

THE JOURNAL

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Laws are generally found to be of such a nature, as the little creep through the great break through, and the middle-class alone are entangled in.

OREGON'S POPULATION

OREGON'S population, as fixed by the 13th census is 572,765. In 1900 it was 413,534. The increase is 259,229, or 62.7 per cent.

It is a gratifying growth. It is greater comparatively than was California's which has a 60.1 per cent increase. It is smaller than Idaho's with an increase of 100 per cent.

In comparison with numerous other states that have been announced, Oregon's 62.7 percentage of increase is extremely satisfactory.

Another satisfactory feature is that the Oregon growth appears in spite of the fact that the state has but a single large city. Thus, the increase in New York is 1,844,385, of which, all but 400,000 appears in the city of New York.

Ample reason for action appears in one incident that came to public notice under the operation of the pure milk ordinance. Suspicion pointed to a certain herd of cows supplying milk to Portland consumers.

This general distribution of increase rather than a concentrated growth as in the case of New York is one of the very best features in the Oregon figures.

A further encouraging feature is that the larger part of the big increase in Oregon has come to pass within the last five years.

All things considered, Oregon has done exceedingly well. Her growth has taken place while the state was bottled up as to railroads.

By the figures, we can get a glimpse of Oregon ten years hence. We are promised during the next five years more railroad mileage than any other state in the union except Montana.

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Portland, and this fund was used to care for more than 20 impecunious victims of tuberculosis, for a greater or less length of time, at a cost of about \$60 a month each. The state and the county each has or soon will have a tuberculosis sanitarium, but there is ample opportunity and sufficient need for the work of this society also, and it is to be hoped that the purchase of Red Cross stamps will be on a liberal scale, and that a large sum will be realized for its beneficent object.

NOW FOR CONSUMPTIVE MILK

IT APPEARS from a decision by Judge Cleland that the city of Portland is unable under existing laws, to protect its people from the sale of tuberculous milk.

The decision declares that there is nothing in the state health laws which requires state officials to issue such certificates and that therefore the ordinance makes requirements with which the applicants are unable to comply.

The condition is unfortunate. Presumably, the lack of law in the premises is as laid down by the court. The fact that it is so complete reason for immediate steps to be taken by legislative enactment to repair the weakness.

And there are other reasons. Since the pure milk ordinance became effective, 8500 cows supplying milk to Portland have been tested, and of the number 1250 were shown to be ill with consumption.

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congressman but thoroughly understood the pledges that had been made to the people. There was a distinct agreement to revise the tariff in such a way that the duty would equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad. It was a definite pledge for revision downward.

Never was a course of duty plainer, and never were promises and people more completely betrayed. The fruit is a discredited and doomed congress, assembling tomorrow for its expiring session.

Over 100 members in the house either failed of renomination or reelection. For reasons that are well known they were rejected by their constituents. They have until the 4th of March to square their public accounts as best they can, to put their houses in order and close up their congressional careers.

In the senate eight or ten senators, most of them standpaters, drop the curtain over their public careers and retire March 4. Most of the seats they vacate are to be filled by Democratic senators. They enter on their coming three months of public labors with the knowledge that they are under the cloud of banishment from the body as a penalty for broken promises.

And, to make all things plain and unmistakable, the fact stands out that nearly every insurgent Republican who sought reelection in either house was successful. The figurative strength in the house is doubled. The standpat strength is halved.

The condition explains why the congress that meets tomorrow has been repudiated. If it had been an insurgent instead of a standpat congress, if it had walked in the ways of Dolliver, Bristow and Murdoch instead of Payne, Aldrich and Cannon; if it had been a congress of the people instead of a congress of privilege, the shadow of doom would not hover over its coming deliberations.

ITS ORIGINAL STUNT

BOWING PROFOUNDLY to itself, the Oregonian is assured by the Oregonian that its tables of election results were a mastery journalistic feat.

So they were. Nothing just like them has ever been seen outside a museum. In a list of 49 candidates for state and district offices, 40 totals were accurate. The 46 errors ranged from small discrepancies to 5940, constituting a news service to make a graven image gay.

