

THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL

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THE EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO has experienced many earthquakes since the discovery of gold on Sutter creek started its municipal growth in 1848, but nothing so serious as occurred this morning. Such an occurrence is more noticeable now because there are more people and property to be affected, yet it is probably true that since its foundation as a city or since the settlement of California by white people, and the convulsion seems to have extended over a wide stretch of country, so such a shaking up of the earth's surface has happened, and nothing of this kind so serious and destructive has occurred in this country except the Charleston earthquake. What happened in Charleston may probably never happen there again; what happened today in California may never happen there again; yet the same thing may happen any year.

It is especially interesting to note that this catastrophe occurred immediately after the new eruption of Yesuvius. Was there any connection between the two disturbances? Probably not, so far as can be traced.

California, from the news at hand, has had an unprecedented shaking up and the sympathy of the world will go out to it.

A DUTY OFTEN UNPERFORMED.

WHEN WE URGE "cleaning up," a great many readers suppose we mean somebody else, but we mean, especially to speak to the police, those on several beats of the city who daily and perhaps almost hourly pass alleysways and purloin reeking with rubbish and filth, conducive to contagion and sure to be a nest of disease breeding microbes.

There are literally hundreds of such places, right around which people are living and in many cases almost swarming, that haven't been even swept or shoveled out for seven years—and policemen pass by all this dirt and stench and look wise, and politicians prate about reform.

There are lots, by hundreds, that are yet the diseased dumping ground and garbage receptacles of all the refuse filth of the adjacent neighborhood, an eyesore to every decent man, a menace to every child.

THE DUTY OF VOTERS.

PERHAPS in some cases the most capable and desirable men have not come to the front for nominations for some of the offices, but a selection must be made from such as have come forward and voters should make the best choice possible of the material at hand. This is not only a privilege but a duty.

The interest naturally centers, as to most candidates, in those of the Republican party, because that party is largely in the majority here and it is expected that it is men of that party who for the most part will be elected; yet there generally are exceptions to this rule, and it is well that it is so. Voters are constantly becoming more independent.

NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATIONS.

NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATIONS are growing institutions in many cities and suburban districts, and even in the country, and are greatly to be commended. They are not political or religious, but aim to work for cleaner grounds, better garden and farm products, more honest profit from honest work, a better understanding of nature and appreciation of art; better care, to begin with of streets, grounds, parks, animals. In eastern cities, in winter, for instance, men are taught

and induced to keep their sidewalks clear of snow. In the country farm houses and grounds are made more cleanly and attractive. There is to be a great movement both in city and country along this line during the next few years. Get in with it. It is a proof of advancing civilization.

BUY OREGON-MADE GOODS.

A CITY and the surrounding country must develop simultaneously, cooperatively. A mere part may exist and in some ways prosper without an adjacent resourceful and productive country, but Portland depends on the country, as well as on the sea—on the plow as well as the ship, on the harvesting machine as well as the white wings of the waves.

The main thing in any region, and especially here, is agriculture, which is constantly becoming more diversified and perfected. The main business life of a city consists in its manufactures, in the conversion of the raw products of the country into things that people generally use—articles of food and clothing, necessities and luxuries of life.

Now here is a region right around Portland, within a radius of 1,000 miles or so that is capable of producing almost all these necessities and luxuries. Some of them are properly used without being manufactured into reformed or revised materials, but many of our real or imaginary necessities have to be created by means of manufacture—the changing of the condition of raw products. This process is going on now to a large extent in this city. These manufactures are increasing rapidly in their volume of products and importance. They should increase and prosper, but for them to do so all the people of this city and region should stand by them, should buy their manufactures and take nothing else—for these are just as good and in most cases better than those produced elsewhere.

By doing this we help not only our local manufacturers, but everybody all along and around the circular line of activity, endeavor, development, progress and civilization.

Think of it: the local manufacturer, if supported and sustained by all the people of his city and locality, buys raw products in large quantities of the country people; buys also of city merchants and other manufacturers; employs a large number of workmen who all spend money for the necessities of life and help to build up schools, churches and all sorts of public institutions—the city grows.

All this is doubtless understood by everybody, but it is not sufficiently remembered and acted upon. Sustain your home farmer and your home manufacturer, those living in your home city, and state; thus as a city and state we will grow great. Buy only Oregon-made goods, except in case of necessity. Patronize home industries. Help your neighbor and he will help you. The nearest duty is always the best one to do.

