

The Evening Herald

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KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON
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THE TWO CANDIDATES ON LABOR

(Charles E. Hughes at Portland)

"WE HAVE no concern of labor as distinguished from the concerns of capital; we have no concern of capital as distinguished from the concerns of labor. We have a great co-operative enterprise; and if we are to succeed, we must recognize, not simply for the purpose of economic efficiency, but with deference to the ideals of brotherhood, that we are fellow workmen, and insist upon common justice to all concerned. * * * We must have in this country, if we are to succeed, prosperity, protection for our women and protection for our children. * * * The American workman must feel that in prosecuting his daily work he is a faithful friend of the country in furnishing productive enterprise with its necessary means of production, and that as a faithful friend he is treated with reasonable hours, proper sanitary conditions of work and wholesome recreation, in addition to proper compensation."

(Woodrow Wilson at Princeton)

"You know what the usual standard of the employe is in our day. It is to give as little as he may for his wages. Labor is standardized by the trades unions, and this is the standard to which he is made to conform. No one is suffered to do more than the average workman can do. In some trades and handicrafts no one is suffered to do more than the least skillful of his fellows can do within the hours allotted to a day's labor, and no one may work out of hours at all, or volunteer anything beyond the minimum. I need

not point out how economically disastrous such a regulation of labor is. It is so unprofitable to the employer that in some trades it will presently not be worth his while to attempt anything at all. He had better stop altogether than operate at an inevitable and invariable loss. The labor of America is rapidly becoming unprofitable under its present regulation by those who have determined to reduce it to a minimum. Our economic supremacy may be lost because the country grows more and more full of unprofitable servants."

MORE STOCK IN NATIONAL PARKS

LIVESTOCK BELONGING TO 3,454 PERMITTEES GRAZED IN NATIONAL FORESTS OF OREGON AND WASHINGTON

Figures just compiled in the office of the district forester, George H. Cecil, Portland, Oregon, show that 157,689 cattle and horses, and 996,771 sheep and goats, belonging to 3,454 permittees, were admitted to the national forest ranges of Oregon and Washington during the period July 1, 1915 to June 30, 1916.

These figures give an increase of 20,834 cattle and horses, and a decrease of 11,669 sheep and goats, compared with the number submitted during the preceding fiscal year. The decrease in sheep is accounted for by the fact that many sheep men have gone into the cattle business. The figures as a whole show a big increase in the number of stock on the forests of the district. Since four sheep are considered equal to one cow on a range basis, after deducting the 11,669 decrease in sheep, the figures show an increase equivalent to 71,667 sheep.

The returns also show that during the 1915 season the stock grazed belonged to 2,962 owners, but this year 3,454 owners are represented, indicating clearly that the forest service is steadily carrying out its policy of making the widest distribution among the small ranchers adjoining the forest. Six years ago there were 1,683 grazing permittees using the national forest ranges of the two states.

Physicians Often Die of Disease They Study Most

(Herald Special Service)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—It is a remarkable fact, confirmed by many observations, that many physicians who have devoted considerable labor to the study of a particular disease have themselves died of that disease. One of the most interesting examples is that of John Daniel Major, born August 16, 1834, in Breslau, a physician and naturalist of no mean ability. Bitten early by the wanderlust, he studied at Wittenburg, took courses in many of the schools in Germany, and finally went to Italy, where he received the degree of doctor of medicine at Padua in 1860. Returning to his own country, he resided for a short time in Silesia, and in 1861 married at Wittenburg, Margaret Dorothy, a daughter of the celebrated Sennert. The following year his young wife was stricken with plague, and died after an illness of eight days. Distracted by his loss, Major wandered up and down Europe studying plague wherever he found it, in the hope that he might discover a cure for the disease which had bereaved him. Spain, Germany, France and Russia were visited by him. He settled in 1865 in Kiel, where he was made professor of botany and the director of the botanical gardens. He made frequent voyages, however, always in quest of a remedy for plague. Finally, in 1893, he was called to Stockholm to treat the queen of Charles XI, then ill with plague. But before he could render her any service he contracted the disease and died on the 3rd of August.

The bubonic plague of today is identical with the black death of the middle ages. Primarily a disease of rodents caused by a short dumb-bell shaped microscopic vegetable, the pest bacillus, it occurs in man in three forms: the pneumonic, which has a death rate of almost 100 per cent; the septicemic, which is nearly as fatal, and the bubonic, in which even the most modern methods of treatment leaves the mortality about 50 per cent. It is a disease of commerce, spreading around the globe in the body of the ship-borne rat. It is estimated that

every case of human plague costs the municipality in which it occurs at least \$7,500. This does not take into account the enormous loss due to disastrous quarantines and the commercial paralysis which the fear of the disease so frequently produces.

The disease is now treated by a serum discovered through the genius of Yersin. This is used in much the same way as is diphtheria anti-toxin.

Plague is transferred from the sick rodent to the well man by fleas. The sick rat has enormous numbers of plague bacilli in its blood. The blood is taken by the flea, which, leaving the sick rat, seeks refuge and sustenance on the body of a human being, to whom it transfers the infection.

Since plague is a disease of rodents, and since it is carried from sick rodents to well men by rodent fleas, safety from the disease lies in the exclusion of rodents, not only exclusion from the habitation of man, but also from the ports and cities of the world. Those who dwell in rat-proof surroundings take no plague. Not only should man dwell in rat-proof surroundings, but he should also live in rat-free surroundings. The day is past when the rodent served a useful purpose as the unpaid city scavenger. Rats will not come where there is no food for them. Municipal cleanliness may be regarded as a partial insurance against plague. The prayer that no plague come nigh our dwelling is best answered, however, by rat-proofing the habitations of man. Modern sanitary science has evolved a simple and efficient weapon against the pestilence which walketh in darkness and striketh at noonday, and the United States public health service has put this knowledge into practical operation, and thus speedily eradicated plague wherever it has appeared in the United States.

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Tommy Shoots at Corpses

United Press Service

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Firing point blank at a German gunner, a British Tommy, now invalided home, was amazed that the Teuton didn't fall. He grappled with the German, and found the man dead, but held upright by a chain binding him to the machine.

Baby buggies re-fitted while you wait.
26 WILLIS-JOHNSTONE CO.

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To Encourage Shipbuilding

After fifteen months consideration, a committee of Portland, Ore., business men have made a report urging a five-year tax to raise funds for a subsidy to encourage the building of ships in Portland and their operation from that port.

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