

2-2-1923

City Club of Portland Bulletin vol. 03, no. 19 (1923-2-2)

City Club of Portland (Portland, Or.)

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Recommended Citation

City Club of Portland (Portland, Or.), "City Club of Portland Bulletin vol. 03, no. 19 (1923-2-2)" (1923). *City Club of Portland*. 29.

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"Harmony in
Diversity"

PORTLAND CITY CLUB BULLETIN

"Active
Citizenship"

VOLUME III

PORTLAND, OREGON, FEBRUARY 2, 1923

NUMBER 19

City Club Dinner Saturday Evening

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2

Hotel Benson, 12:00, Sharp

SPEAKER

RALPH HARLOW

Author—Speaker—Traveler

For many years in the Near East

SUBJECT

"What Happened at Smyrna"

B. WESLEY SPANG . . . *Dramatic Baritone*

Mrs. Oliver Wickersham, Accompanist

R. R. CLARK . . . *Chairman of the Day*

Do you remember Tom Skeyhill and Bishop Overs? Here is another speaker who has had thrilling experiences in strange lands.

Who burned Smyrna—Greek, Armenian, or Turk? Mr. Harlow has his own opinion of the matter.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

12:15 to 12:45. Further Discussion of State Training School Site.

You are asked to come early.

SATURDAY EVENING, February 3rd

*Hotel Benson, Crystal Room,
6:30 p. m.*

THREE BIG EVENTS CITY CLUB DINNER

SPEAKER

"DINNIE" UPTON

SPECIAL MUSIC

CITY CLUB OCTET

The Board of Governors invites every member and his guests to be present at the first informal dinner and reception of the year.

With "Dinnie" Upton, as speaker, and Walter E. Stern, as toast-master, there will not be a dull moment during the entire evening.

The entertainment feature will be supplied by the Club's own Octet, the first in the history of the Club. Mystery surrounds the personnel of the group, but in-as-much as the singers will appear without masks their identity must become known.

Meet your fellow members at this enjoyable social event.

Women Are Invited

Reserve Tickets

Call Broadway 8079

PORTLAND CITY CLUB BULLETIN

Published Weekly By

THE CITY CLUB

OF PORTLAND

Office of the Club 308 Henry Building
Telephone Broadway 8079

Subscription Price \$1.00 per year

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 29, 1929, at the postoffice at Portland, Oregon, under act of March 3, 1879

"To inform its members and the community in public matters and to arouse them to a realization of the obligations of citizenship."

BALTIMORE PULLS STUNT

The City Club of Baltimore held a luncheon meeting recently in honor of Hugo Von Steglitz, a noted speaker on Reparations, the results of which bears repeating. Before a large audience the speaker held forth in a very plausible kind of German accent. "The frankly nationalistic spirit of the speech would, about four years ago have resulted in the annihilation of the speaker," states the *Baltimore Sun*, "but, never was a muddle-headed, illogical speaker heard with more courtesy. And never, we believe, was a muddle-headed speech found to be so perfect a work of art as that one proved to be when the incredulous audience learned the identity of its orator."

Disguised with a short gray mustache and rimmed glasses, a prominent member of the City Club had "April-fooled" his audience.

More Books.—The Club has just received with the compliments of the author, Jeremiah W. Jenks, his wonderfully-well illustrated text on American history, "We and Our Government." Herbert Hoover has written that he is sending his recent book on "American Individualism."

Ralph Harlow, the speaker Friday, refutes an article to the effect that the Armenians burned Smyrna, which appeared in the press two weeks ago. The City Club has heard two fine addresses on the Near East situation recently. Harlow has another viewpoint. Hear him.

The amendment to the City Club constitution providing for the nomination of officers and governors by a nominating committee instead of from the floor was passed last Friday. The committee must be appointed by March 1st.

TRAFFIC STUDIED

Mayor Baker, returning to the city after a month's absence during which he observed traffic conditions in many eastern cities, brings word of an interesting traffic development in Houston, Texas.

"One man," he states, "handles traffic on one street for a distance of nine blocks, operating a signal system from a tower. He also controls traffic on the intersecting streets, and there are no traffic officers on the streets at all."