We will make a great city here only by increasing greatly our volume and variety of manufactures, and we can only do this by being loyal to our home manufacturers, by buying Oregon produced things and Oregon-made goods.

This can be a great manufacturing state. We can produce in not only raw materials but in manufactured goods immensely more than we consume. Thus hundreds and thousands of people can be employed, who in turn will support others. All should work together.

Oregon manufactures are now as good as any on the market. You can buy no better anywhere. You do yourself no injury and can help your neighbor and acquaintance and friend by buying home-made products. The home manufacturer makes a profit, of course, but he spends it at home and helps you to make a profit, a living.

Get into the habit of buying "goods made in Oregon." They will cost no more; they will serve you as well; and by doing so you will help to build up a greater Oregon, a greater Portland.

SMALL CHANGE

All candidates "hopeful" and most of them sanguine.

Only two more days to decide which men you prefer.

Pick out for the legislature men who have signed "statement No. 1."

Don't throw any mud.

If you have a conscience it pays to be honest, even in politics.

The roses may be all the prettier, if possible, because of being late.

Storms after the twentieth.

Why is it that men bat hats instead of shoes or waistcoats?

April has been rather too smiling so far.

More news and less politics in the country press after this week.

The Democrats don't have to study much.

Welcome the homeseeking immigrants.

Buy Oregon made goods.

Nobody is for perpetual free franchisees.

Windmills are still being attacked by revised editions of Arvan's hero.

A 2,000-acre peach orchard, containing 320,000 trees, in Chelan county, Washington, is one of the many large things of the glorious and golden west.

Big trade in garden tools, but it ought to be bigger.

There are a good many people who ought to be forced to clean up.

Always persevere—if you are sure you are right.

Making others miserable is some people's only means of happiness.

"One thing that bothers me," said a voter, "is that candidates Aitkin and Ryan look so much alike that maybe I don't know which one I am voting for."

It would seem that Rockefeller and his pals were rich and Rockefeller enough to give us a decent quality of oil, at least, but they don't.

A man named Trapeze lost a purse in a Pendleton saloon. But he doesn't care; it should be a pleasure to him to tramp.

Most of the people leaving Oregon for Alberta and other places will be glad to get back.

Go and vote, somehow; show you're alive.

Drink more water and eat more onions—and apples, and you'll be healthier and happier.

What does a man want the hard job of being a member of congress at \$5,000 a year for, anyway? O, the honor, perhaps.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

The amount of fine stock in Oregon is increasing rapidly.

Days Creek is being revived, says a correspondent of the Canyonville Echo. All winter, in fact for years, there has been little doing, but people have come to a realization of the dullness of things and are doing their best to liven them up.

Newberg Enterprise: A disgusting performance was enacted on the streets last Friday by a man and a couple of young women from McMinnville. They drove in about 5 p. m. to feed their team, and the old saying "as full as a goose" would apply to them, and especially the women. After parading the streets for about an hour, they left for home. They claimed they were from Portland, and we don't blame them for saying that, and people to know where they were from.

New water system for McMinnville; no microbes.

Drain Nonpariel: Many strangers and homeseekers are arriving in Drain daily. Let us give them the glad hand of welcome and encourage them to locate with us. Don't drive them out by asking exorbitant prices for property.

Steelhead salmon going up the Stuslaw by tens of thousands.

At Albany recently seven brothers and two sisters of the Cooper family, all but one of ten, and all over half a century old, met in their annual family reunion.

Gervais Star: The season is advancing fast and we hear of no losses from any cause, but to the contrary, grain and grasses are green; gardens are being planted and growing; fruit trees are blooming and hopyards are being worked. Stock, too, show up well and are reasonably fat, considering the time of the year.

"Spring crops all right," says the Houston Register.

This Wendolien item of correspondence of the Condon Globe is clipped because it is representative and typical of several regions of the northwest: "A new road will be built up Cayuse canyon to the station this summer. Lay the road work go on as the farmers across Rock creek are sadly in need of a good road to deliver their grain to the railroad."

The new Condon bank building is being built.

Elkton Correspondence of Drain Nonpariel: A number of capitalists have been investigating the resources of this long-neglected country with a view of making investments. We can offer many investments for capital to invest in this vicinity.

Morrow county man states that during his 20 years' residence in Morrow county he has never seen what makes such a rapid growth as it has during the past two weeks. He expects to harvest 800 acres of good wheat this season. There are many others with equal or larger holdings.