But, it is in the returns on the ballot measures that the real splendor of the Oregonian's performance appears. There were 32 measures and the Oregonian professed to give the total vote for and against each of them. In these 64 totals there were 64 blunders. The largest discrepancy was a mere trifle of 9978.

So trivial a discrepancy may not be much to the Oregonian, but in the eyes of a discriminating public it is blunder enough to make the government census turn green with envy.

Here are a few of the "official" and "approximately correct" mistakes secured by the Oregonian, it says, at great effort and at considerable expense: Error in total of the constitutional convention, 2595; in Otis county total, 2636; in Clackamas annexation, 9537; Home Rule, 2005; Orchard county, 9000.

Even if the Oregonian had secured Census Commissioner Durand to overhaul its figures, it could scarcely have done better. The Journal congratulates it on its truly wonderful performance in what seems to have been the first and only original stunt in guessing at election returns.

A VALIANT Foe OF DISEASE AND DEATH

TEN YEARS AGO Irving Fisher, professor of political economy in Yale university, came out exhausted from a nip-and-tuck struggle with death in the surf, and in his weakened condition tuberculosis took hold within him, and he had a longer and as doubtful a fight with that "Captain of the Men of Death" but conquered; and he is today a physician, besides retaining his old post and is perhaps the most prominent and influential of the leaders of the nation's fight for better health, and especially against the "Great White Plague."

Dr. Fisher came west and lived in the open fresh air to be cured of consumption, and on his return east he began the agitation for the crusade that is now being carried on against tuberculosis. Being possessed of an independent fortune, he has carried on an extensive series of scientific experiments dealing principally with problems of nutrition.

He invented an open-air sleeping tent for consumptives which is used in many sanatoriums. His researches into tubercular conditions have been exhaustive and enlightening. He founded the American Health League, and was mainly instrumental in the creation of the famous Committee of One Hundred, of which he is chairman. He wrote the report of the committee on health of the National Conservation Commission, a document authoritative in its facts and hopeful and inspiring in its conclusions. He does an enormous amount of work, but is ever fresh and buoyant. He exercises much, lives simply, and while not neglecting political economy considers the public health as the far more important matter.

What a blessing to the world it was that this man did not become a victim of the sea ten years ago, or of tuberculosis a little later. He has already been instrumental in saving many lives and in restoring thousands to health, and in the years to come millions will owe prolonged life and health to his work.

A BIG CAREER

BIG PAGES ARE recalled in the passing of a man who died Friday at Orange, New Jersey. He was Judge James C. Dill, who has been called the "father of the trusts." One of the large incidents in his career is that he received \$1,000,000 as an attorney's fee for organizing the United States Steel corporation. Another is that as a trust lawyer he derived an income estimated at \$300,000 a year. Still another is that the capital of the trusts that he personally organized is measured by hundreds of millions.

Judge Dill began his active career as a newspaper reporter. In addition to the colossal business organizations that he engineered, he became the author of a standard text book on law, known as "Dill on Corporations."

and the South of England, including the city of London, and other sections of the metropolis, by a heavy conservative majority, came upon determining the election—if only Great Britain, exclusive of the labor vote, had voted. But Ireland and the labor vote made up, for the ministry, a majority of over 100 members in their support. Whether the Liberals can add to their majority, and hold in addition the Irish and labor votes, remains to be seen. If by late elections, filling vacancies in the last Parliament, can be trusted to indicate results, the present ministry will hold their places. The issue is of world wide significance.

OREGON APPLES

IT WAS A fine apple show. Everybody agrees on that. It was probably the finest of any state apple show in the country this fall. Expert judges say the best Oregon apples are nearer perfection than can be found anywhere else. They are so near absolute perfection that nothing now imaginable is to be desired. Nobody can suggest any improvement.

This is said of "the best," but most Oregon apples put on the market here can be improved much. Not that it is desirable for all to be equal or almost equal to the best, for there is need of and a large demand here for moderately cheap apples, such as can be bought for \$1 a box or thereabouts. Apples should be within the reach of poor families, such as we call poor in this region. They are good food, and they are useful aside from their food value. They are conducive to health and cheerfulness.

So the bulk of Oregon apples should not be of the "crack" prize-winning sort. They should be cheaper, yet sound and with good flavor. And from a well-tended orchard such apples can be produced very profitably at moderate price.

