

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

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Human nature is so constituted that all see and judge better in the affairs of other men than in their own.—Terence.

PORTLAND'S PURE MILK SCORE

AS TO excellence, Portland's milk supply scores 90 points out of a possible 100. That is the way it is catalogued in the records at Washington, D. C., according to the statement of Dr. Friswell of New York, now in Portland. Dr. Friswell is a lecturer at Columbia university and an eminent authority on matters of public health.

A need in this city, he says, is a laboratory for bacteriological analysis of milk.

Portland ought to have a better score. She has the best water supply in the country. The wisdom of providing that supply has been a thousand times confirmed.

The wisdom of providing an equally excellent milk supply would have a similar sequel.

A bulletin recently issued by the bureau of animal industry at Washington, D. C., marshals many facts to emphasize the importance of a pure milk supply.

The publication embodies the results of experiments with milk at the Washington station. It says that "the danger to which the public is exposed from an impure milk supply is almost beyond conception."

It says that "tuberculosis among dairy cows is one of the greatest dangers to which the public health is exposed, and that every effort should be made by those who have the welfare of humanity at heart to correct this great evil."

It says that "the milk supplied to the city of Manchester showed from 8 to 12 per cent of the samples examined to be affected with tubercle bacilli."

It says that "if the public were thoroughly informed of the dangers to which it is exposed from use of impure and infected milk the demand for milk of improved purity would rise to the magnitude of a concerted national movement."

It adds that "under our present conditions of civilization the importance of milk is second only to that of air and water."

What an improved milk supply will do for the public health is illustrated through lives saved by Dr. Goler of Rochester, N. Y. He led in that city a movement for pure milk and reduced the mortality among children under 5 years from 7451 for the 10 years ending in 1896, to 4965 for the 10 years ending in 1906.

The number of child lives saved was 2486, among which 1554 or 62.5 per cent were children under one year.

The case of a volunteer pure milk society at Leeds was equally productive of life saving results. It effected a saving of 25 per cent among the children using the society's pure milk as compared with those living in the same residence districts at the same ages and during the same season using other milk supply.

Scientific literature abounds with a multitude of examples of similar import. Many a guinea pig has been killed by the simple inoculation of his body with the dirt found in the bottom of basins containing milk.

The dirt carried germs and the germs produced disease that destroyed the pigs, just as it destroys the lives of human beings. Portland ought to be catalogued higher than 90 points out of a possible 100 in the pure milk records at Washington. Possibly it is a record as good as the average city, but it ought to be better.

DESCHUTES PERFORMANCES

SUDDENLY, WE have the spectacle of two railroads building where none was built before.

Is this eagerness for the Deschutes route in good faith, or merely the new fashion of obstruction and bluff? Is the energy and the money to be spent and two roads built, or will the whole operation terminate in a drawn battle with no road built?

There is room in Oregon for all the roads the magnates may desire to build. There are vast expanses of virgin territory that have never echoed back a locomotive whistle.

There are primeval forests of enormous commercial and industrial importance that stand untouched for lack of transportation. There are ports on the seashore that are clamoring for railroad communication and offering vast volumes of traffic

A SUICIDAL PROGRAM

IN SPITE of the defeat of Fulton, in spite of the defeat of Cake, in spite of every consideration of sanity and in spite of manifold events that point a deadly warning, the Oregonian is bent upon driving Oregon people back to legislative election of senator. It says, "Furthermore, if any Republican candidate for the United States senate, or any Republican candidate for the legislature should so pledge himself (to direct selection of senator by the people) no quarter should be given him, no quarter will be given him." It says the people's selection will be "cut out" and the election of senator will be by the legislature.

It is a mighty dangerous program to attempt. The American citizen thinks he is as capable as the average legislator of choosing a senator. He thinks it quite as well to do it himself as to get somebody else to do it for him by proxy. In Oregon he has had the privilege, and it will be found when the test comes that he is not going to give it up. This is shown by the vote in the last election in Oregon when 69,000 electors voted to direct the legislature to elect the people's choice for senator and but 21,000 voted against it.

The measure swept every county in the state overwhelmingly. It was a vote that came from the foundations of the state's electorate, and it will come again. It expresses what is in the heart of the average man and is a warning to all who have sense enough to see it, that the men on

to the builder who will come with his railroad. There are lands that will come under heavy production and peoples who will be multiplied and stimulated into enormous wealth making, if only transportation will come to them.