Of special interest is the fact that in a City Club report published over a year ago the above principle is explained. On page 17, of the "City Plan of the West Side Flat of Portland," appears the following:

"Difficulties that appear in consequence of congestion are rapidly compounded, due primarily to the custom of volume movement from one side of a central section to the other. The most fluid movement is traffic traveling in the same direction; the next is the same volume equally divided and each half traveling in an opposite direction, while the most troublesome is cross-current travel where a like volume crosses another at right angles.

"Travel on streets with equal dimensioned blocks is reduced in carrying capacity by one-half when it is intercepted by a cross-current of the same volume. In practice, one street will ordinarily carry a larger volume than the other. Movement does not occur with military precision and therefore operates at less than its potential efficiency and police regulation is deficient in handling maximum volumes when each crossing is treated alone, independent of others in the same area, rather than in blocks of several square lengths. It is better regulated if its units are treated as extending from one end of the congested zone to the other."

The City Club has received a complete set of the publications of the National Scenic Preservation and Historical Society. These reports comprise eleven volumes and are of particular interest for any member interested in the study of scenic preservation.

Books received from members during the past week include, Mommsen, "History of Rome" (five volumes); Bryce, "The Holy Roman Empire"; Carlyle, "French Revolution"; Kawakami, "What Japan Thinks," and "The Real Japanese Question."

COMMITTEE REPORTS ON TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL

The following joint report of the Legislative and Public Health Bureaus was approved by the Board on Monday for the consideration of the Club next Friday:

To the Board of Governors:

In reference to your assignment to the Legislative and Public Health Bureaus of the City Club to study the need for a children's pavilion at the State Tuberculosis Hospital, we beg to report as follows:

History of Institution.

When the State Tuberculosis Hospital was first authorized by the Legislature in 1909, the Deaf and Dumb School building was given over to a special Tuberculosis Commission, consisting of some of the State's leading citizens, both members of the medical association and lay-men.

Since that time the institution has outgrown its quarters and the State has added two open-air pavilions of thirty-two beds each. The present capacity of the hospital is 120 beds, but since last October the waiting list of applicants for admission has been approximately 35 patients in spite of earnest efforts to keep it down.

Hospitalization Inadequate.

There are two private tuberculosis hospitals in Oregon where those patients who can afford to pay the rates are given care and treatment. There is no institution between the private hospitals and the State hospital for the care of the indigent tuberculosis patient who, possessing no funds to provide for his own treatment, is very often a menace to his family and to his associates because of the communicable nature of the disease.

All patients who apply for admission to the Tuberculosis Hospital must first be recommended by the County Judge and affidavits signed to show that the patient has been a resident of the State for at least one year and that he has no funds to provide for his own treatment.

The main purpose of the hospital is to give needed treatment and to educate the patient so that he may properly care for himself and safeguard others upon leaving the institution.

Educational work in tuberculosis prevention has made more patients willing to accept hospital treatment earlier in the course of the disease. Unfortunately, the growth of the State Tuberculosis Hospital has not kept pace with this progress, and at all times there is a long waiting list of patients. This is fatal to the morale of the

patient after he has consented to go to the hospital both for education and treatment. It is not unusual for the patient to die while waiting to be admitted.

Children Need Separate Pavilion

This lack of capacity complicates home conditions. In the case of homeless men it means housing in cheap lodging houses and boarding in public restaurants. There is need of additional facilities for adult patients, but the greatest present need is for a separate pavilion for the children.

As the educational program of tuberculosis prevention has expanded, more and more children have been found who should be hospitalized. Pressure is brought by County Courts on the superintendent of the State Tuberculosis Hospital to accept the children who have been diagnosed as tuberculous.

The children are usually the type of patient needing institutional care the most. They are the ones who have the best chance for the arrestment of the disease and can be saved for useful lives if taken in time.

\$20,000 Appropriation Asked

The question of housing these children at the hospitals is a serious one. It is not conducive to the morale or even the morals of the institution, that the children should be housed with the adults. Rules and regulations covering the adult patients cannot apply to children. They do not observe the same hours. They cannot come under the same routine. It is not fair to either the children or the adults that they should share the same dressing rooms, lavatories and other facilities of the institution.