The suggestion that the Oregon apple display be exhibited at St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City and Chicago is a good one. They will be an effective advertisement, and Oregon needs to advertise herself in every practical, effective way.

MR. HILL GLOOMY AGAIN

MR. JAMES J. HILL had another pessimistic spell the other day, during which he made remarks, quite different from others that he has made when in an optimistic mood. He said in substance that the country is doomed to hard times, that mines will soon be shut down, factories closed, and multitudes of laborers become idle.

Mr. Hill is quite correct when he says that the country is spending too much for Dreadnaughts, and that there is much extravagance, public and private, yet there appears to be nothing in sight to justify his pessimism, unless the railroads and great financial interests are planning to precipitate a period of hard times. Being a railroad man, and a very big one, possibly Mr. Hill would take a more cheerful view of affairs if there were no obstacle or objection to increased rates.

At any rate Mr. Hill's pessimism is fortunately not of a sufficiently dark hue and strength of bitterness to cause him to cease extensive railroad building and the expenditure of many millions of dollars in Oregon. And as long as this great work of development goes on, we shall decline to be moved by his latest outburst of pessimism.

It is to be added, however, that Mr. Hill is a man of extreme value to the country. In the main his advice is sound, and his horizon as broad and clear as his railroads are

REFERENDUMS WHILE YOU WAIT

THERE MUST be something strangely attractive to our British cousins in the word "Referendum." It cannot be in the reality as we understand it. The essence of our referendum consists in demanding a vote of the whole body of citizens in support or refusal of a measure already passed by the representative legislative body. From England the cables bring each day a changed list of the issues on which their "Referendum" is or will be invoked.

Without rhyme or reason the conservatives have agreed with one consent to stye the pending election a "Referendum" on the two great issues to be decided. Whether the men elected shall support in parliament or vote against the destruction of the veto power of the house of lords, and on home rule for Ireland—this the voter understands his vote will help to settle, by choosing this man or the other. But it is men—not measures—which the ancient constitution of England sets before the voter for his choice.

Candidates appeal to the electors by their own speeches or by the speeches of their leaders, by private canvassing, newspaper articles, placard and caricatures, and so strive to satisfy the voters of a particular constituency that they can, as representatives, be trusted.

When the voter casts his ballot he puts in the hands of his representative the right to support or oppose any and every measure that shall come before the parliament.

Now the voters are invited to suppress their convictions on the other great subjects that might at this election determine their choice of men, by the vague promise that future "Referendums" shall settle the fate of free trade, and other issues already before the people.

It is a new departure, for which there is neither legal justification nor precedent.

It is far too early for predicting results. By English custom the voters vote first. In the towns, and especially in Scotland, Wales, and the North of England, the Liberals supporting the present ministry—gave them a decided majority at the last election. The country districts,

and the South of England, including the city of London, and other sections of the metropolis, by a heavy conservative majority, came upon determining the election—if only Great Britain, exclusive of the labor vote, had voted. But Ireland and the labor vote made up, for the ministry, a majority of over 100 members in their support. Whether the Liberals can add to their majority, and hold in addition the Irish and labor votes, remains to be seen. If by late elections, filling vacancies in the last Parliament, can be trusted to indicate results, the present ministry will hold their places. The issue is of world wide significance.

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News Forecast of the Coming Week

Washington, Dec. 3.—The sixty-first congress will assemble Monday for its final session. Almost immediately after convening both houses are expected to follow the custom of adjourning for one day out of respect to the memory of those members who have died during the summer recess. Upon reassembling Tuesday the two houses will listen to the reading of the president's annual message.

While the exact contents of the message are unknown save to President Taft's most intimate associates, it is possible to form a pretty accurate forecast of the chief recommendations from the known views of the president as expressed in recent public addresses. In a general way the president is expected to urge upon congress the necessity for enacting legislation to build up the American merchant marine, to conserve the natural resources of the country, to provide a new form of government for Alaska, to "supplement and strengthen" the Sherman anti-trust law, to enlarge the scope of the civil service law, to create a national bureau of health, to provide a legislative basis for workmen's compensation, for the limitation of injunctions issued by federal courts, and to promote closer commercial relations with Canada.

