

LAWS ARE NEEDED IN STAMPING OUT COW CONSUMPTION

State Health Officer Says His Department Should Be Given Power to Fight This Disease Like Others.

"Oregon's health laws are good as far as they go, but they do not go far enough," declared Dr. Calvin S. White, state health officer, yesterday. He was speaking in particular reference to the immediate need for the enactment of the law requiring a statewide tuberculin test for dairy cows.

"We are given power and authority to fight against epidemics," continued Dr. White. "If some swift-moving disease is sweeping away the people, then we can muster the entire strength of the state to fight it off, or we can fight against the minor diseases that occur sporadically here and there throughout the state."

"But the state does not give power to fight against such a disease as bovine tuberculosis as should be done in order to control the disease. Bovine tuberculosis, or cow consumption, is the greatest deterrent to the dairy industry. But more than this, it is a continuous menace to human life. Few who have studied contend any longer that bovine tubercle bacilli are not transmissible to humankind."

Ventilation Important.
"Those who make a specialty of treating consumption find many cases of bovine tuberculosis, especially among the young. We are so well convinced that much of the infection comes through milk that we would be going against the dictates of conscience not to protest against the sale of milk from animals that are known to have tuberculosis, or, for that matter, from cows that have not been proven by test free from the disease."

"Whenever I hear that nearly every member of a dairy herd has been found tubercular I expect to find, if I go to see, a dirty dairy barn, careless methods in producing milk, lack of ventilation, and, very likely, an impure water supply. Dirt and disease go hand in hand."

"I am fully aware that tuberculous is frequently found among herds where the most cleanly methods possible are employed. But this does not signify that the disease is propagated readily where the surroundings are clean."

Legislation Necessary.
"To my mind it means that the full bowl has slopped over on the dry spot. In other words, that with the infection so general it is difficult, if not impossible, to keep disease away from any particular dairy. In the same way by passing a law to eradicate tuberculosis among cows whose milk is sold in Portland, we cannot hope to accomplish the purpose until we broaden its effects."

"We must move generally. We must have a law that forbids the existence of a tubercular cow in Oregon. We must have a law that forbids the sale of a cow not known by test to be free from tuberculosis. We must have a law that forbids the importation into the state of any cow not known by test to be free from tuberculosis."

"Such a law must bear with it provisions for cleanliness in the operation of dairies. It must stipulate equipment that can be kept clean. Ventilation must be among the first requirements. A pure water supply must be obtained. Should Encourage Dairymen."

"The dairyman must be encouraged and helped in making these changes. He should be recompensed in part, at least, for the loss of cows that are slaughtered in the enforcement of the anti-tuberculosis law."

"Then if the legislature passes such a law and neglects to provide means for its enforcement it might just as well leave the whole matter alone. It is not a law that we want—it is eradication of disease and protection for human and animal life. The law is but a means to the end. We need first the law and then enforcement. We need the law and its enforcement now. I do not believe that producers or consumers either can afford delay. I know of no other law, proposed or enacted, that will be so broadly beneficial."

THE REVOLUTION IN MEXICO



Dotted lines show trouble zone covered in recent revolutionary uprising in Mexico.

\$10,000 FROM MINE IN THIRTY DAY RUN

Rainbow Mine in Eastern Oregon Is Rich Property; Other Good Prospects.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Vale, Or., Nov. 23.—A revelation to the people of Malheur county as well as to the general public is the news coming from the Mormon Basin mining district in the northern part of this county through M. B. Runyon, who was in Vale the past few days, when he stated that \$10,000 in gold had been taken out of the famous Rainbow mine during a 30 day run.

Since the bonding of the Rainbow mine for over \$1,000,000 a few weeks ago, a new impetus has been given the Mormon Basin mining district. Numerous good placer mining properties in the district, if not seriously handicapped by the water proposition, would long ago have been wonderful camps. The excellent showings of ore found on the surface go to show that some day the mother lode—the greatest surprise of this country—will be found. Over \$4,000,000 of ore has been blocked out in the Rainbow mine.

On the point of the California hill prospects from the surface rock of the Joe Wirth's claim go as high as \$150 to the ton. The Humboldt mine, now at the 200-foot level, got ore in place with prospects of striking the permanent vein. The Cleveland Mining company which has staked 19 claims in that section, is now preparing to work all of them.

The different mining companies are now figuring on shipping all of their supplies, machinery and provisions through Vale over the Brogan railroad to Erogan, 16 miles from the mines. Baker city, now 23 miles away with a heavy up-hill pull to the mines, is to lose all of the trade, Vale being preferred on account of the short distance and the down-hill haul for freighters.

BEETS AVERAGE OVER 14 TONS PER ACRE

Wallowa, Or., Nov. 23.—F. B. Bramwell, the manager of the La Grande

sugar refinery, returned to La Grande Friday, after spending several days in this county looking after the last shipment of sugar beets. While the final results of the year's crop have not been figured out, the best yields averaged over 14 tons per acre for the entire fields while the best small fields averaged fully 20 tons per acre. The total for the entire crop has been satisfactory and the company expects to produce three times as much next season.

