,000 of the \$1,700,000 appropriated to cover the estimated deficit. The Postmaster-General's estimates for the present year are so low as to be within the estimated cost.

First, second and third-class postmaster should be placed in the classified service. The message adds: It is more logical to do this than to classify the fourth-class postmaster, for the reason that the fourth-class postmaster is usually small and the postmaster are necessarily men who must combine other business with the postal service. Those who are paid a sufficient amount to justify the requirement that they shall have to give their business and their postal duties to their postoffice duties. To classify first, second and third-class postmasters would require the first appointment of such as to take away the necessity for the advice and consent of the Senate. I am aware that this is a matter of executive powers that is considerable, but I believe it to be in the interest of good administration and efficiency to have the postmaster to be kept out of the postoffice duties of politics; would relieve Congressmen who are now burdened with the necessity of making recommendations to be derived by the President, and can create nothing but trouble; and it would result in securing greater attention to business, greater economy and efficiency in the postoffice which they conduct.

The unrestricted manner in which the franking privilege is now being used by Congress has laid it open to serious abuse. While it has been impossible without the strict control of the Government of this practice, there can be no doubt that it annually reaches into the millions of dollars. The first step in the direction of reform, special first-class postage stamps and stamped envelopes have been provided for use instead of franks in the postal service. The use of such stamps and stamped envelopes will be kept out of the business of the new postal savings system. By properly recording the issuance of such stamps and envelopes, accurate records can be kept of the cost of the Government of handling the postal savings mail, which is certain to become an important item of expense and one that should be separately determined. In my last message I invited the attention of Congress to the inadequacy of the postal rate imposed upon second-class mail and showed by figures prepared by experts that the Government of the Postoffice Department that the Government would be rendering to the country many millions in excess of the compensation paid. An answer was attempted to this by the representatives of the magazine, and a reply was given in the House of Representatives. The answer, considered in the light of the reply of the Postoffice Department, I think is a very fair-minded person. Whether the answer was all that could be said in behalf of the magazine is another question.

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The message recommends a law providing that no laborer or mechanic doing any part of the work contemplated in any contract of the United States for a contractor or any subcontractor shall be required or permitted to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day. The President declares that immigration into this country is increasing each year. He deprecates the proposed enlargement of the buildings at Ellis Island for the purpose of permitting the examination of more immigrants. "It is understood that no more immigrants can be taken in at New York than are now taken in and the steamship companies thus are given a reason and a motive for transferring immigrants to other ports, we can be sure that they will be better distributed throughout the country. Everything which tends to send the immigrants west and south into rural life helps the country.

I have been asked to recommend that the credit of the Government be extended to aid the construction of railroads in Alaska. I am not ready now to do so. A great many millions of dollars have been already expended in the construction of at least two railroads, and it is believed that the resources of Alaska, especially for the opening up of the coal lands, I believe the capital already invested will induce the investment of more capital, sufficient to complete the railroads building, and to furnish the means for the development of the whole Pacific Coast. The passage of a law permitting the leasing of Government coal lands in Alaska after public competition, and the approval of the government of the territory of a commission with enabling powers to meet the local needs will lead to an improvement in Alaska, and the approval of the territory of a commission will likely surprise the country.

I have already referred to the forests of the United States and their extent, and have urged, as I do again, the removal of the Red Cross contribution against the executive to reserve tracts of land in six Western States in which withdrawal for this purpose is now forbidden. The secretary of the National Forests, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the United States Forest Service, are now in the process of making a very full description of the disastrous fires that occurred during the last summer in the National forests. The total value of the timber destroyed, estimated at \$25,000,000 was destroyed. Seventy-six persons in the employ of the Forest Service were killed and many more injured. It is said that the provision in the law by which the expenses for their hospital treatment or of their interment could be met out of public funds.

The Red Cross contributed \$1000 to the remainder was made up by private contribution, principally by the Forest Service and its officials. I recommend that suitable legislation be enacted to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to meet the obligation of the Government in this respect. Proper protection necessitates, as the Secretary points out, the expenditure of a good deal of money in the development of roads and trails in the forests, the establishment of lookout stations and telephone connection between the various places where a fire can be secured.

The amount of reforestation shown in the report of the Forest Service—only about 15,000 acres as compared with the 150,000,000 acres of National forests against which the Secretary of Agriculture and the chief of the Forest Service are looking together to the further restoration of the Government lands. Progress has been made in learning by experience the best methods of reforestation. Congress is appealed to now by the Secretary of Agriculture to make the appropriation needed for enlarging the Forest Service in this regard. I hope that Congress will approve and adopt the estimate of the Secretary for this purpose.

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The making of matches from phosphorus should be discouraged by the imposition of a heavy federal tax, the President believes, because of the frightful diseases incident to the process, and because matches can be made of materials wholly innocuous. The message recommends a law providing that no laborer or mechanic doing any part of the work contemplated in any contract of the United States for a contractor or any subcontractor shall be required or permitted to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day. The President declares that immigration into this country is increasing each year. He deprecates the proposed enlargement of the buildings at Ellis Island for the purpose of permitting the examination of more immigrants. "It is understood that no more immigrants can be taken in at New York than are now taken in and the steamship companies thus are given a reason and a motive for transferring immigrants to other ports, we can be sure that they will be better distributed throughout the country. Everything which tends to send the immigrants west and south into rural life helps the country.

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