Lots of wheat being shipped from Douglas county.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE DISCUSSED

On the Woman's Suffrage Movement.

Portland, April 14.—To the Editor of The Journal—I was sorry to read in Wednesday night's Journal of one who had seemingly absorbed the philosophy of Marx and Engels, yet who in reasoning about the suffrage movement in the language of egotism. Society is an organism and the part is not greater than the whole. "S" maintains that environments must be changed, yet when the opportunity is offered to change an unhealthy environment you stand in the way because others do not think as you do. If the premises were sound it would be proper to recall the ballot from all hands, because the people have not used it as you think they should. Nothing is eternally right or wrong, and the laws which are in existence are right until the people determine they are not and by their power change them. Each law enacted simply makes wrong the one which preceded it and will be right until supplanted by another. And when any people change them, I consider women's people.

Every political issue is the reflex of an economic question. Feudalism gave way and kings were grudgingly forced to grant what they called the privilege of numbers. Feudalism gave way to the franchise. Privilege is a gift and the ballot has been universally established by force. And if the women of Oregon obtain the ballot it will be a right gained by force of numbers. The franchise has been changed. From the keeper of the fire she has become the child of industry. The home is now the annex of the factory. The weaving, the sewing, the knitting and the dyeing have been transferred to the factory from the home. Economically she has been placed on an equal footing with men, free to sell her labor power to the highest bidder. She must and shall have the same standing.

I too have heard the leaders of the suffrage movement betray their aristocratic tendencies. But the leader is simply the chief of the condition. He has been keenly disappointed to see such splendid courage and energy wasted to bring forth a mouse. But the Americans are the greatest opportunists in the world. How many of these women, sacrificing on the altar of opportunity. But few there are who will stand up for what is unpopular and be counted.

We have a common enemy; let us unite against that, nor deny any through prejudice that which carries with it a particle of justice. The leaders of the suffrage movement are largely influenced by a woman. How many of us are above it? Yet there is one woman in this country, who, by her untiring energy in the cause of humanity alone, has earned the emerald isle of the world. I can tell you where she is now. In Pennsylvania, where the strike is, where hunger, poverty, want is. There laboring among the women, there cheering up the departing men, there, in halls of the departed, will be found old Mother Jones. And the men who would not take off their hats to King George will take them off to this old woman.

Let us not deny to anyone anything which we demand for ourselves. No one should chafe at the chains so long as they are willing to see them riveted on another. No country is free which contains a single slave. Neither can justice dwell for a moment in a land where one person has a right to another denied.

THE BIBLE AND SUFFRAGE. Portland, April 13.—To the Editor of The Journal—In reading your paper a couple of days ago I noticed a letter from a lady who signed her name "B. B." It seems to me that I cannot stand why all Christian men and women do not want woman's suffrage. It may be the case that those who do not want it are keeping in it a little closer touch with the will of God than those who do want it. If she will read the following chapters it may give her a little light on the subject: Gen. 3, I Cor. 14, I Peter 3, I Timothy 2. When she has read these chapters and given them a little thought we would like to hear from her again.

THEY WANT JUSTICE. Timber on April 12.—To the Editor of The Journal—Kindly permit a few words in answer to some objections of men to woman's suffrage. They fear the vote of certain women.

Their only fears are tainted than that of their supporters? Some women don't want suffrage. Well, some children don't want to go to school, but that is no reason for keeping them all at home.

Their will bear bad things at the polls. Will the mere act of casting a ballot change our masculine friends into hoboes? Hardly.

I imagine a man being tried for murder before a judge and jury—all of women! Would that be justice? It's the kind we get. We work in harness, pulling our share of the load, yet we have small say in the matter.

Not cast judge a nation by its treatment of women. In Russia the whip has a place in the marriage ceremony. Laws against women react on the laws against their mothers.

The wisest women are, the better men are, and vice versa. We need the ballot as a self-protection, and as a stimulus to better citizenship.

It's a fight for simple justice—"a square deal"—neither more nor less.

IDA C. WESTINGHOUSE. A Dream by Any Other Name Would Prove as False. Ashland, Or., April 14.—To the Editor of The Journal—And I, too, dreamed. Methought I knew in the mother of my 6-year-old a physically weak, time-worn woman, about as depicted by Mrs. Duway in issue of April 11. But she was awakened! I found a coarse, husky matron, of perhaps six and twenty, and this child her only progeny—the rest of the "numerous family" having probably succumbed to the momentary insanity to annihilate my little monomaniac. She wouldn't be hampered with "brats"; she wanted her time and would have it to parade the streets, etc. Did she want to vote? Well, you could bet your bottom dollar—wouldn't it be a lark, etc?