From one border to the other, the tension for railroad building in the state is so taut that organizations of citizens are in full career of themselves attempting the construction of lines. These are conditions to make the average citizen contemplate present performances on the Deschutes with a degree of wonder. Of course, if the gentlemen are determined to build two railroads on the Deschutes, there will be none to say nay. But why squabble over territory and possibly build none when the call for the railroad comes from every hilltop, forest and field in Oregon? The state has a little more than 2000 miles of railroad. It ought to have, and would pay heavy dividends on 5000 miles.

RECLAMATION WORK

NEVER DID any country undertake finer work, remarks the East Oregonian, than did the United States when congress established the reclamation service and provided for the watering of the arid lands of the west.

Secretary of the Interior Ballinger visited the great reclamation project in western Umatilla county last week and doubtless gained valuable information and became impressed with the importance of the work.

He has also visited or will soon visit all the other reclamation projects and so will be prepared as he otherwise could not have been to make needed recommendations and exercise his official power and influence in behalf of this great work.

We have had occasion to criticize congress at times for its sins of commission and omission, but some congresses have done some notably commendable things, few if any of which are more deserving of praise than the passage of reclamation law.

The country also owes a debt of gratitude to former President Roosevelt, who was a forceful and probably an influential advocate of this law. In consequence of it, millions of arid and hitherto valueless lands have been made productive, thousands of families have been provided with new homes, and the wealth of the country has been greatly and permanently increased.

And the good work is only fairly begun. Still other and perhaps even larger projects will be undertaken, and besides this action on the part of the government has induced or stimulated a large number of private enterprises. In this one project in Umatilla county 22,000 acres of former desert have been prepared for the highest grade of agriculture.

In the course of time the Hermiton country will provide homes for thousands of families and the project will be one of the fertile spots of the northwest.

And this is only one of many reclamation projects that have been successfully undertaken or are in contemplation. The people of the west should certainly appreciate this wise law, and the splendid work which has been done under it and which it has inspired or suggested.

THE GOAT IS THE FRIEND OF MAN

ELSEWHERE, AS well as in Oregon, the goat has proved himself the friend and helper of man, especially of the man who is clearing up a farm in a "new country."

The Milwaukee Wisconsin says that "the problem of clearing off cut-over land in northern Wisconsin has been greatly simplified by the introduction of Angora goats." Though they "do not pull up stumps nor cut down standing

the soil, in the shops, at the forge and in the counting houses are not going to confess themselves puppets, incapable of intelligent political action.

The candidate for United States senator who comes out against the Oregon method of choosing senator will be beaten. Because he did not favor it, Fulton was beaten, and for no other reason. Because he abandoned it after being nominated, Cake was beaten, and for no other reason. History will repeat itself. If the Oregonian succeeds in fastening its abominable program upon the Republican party that party will be beaten. Whenever the Republican party takes the position that the whole people cannot be trusted with the selection of their public officials, and that the selections must be made by a few proxies, it will drive adherents from it by the thousand.

Whenever a candidate for United States senator declares the people are unworthy of electing him, senator and that it must be done by an inner circle, he will seal his political doom. Whenever a legislative candidate by refusing to take Statement No. 1 declares that he will not respect the people's wishes, but that he will vote to suit himself, he will tremendously enhance the chances of his own defeat. If it persists the program for destroying the initiative and referendum and returning to legislative election of senator will make Oregon the theatre of the hottest campaign the state has seen in years, and in it somebody will get badly hurt politically.

Wheat has taken a big tumble during the month, but as it is still above the dollar mark, farmers who have big crops are not worrying much.

Now the men that held fast to their hop yards and took care of them are glad they did so—at least they will get some substantial reward for their faith.

Not all aeroplane flights will be joy rides. Death has his eye on airships as well as on some that plow the waters.

An Atlanta paper is asked: "When is it proper to blow soup?" This was ranked well among the fool questions asked newspapers.

Benson won't run for governor and Colonel Hofer says he doesn't want the office, but there will be no lack of candidates. The job won't go a-begging.