The president in his annual message, is also expected to give his views in regard to the further regulation and control of corporations engaged in interstate business and the regulation of the issue of stocks and bonds of interstate railroads.

A magnificent statue of Baron von Steuben, the famous Prussian soldier who aided America in the revolution, will be unveiled in Washington on Wednesday. The event will be accompanied by a brilliant civic and military display. Secretary of War Dickenson will preside at the unveiling exercises and the speakers will include President Taft, Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador, and Congressman Richard Bartholdt of Missouri.

The status of the hundreds of so-called "lost" short railroads connecting with interstate common carriers in all parts of the United States, will be fixed as the result of a hearing which the interstate commerce commission has arranged to be held in New Orleans Thursday. The matter is one of importance as it involves the whole question of what constitutes a common carrier and what constitutes a rebote.

The official announcement of the award of the Nobel prize for 1910 will be made Saturday at a meeting of the Swedish parliament in Stockholm. It is understood that the peace prize was to have been awarded to the late Count Taty. The prize for medicine goes to Dr. Robert Koch of Berlin, for chemistry to Professor van Der Waals of Amsterdam, the chemistry prize to Professor Otto Wallach of the University of Göttingen, and that for literature to Paul Heyse of the German poet and novelist.

Foremost on the list of the conventions of the week will be the annual session of the National Rivers and Harbors congress, which is to assemble in Washington Wednesday for a session of three days. President Taft and other noted men will be in attendance. Other conventions of more or less interest and importance will be the annual meeting of the American Red Cross society in Washington, the convention of the American Road Builders' association in Indianapolis, the meeting of the Southern Homeopathic Medical association in Jacksonville, and a meeting in St. Paul of the forestry officials of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota to consider plans for the prevention of forest fires.

A New Missionary.

From the Detroit News.

Concluding an interview with a newspaper of Portland, Or. Senator William Alden Smith refers to the importance of dock and wharf facilities in connection with regulating transportation rates, and, therefore, states, Senator Smith observes as follows:

"It stands to reason that rates will be lower where the great body of taxpayers unite in a selfish interest to provide a public facility (utility) for the benefit of the people, than they can be when dock and wharf facilities are operated by private interests."

Now, at the time he was so saying, Senator Smith was breathing the Pacific ocean atmosphere of public ownership. Still, as he says, it stands to reason. The experiences of both general and local government confirm his opinion. It is only a few weeks since the United States commissioner of corporations, Mr. Herbert Knox Smith, submitted a report in which he contended that unless there was public ownership of dock facilities, the rate could be expected to rise. The commissioner introduced evidence that in all the lake ports the railways control the terminal and wharfage facilities on every one of the ocean ports, except San Francisco and New Orleans. Senator Smith is on safe ground insofar as this part of his interview is concerned.

There is an adjective in Senator Smith's statement that may prove objectionable to advocates of public ownership, no matter what utility they may propose to take from the realm of private control. He refers to the union of taxpayers in an "unselfish" interest. The fact is, that public ownership is not based on altruism or unselfishness. Rather, it is based on the opposite. The issue in public ownership of a utility is as to whether the "unselfishness" shall operate to the advantage of the many or the enrichment of a few individuals. The public is ready to take over the control and responsibility of certain public utilities, simply because it is to the interest of the public to do so.

Northern Idaho Filling Up.

From the Spokane Spokesman-Review.

Approximately 1500 homesteads will mature in Kootenai county, Idaho, during the ensuing twelvemonth. These mean the addition of 15,000,000 to the county's taxable wealth.

The two statements apparently are mere items of news. But these simple announcements of seemingly commonplace facts mean much more than appears on the surface.

For one thing they indicate that the tides of settlement are rolling into northern Idaho in a flood. If each of these new homes averages five members to a family, the American family in 1900 having been shown by the census to be that size on the average, there would be 7500 new inhabitants of Kootenai county by 1912.

Another meaning of the facts is that the development of the region and its resources is proceeding rapidly. Not even the terrible fire of August, 1909, could check the opening of the Kootenai county.

Opposed to a Change.

From the Chicago News.