The present Legislature is being asked to approve an appropriation of \$20,000. to build and equip a children's pavilion separate from any other section of the hospital. If this is denied, the superintendent will probably be compelled to rule out the children and the institution will become more and more a hospital for advanced stage cases because the pressure by county courts and other agencies for the hospitalization of that type of patient is great.

The purpose of the State Tuberculosis Hospital would thus be defeated. Primarily, it was established for the incipient case. The lack of beds elsewhere in the State for the advanced tuberculous patient has forced the hospital to accept many of this type.

Recommendation

The death rate for the past fourteen years, from tuberculosis, has been reduced fifty per cent

in the United States, largely as a result of preventive work among children.

In view of this and the foregoing fact we recommend to the City Club that the Ways and Means Committee of the present Legislature be urged to approve the budget item of \$20,000. for a children's pavilion at the State Tuberculosis Hospital. Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. VEATCH.
T. H. SHERRARD.
R. W. OSBORN.

REPORT HELD OVER

Because of opposition to the committee report on the question of changing the site for the new State Training School for boys and lack of time in which to hear all who wished to discuss the matter before the Club last Friday, action on the report was deferred until the next meeting.

The committee recommendation that the present site is adequate for the new school met staunch opposition from members of the Social Workers' Association who advocate a change in site for the new training school to be built by an amount of \$280,000 appropriated by the 1921 legislature. The present plan for buying a new site is to use \$50,000 of the original appropriation and reduce the building fund to \$230,000.

A joint meeting of the City Club and Social Workers' committees was held in the Office Tuesday and each agreed to present its case in discussion before the Club on Friday.

Members are asked to come early and hear the discussion before the main program begins.

MILK SUPPLY STUDIED

An enthusiastic and hard-working City Club committee is the one which is studying the milk supply of Portland with particular reference to pasteurization. This committee met in the Office Wednesday evening to pass on sub-committee studies and to begin the compilation of the main report.

Some of the subjects being studied are: growth and extent of pasteurization, standards of pasteurization, effect on milk, infant and child feeding, economics of more general pasteurization, causes of milk epidemics and many other kindred subjects.

A preliminary study is being made of Portland's sewage and sanitation problems by a sub-committee of the Public Health Bureau.

Reservation cards for the dinner and reception, Saturday evening, should not be in later than Friday. Come early and make your table groups.

TEAL AND LOWELL SPEAK

With dignified oratory and earnestness of purpose, two speakers—J. N. Teal, of Portland, and Stephen A. Lowell, of Pendleton—outlined plans before the City Club last Friday, which if carried out would transform the Upper Columbia River district and effect, like magic, the entire Pacific Northwest. The dream of development explained by the two speakers is gigantic, even staggering to the average layman, but is conceived as possible of attainment.

Judge Lowell spoke before the Club as the special representative of the Pendleton Chamber of Commerce. Captain George Mayo was chairman of the day.

Mr. Teal explained that although much money had been spent on the Celilo and Cascades Lock project, the Columbia River has not been made commercially navigable because of a succession of rapids. Canalization is the first step advocated in the development scheme. Through the construction of dams, pools from twenty to thirty miles in length would be created for navigation. The upper Columbia cannot be developed without dams. Mr. Teal pointed out, and no dams can be built without resulting in making possible the use of a vast amount of water power. Irrigation for thousands of acres is another part of the plan.

Judge Lowell followed Mr. Teal with an inspirational appeal—a combined prophecy, warning and message addressed to those interested in the development of Portland's hinterland. He advocated the government control and development of power sites and warned against the encroachment of power interests.

"Preliminary investigations have been made in regard to the development of the Umatilla Rapids irrigation and power projects. A half million acres could be developed if power were made available for pumping. The development of the Columbia for navigation would cut transportation costs tremendously, thereby relieving the farmer of the weight that is putting him on the rocks, but even greater possibilities exist through the electrification of all railroad lines in this district. Transmission is no longer a bar. From the Umatilla Rapids, power can be transmitted to every city in the Northwest."

Mr. Lowell explained the organization of the Federal Power Commission, but stated that the Commission has never functioned in the development of power sites. He closed his talk with an appeal to Portland citizens to aid in gaining recognition for the development projects.