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An agricultural expert explains that high prices for farm products doesn't mean increased profits for the farmer. Possibly, but can he show that they don't mean greater profit to the consumer?

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lets, will lose its vitality, and we think the people are not going to allow that law to be killed or emasculated. Statement No. 1 simply means that the people shall elect the United States senators, and having now that power it seems improbable that they will surrender it and return to the old system. If "assembly" candidates refuse to make Statement No. 1, they may be defeated by men who will do so, even if not brought forward by an "assembly."

Hogs sold at \$9.10 per 100 in the Portland market yesterday. A curious feature of the transaction is that those sold are to be used as feeders and after a process of further fattening will be again thrown on the market as finished pork. The incident is the latest phenomenon in a season replete with the unusual in values.

Again certain alienists of more or less repute are testifying that Harry Thaw is sane. If the state chose to spend money for that purpose, other alienists of equal repute would no doubt testify that he was insane. Such testimony may not always be entirely valueless, but it is frequently if not always of doubtful quality.

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MONEY IN CONSERVATION

By Joel Shomaker, Chairman Washington Conservation Commission

The first national conservation congress of the United States will be held under the auspices of the Washington Conservation association and in connection with the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, Seattle, Wash., August 26, 27 and 28, 1909. The congress promises to be the largest and most important gathering of eminent men since the inauguration of the conservation movement. It will be national in every respect, and the results of the congress will probably form the foundation for international resolutions, as the meeting will no doubt select delegates to represent the United States at the conservation conference to be held at The Hague during the coming autumn, where the problems of conserving the natural resources of the entire civilized world will be considered.

Conservation combines an educational and financial campaign for preserving the public domain and the just claims of producers of land and water. It includes irrigation, water, forestry, mining, farming, good roads and other means for transportation, pure food, public morals as some of the definite topics for discussion. The subjects will be handled at the First National Conservation congress by practical men who understand the necessities of the present and the requirements of the future.

The consideration of conservation has passed the academic stage and reached the plane of commercial activity where it demands a practical solution.

How to utilize the remaining natural resources of our country in order to insure present and future industrial prosperity without endangering any of the legitimate channels of trade, is an important question. This should come before the people in a national convention for an act not be matured in the quiet of a committee, but in the open air and call for immediate action.

The man with money desires to place it where an income may be certain regardless of changing political conditions. The investor must have the assurance that the natural resources of a community will not be wasted in the coming quarter of a century, before he purchases 20 year improvement bonds of a municipality.

Practical conservation is a financial question requiring a financial solution. Waste has entered into the various avenues of the life of the nation, state, county and city—and penetrated the homes of the common people, the producers of wealth. Extravagance has characterized the utilization of the gifts of nature in forest, stream and field and the natural laws, applicable everywhere, indicate results in the pay-

ment of penalties. If nature is robbed of her products without annual remuneration, she becomes unproductive in the industrial and financial world suffering.

The First National Conservation congress will consist of men of national reputation, drawn from the different fields of thought and industry. More than 10,000 prominent individuals, representing the nation, will be present. Country of activity have been invited to participate in that congress. Many of our leading men have written letters of acceptance and announced their intention of being present at every session of the congress. Ninety sessions are to be held and the deliberations closed with a religious meeting in which all church dignitaries are to unite and work for practical conservation.

Among those expected to deliver addresses at the congress are Honorable R. A. Ballinger, secretary of the interior; F. H. Newell, of the reclamation service; Gifford Pinchot, chairman of the joint committee on conservation between states and territories; E. W. Washburn, of the Tussock reservation; Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific Railway company; James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway company; the great railroad builder and western promoter, state politician, and numerous others from various sections of the United States.

About 75 colleges and universities will be represented by their respective presidents or delegates, and at least four times as many commercial and civic organizations. The governors of many states, and their conservation commissions are expected to be present, and many will deliver addresses.

The magnitude and importance of the conservation movement is so great that delegates are to be present from the Hawaiian Islands and from Alaska. Honorable H. T. Freer, governor of Hawaii, and Ralph F. Hosmer, chairman of the conservation commission, will represent the islands.

South Carolina and Texas are sending delegates across the continent to the congress.