I intended speaking of this in my former article, but space forbade, and I am thankful to Mrs. Duway for the opportunity of explaining. By inquiry it is found that our busy, aggressive street women—that is, the women who have time for every "duty" away from home—are "going to vote, of course, when it is the thing to do" while women in whom the home and mother instinct predominate invariably answer along this line: "No, why should I want to vote? I'm happy now in my busy life with home and babies." But most of that class of women, it is found, consider it a conscientious duty to vote, should equal suffrage obtain in the state, and it is through these forced voters that any real reform will come, if come it does, by suffrage—and not through those who look upon it as

THE PATHFINDERS OF HISTORY

For the unpeppable blessings of anesthesia we are indebted to the chemists and physicians of the first-half of the nineteenth century.

Somewhat vague and unsatisfactory references to anesthetic agents are to be found in Homer, Herodotus, Pliny and some ancient authors, but it may be said that, as a rule, surgical operations prior to the second quarter of the nineteenth century had to be performed without anything to alleviate the patient's suffering while under the knife.

"Surgery is practically as old as humanity itself, and from the time when humanity began, straight on down to the quite modern time, just designated, human beings had to endure the pain of the cutting and sawing without anything to deaden their consciousness and mitigate their pains.

The honor of introducing anesthesia to the world fairly belongs, in my opinion, to Sir Humphry Davy, one of the handsomest men and finest characters in the Europe of his day.

In the year 1800, Davy, while experimenting with nitrous oxide gas, discovered its anesthetic properties, and described the effect it had on himself when inhaled with the view of relieving local pain.

In the following ominous words the great chemist suggested its employment in surgery: "As nitrous oxide seems capable of destroying physical pain, it may possibly be used to advantage in surgical operations in which no great effusion of blood takes place."

There was the idea, clear as crystal! There was the suggestion, direct and to the point, which sooner or later the world was sure to heed!

For nearly half a century nobody paid the least attention to Davy's idea; but it was an idea, a real idea, and it could afford to wait.

In 1815 Michael Faraday showed that the inhalation of sulphuric ether produced anesthetic effects similar to those of nitrous oxide gas, and between 1823 and 1824 this property of ether was demonstrated by several American physicians.

Still no particular attention was paid to the matter, the great discoveries being looked upon as mere "scientific curiosities," well enough to amuse chemists with, but of little practical use in the world.

In 1844 Dr. Horace Wells, a Hartford dentist, had a tooth extracted while under the influence of nitrous oxide gas, and the patient, in fact, was rendered almost insensible to the operation.

In 1846 another dentist, Dr. Morton, of Boston, used sulphuric ether in tooth extraction upon several occasions, and with perfect success. Going still further, Dr. Morton used the ether in cases requiring surgical operation, with results that were quite satisfactory.

"Elsewhere in America operations were performed with the ether or the gas, and in every instance it was demonstrated that there was no suffering on the patient's part.

In 1847 James Young Simpson, a Scotch physician, discovered the anesthetic power of chloroform as a substitute for sulphuric ether, but when he attempted to use his discovery in obstetrical cases the pulp opened on him with the charge that with his accursed chloroform he was trying to "avoid one part of the primal curse on woman."

However, in spite of all opposition, anesthesia finally won the day, and surgery found itself in the midst of a new era.

CHEESE INDUSTRY IN TILLAMOOK COUNTY

From the Tillamook Herald. In 1905 was a banner year for the cheese output of this county and the facts of the output in several cases are given before the public. It would be a hard matter to compute the exact amount of the cheese and butter output for the entire year of 1905 just passed, as a considerable amount of the product is manufactured by private factories and individual dairies. The Herald publishes for the first time the surprising statement of the four factories above, which we learned this morning through Mr. Carl Haberlach, who handled the product of the four factories—Riverdale, Maple Leaf, Pleasant Valley and the Tillamook factories.

The figures made by Mr. Haberlach in round figures amounted to \$22,000, representing 12,500 cases of a total of 775,000 pounds. When it is taken into consideration that it takes about 10 pounds of milk to make a pound of cheese the enormous amount of milk it took to make this cheese can at once be computed.