W. F. M. CHARTER STILL IN DOUBT

If Not Granted Western Miners May Seek Affiliation With the M. W. A.

(United Press Leased Wire.)
St. Louis, Nov. 23.—If the Western Federation of Miners fails to get a charter from the American Federation of Labor, it is likely that the western body will endeavor to affiliate with the United Mine Workers of America. That is the intention of President Charles H. Meyer of the Federation of Miners. Meanwhile the executive council of the American Federation is considering the question of issuing a charter. President O'Connell of the International Association of Machinists is the only member of the executive council openly opposed to granting the charter. "If it is not known, however, how some of the members will vote, and though it is generally believed by the delegates to the convention of the federation that the council will grant the charter, the matter is said to be in doubt."

Foot of Snow in Touchet Valley.
(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Dayton, Wash., Nov. 23.—The Touchet valley country is well in the grip of winter. Snow has been falling intermittently for two days and the fall in the hills east of here is more than a foot, it is reported. Freezing weather today promises to be followed by zero weather unless the downward trend continues. Indications are for more snow. Most farm work is completed and winter is not unwelcome. The supply of fuel is held here in larger than for a number of years, due to good roads this fall.

HAWAII'S CLIMATE

One of a Series of Letters Written by Mark Twain Years Ago

In view of the interest in the Hawaiian Islands created by the Hochstetler excursion, which sails direct from Portland February 1, 1911, anything pertaining to those garden spots of the Pacific is read with much avidity. Away back in the early seventies Mark Twain wrote a series of letters to the New York Tribune. Everything he wrote was well written. In the first of these letters he tells the story of the Hawaiian climate, as he only could tell it. He wrote:

"I spent several months in the Sandwich Islands, six years ago, and, if I could have my way about it, I would go back there and remain the rest of my days. It is paradise for an indolent man. If a man is rich he can live expensively, and his grandeur will be respected as in other parts of the earth; if he is poor he can herd with the natives, and live on next to nothing; he can sun himself all day long under the palm trees, and be no more troubled by his conscience than a butterfly would."

"When you are in that blessed retreat you are safe from the turmoil of life; you draw your days away in a long, deep dream of peace; the past is a forgotten thing, the present is heaven, the future you leave to take care of itself. You are in the center of the Pacific ocean; you are 2000 miles from any continent, you are millions of miles from the world; as far as you can see, on any hand, the created billows wall the horizon, and beyond this barrier the wide universe is but a foreign land to you, and barren of interest."

"The climate is simply delicious—never cold at the sea level, and never really too warm, for you are at the half-way house—that is, twenty degrees above the equator. But then you may order your own climate, for this reason: the eight inhabited islands are merely mountains that lift themselves out of the sea—a group of bells, if you please, with some (but not very much) 'flare' at their basis. You get the idea? Well, you take a thermometer, and mark on it where you want the mercury to stand permanently forever (with not more than 12 degrees variation) winter and summer. If 83 in the shade is your figure (with the privilege of going down or up five or six degrees at long intervals), you build your house down on the 'flare'—the sloping or level ground by the seashore—and you have the dearest sweetest thing in the world on that temperature."

"And such is the climate of Honolulu, the capital of the kingdom. If you mark 70 as your mean temperature, you build your house on any mountain side, 400 or 500 feet above sea level. If you mark 55 or 60, so 1500 feet higher. If you should build at Lahaina, where they do not hang the thermometer on a nail because the solder might melt and the instrument get broken; or you should build in the crater of Kiluaea, which would be the same as going home bare your limbs. You can not find a much climate bunched together anywhere in the world as you can in the Sandwich Islands."

"You may stand on the summit of Mauna Kea, in the midst of snowfields that were there before Captain Cook was born, maybe, and while you shiver in your furs you may cast your eye down the sweep of the mountain side and tell exactly where the frigid zone ends and vegetable life begins; a stunted and tormented growth of trees shades down into a taller and freer species, and that in turn, into the full foliage and varied tints of the temperate zone; further down, the mere ordinary green tone of a forest washes over the edges of a broad bar of orange trees that embraces the mountain like a belt, and in so deep and dark a green that distance makes it black; and still further down, your eye rests upon the levels of the seashore, where the sugar cane is scorching in the sun, and the feathery cocco-palm glassing itself in the tropical waves; and where you know the sinful natives are looting about in utter nakedness and never knowing or caring that you and your snow and your chattering teeth are so close by."

"So you perceive, you can look down upon all the climates of the earth, and note the kinds and colors of all the vegetations, just with a glance of the eye—and this glance only travels over about three miles as the bird flies, too."

\$3800 FINES PAID IN WALLOWA COUNTY

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Wallowa, Or., Nov. 23.—The recent term of circuit court brought into the county treasury in fines for violation of the local option law alone the sum of \$3800.

The use of the metric system of weights and measures has been made obligatory in Belgium by the government.

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