There is something more than mere sentiment behind the movement that arouses the people of the nation to such concerted action. Everywhere the object lessons of useless waste have impressed the financial student with the fact that the check must be made in the downward course to financial bankruptcy. It is the time for reforesting the hills, restocking the waters, and replenishing the soil elements. Industrial prosperity may continue throughout the coming years.

This Date in History. 1758—Dr. John Warren, American patriot and brother of General Joseph Warren, born in Roxbury, Mass. Died in Boston, April 4, 1818. 1848—First message sent over the Atlantic cable. 1881—John Judson Bagley, sixteenth governor of Michigan, died in San Francisco. Born in Medina, N. Y., July 24, 1812. 1894—War declared between China and Japan. 1898—A monument erected by the state of Iowa to commemorate the mas-

acre of 1887 dedicated at Arnold's Park. 1897—James R. Doollittle, ex-United States senator from Wisconsin, died at Providence, R. I. 1908—Typhoon at Canton, China, sank the Chinese vessel Ying-King, drowning 300 natives. Good Advertising. From the Burns Times-Herald. The amount of good advertising received by Burns on account of the development showing made during the Development congress is worth thousands to the town and county for the single dollars, which it cost. Adm. Bennett in the Portland Journal gives a splendid write-up of the event and everywhere along the line as the visitors were returning home to Portland, Salem, Boise and Coos Bay, they left with the newspapers strong words of praise for this section and its people.

Cherry Deserts. CHERRY TAPIOCA—Stew a quart of cherries with a teaspoonful of sugar and a very little water. Soak four tablespoons of tapioca in one quart of water in cold water, add it to the fruit, and cook slowly until the tapioca is translucent. Drain off the water, and stand in a cool place for a few hours and turn out when firm. Cherry Blanc Manger—Soak the milk, add sugar, and a quart of milk and add two level tablespoons of cornstarch, dissolved in cold milk; stir and cook until thick, add a quart of milk and put in a circle mold; when firm turn out and fill the center with cooked and sweetened cherries. Serve with cherry juice, boiled down with sugar.

Browned Chicken. BROWNED CHICKEN—This is a very good way to prepare chicken when young ones are small and high in price. Slowly cook a hen, which has been cut up in pieces, until tender; then place in baking pan with the thickened, well-seasoned gravy poured around it, but not covering it. Sprinkle with rolled bread crumbs over each piece of chicken and brown about half an hour in a hot oven. Serve with the remainder of the gravy poured around it.

Signs of Growth. MRS. C. H. F. BELMONT, one of New York's 400, has leased the office building at 506 Fifth avenue for the use of the women suffrage association of the state and nation.

Where the Corn Goes. From the Kansas City Journal. People often wonder particularly those who have traveled for hundreds of miles through the corn belt, what becomes of the corn which is grown every year. In the year 1908, when the total crop was 2,116,000,000 bushels, 241,000,000 bushels were consumed in flour and grit mill products, 8,000,000 bushels in the manufacture of starch, 3,900,000 bushels for malt liquors, 17,000,000 bushels for the production of distilled liquors, 40,000,000 bushels for glucose, 120,000,000 bushels for export and 12,000,000 bushels for seed, making a total of 318,000,000 bushels, or 15.3 per cent of the entire crop. The remaining 89.7 per cent of the bushels seems to have been used almost entirely for feeding.

Balmy Peace. (Contributed to The Journal by Walt Mason, the famous Kansas poet. His prose-poems are a regular feature in this Journal.) When all the nations have disarmed and thrown their swords away, and we no longer are alarmed by threats of fiery fray, we ought to be a happy lot, for we will then have peace, and peace alone will last, and make our troubles cease. So let us sing of balmy peace, and raise a joyous din, and keep on singing till the p'lice come up and run us in. But sometimes, when the stars are shining low, and I sit down to dream upon the blessings that will flow from peace, as in a stream, a dire foreboding comes along, and anchors in my breast, and from my heart the kind sweet song of peace goes sailing west. For when we shed our swords and guns, we will wrangle just the same; and of the power the stronger one will climb the weaker's frame; then there will be no canals; but hosts of armed galleys; but we must just depend on talk to settle our disputes. When our armies guard the land, and march back of drum, a host of lawyer sharp will stand, and talk us blind and dumb. "Ere this war is over, for many a sun will know that peace is just; we'll rustle up the swords and guns, and such discarded junk." (Copyright, 1909, by George Mathew Adams.)