The facts above will lead one to figure the large amount of milk that is being converted into money through the factories of this county at the present time, when it is now estimated that this year will see over 3,000,000 pounds of cheese manufactured in the county, and the butter made by private dairies.

Asbestos and Its Uses. From the Chicago Journal. It was first mined about a hundred years ago, chiefly as interesting to the geologist and mineralogist, and of little or no commercial value. About 1828 it was first used commercially in the manufacture of roofing felt and cement. Early attempts to spin this fibre were unsuccessful, but the difficulties have

BEYOND

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox. (Copyright, 1904, by American Journal-Examiner) It seemeth such a little way to me Across to that strange country—The Beyond; And yet not strange, for it has grown to be

The home of those of whom I am so fond. They make it seem familiar and most dear, As journeying friends bring distant reasons near.

So close it lies that when my sight is clear I think I almost see the gleaming strand. I know I feel those who have gone from here

Come near enough sometimes to touch my hand. I often think but for our veiled eyes We should find heaven right round about us lies.

I cannot make it seem a day to dread, When from this dear earth I shall journey out. To that still dearer country of the dead, And join the lost ones so long dreamed of.

I love this world, yet shall I love to go, And meet the friends who wait for me, I know.

I never stand above a pier and see The seal of death set on some well-loved face. But that I think, "One more to welcome me"

When I shall cross the intervening space Between this land and that one 'over there'; One more to make the strange Beyond seem fair."

And so for me there is no sting to death, It is but crossing—with a hated breath And white, set face—a little strip of sea.

To find beloved ones waiting on the shore, More beautiful, more precious than before.

Castro's Ultimatum. From the Philadelphia Press. Our hysterical little friend, Hon. "Clippy" Castro, of Venezuela, has positively refused to appoint delegates to the Pan-American conference in Rio Janeiro this summer. This is simply awful. Better call the whole thing off at once than have it a failure.

Crook county coal is proving to be of good quality, and there's lots of it.

THE DOWNFALL OF DOWIE

By Willis J. Abbott.

The Prophet Elijah III, known to the unbelieving and profane as Dowie the Christian, is not the first great popular leader to be swamped by a too rapid acquisition of riches. What, indeed, does it profit a man to get the spending of millions of dollars if at last the people who put up the coin detest him because of his extravagance, hypocrisy, misrepresentations, exaggerations, misuse of investments, tyranny and injustice? We should think that a prophet suffering from this array of ailments would be without honor in his own or any other country.

Dowie and Zion thrived on persecution as any man, even a bad one, will. They are despised and tolerated. When the latter-day Elijah first came to Chicago, poor and alone, save for his family, which has now deserted him, he took squalid quarters and in a cheap hotel endeavored to preach his doctrines, to cure, or pretend to cure, diseases without medicine and without cost. His theology disturbed no one, but when it came to doctoring for nothing he ran up against a vested interest, and invited trouble.

Whether by luck or by shrewd forethought, Dowie had pitched his first tent in the neighborhood where medical colleges cluster about a great stock country hospital. Now there are no toleration, more infuriating to the average medical student than healing without charge, but if so it has not yet been discovered and named. They went out after Dowie, exiled brooks his doctrines, broke bottles of sulphureted hydrogen in his meetings, sang ribald songs in the midst of his most fervid exhortations and so often battered him and his converts with angry words that the Pliocene age that the police of the neighboring station grew weary of responding to riot calls. The newspapers gave full pages to the fight.

At Cello Rapids, an all-Jewish went on, meekly and uncomplaining, kneeling himself to the martyrs of blessed memory, until when the medical got tired he numbered his followers by tens of thousands and would build a great temple to serve as phalanxiers for them.

Thus started on persecution the movement grew until it culminated in building Zion City, with 10,000 people, all yielding implicit obedience—and thence to the prophet. Then, success and toleration having been conquered, Dowie began to go to pieces. No longer was he the martyr, the vicarious sacrifice for all his people. No more did his lungs inhale sulphureted hydrogen or his reticent beard invite the impact of the ancient egg. He announced himself the reincarnation of Elijah, but not for him a home in a cave and food furnished by ravens. He built himself a palace out of his people's funds. When he drove, four horses must draw his carriage. At his country place in Michigan a 12-ooed barge carried him up and down the lake and a guard of his men sat on the front of the private dock to salute him on disembarking. He circled the world for converts. That he made any is not reported, but he traveled with a lordly disregard of expense which only a steel magnate could equal. 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