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

How about enforcing that weed law? Now for some real summer—maybe. It will always be Mount Tacoma—to Tacoma. Lots of burdocks and thistles remain uncult.

When, if ever, is Portland going to tackle the billboard nuisance? "When Evelyn stated that she was no 'angel child,' she told no news.

September 1 will be Seattle day at the expo. Seattle will turn out, you bet.

Another thing about Portland: we never have to urge people to boil their water. Sometimes a president needs to be bigger than his party. This is one of these times.

But when he has done his best, will Mr. Taft be able to show that revision has been downward?

Not all aeroplane flights will be joy rides. Death has his eye on airships as well as on some that plow the waters.

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Travel on the new Wallowa railroad is heavy. Hillsboro now has nearly five blocks of cement sidewalks. Union church services are successful and interesting in Falls City.

About 75 people are attending the summer normal at Laurelwood, Washington county. Central Point is growing rapidly and becoming a town of importance in southern Oregon.

Corn, of which considerable is being raised there, is looking fine in Washington county. A Hubbard livery team became frightened at an auto and ran away, throwing the occupants out and wrecking the buggy all to pieces, says the Canby Tribune.

Roseburg News: The public thanks are due Mayor Hoover for the less water that can be had at the city fountain by all who are thirsty and in charge. By his order 100 pounds of tea are placed under the fountain and the water from it is decidedly refreshing.

A new industry that gives promise of developing into an institution of much importance is being launched in Central Point last week by recent arrivals from Walla Walla, who will engage in the manufacture of cement blocks and now have a plant in operation. They are turning out cement building blocks at the rate of 400 every 24 hours.

Forest Grove News: That the initial trip Sunday evening of the late car from Portland on the Oregon Electric Railway company was patronized beyond expectations is shown by the fact that there were 43 passengers on board and the trip was made in 53 minutes.

It has been ascertained that many eastern people here who are quietly looking over the prospects of the town.

Dallas Itemiser: Sixteen men are now working at the rock crusher, this being a full crew, and they are having a hot old time of it, a cool breeze such as we are receiving here, being a very small quantity in the pit. Thirteen teams are hauling the crushed rock to be spread on the new school grounds. Nine or ten every way being pushed with vigor and economy.

Alvin Brown of Forest Grove, 30 years old, recently walked from that town to Portland. The News says Mr. Brown walked across the plains to Oregon from Missouri when but 17 years of age. When he was 71 years of age he walked to Portland and even then his friends and acquaintances in his home were forming a remarkable feat; and it was; but to walk from here to Portland at 30 years of age, which falls only to one in a generation.

Of John Bennett, a prisoner in the Hillsboro jail, the Argus says: "Bennett is the man who shot his way out of two or three weeks ago, near Thatcher, and of whom it is said that he shot his way out of the hills. He was carrying a revolver with the cousin net 22 feet away, and W. H. Lyda thinks the whole transaction lasted about 22 minutes—and Bennett's gun have spent 23 days in limbo. Bennett is a pretty fair sort of fellow when not imbibing and Lyda states that he is a pretty fair mechanic."

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

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The REALM FEMINE

Summer Kitchen Helps. AM 56 years old and have lived on a farm nearly all my life as well as having done my work alone a great deal of the time. I always plan to be at least one or two days ahead. In summer I always get up early, at 5, and make my breakfast, and do as many of the chores, such as milking chickens and skimming the milk, as I can before breakfast.

"In my wash day I always put the boiler on so the water will be ready to go to washing as soon as breakfast is made. I always plan to have my clothes in the past and I then stand until I get my clothes on the line, which allows the room to cool off, before washing the dishes. I start my clothes by pouring boiling suds over them dry in the first wash, provided there are no stains. If there are any I take them out by pouring clear boiling water over them or soaking them in warm water.

"I have any work that has to be done I let each washer full of clothes stand a few minutes and it then requires very little rubbing. I always soak my clothes and rinse them through one clear water and one blue water. "I long ago found out that all that is wanted in ironing is to be ironed. I fold most of my washing on clean lines, such as the sheets (hang them with the selvage down), towels, dish towels and such, and the ironing is done. If the clothes are washed in the rinse water and run them through the wringer and the