The Oregonian

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Distern Business Offices Verre & Conk-b-New York, Brunswick building. Chi-ico, Steger building. Curopean Office-No. 3 Regent street. S.

POBTLAND, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1912.

AFTERTHOUGHTS ON THE TITANIC.

No doubt many precautions had been omitted by the officers and owners of the Titanic which might have saved lives when the collision with the iceberg occurred. Warnings had been received that the ocean was be set with more ice than usual and the ship was in the region where the bergs are most numerous and dangerous and yet the vessel kept on at its best speed. The leeberg which it finally struck was a quarter of a mile away when it was sighted. Had the speed been more moderate the damage might still have been serious, but it need not have been fatal. The momentum of a moving object is in direct proportion to its velocity and of course the effect of a collision varies with the momen Had not those responsible for the Titanic been far too contemptuous of the perils of the sea and the loc they would certainly have diminished headway as they approached the region of known danger even if by doing so they lost the opportunity to make a record-breaking trip. The trip they did make certainly broke all rec-ords, but not in a way to be envied.

Again it appears as if more attention might have been paid to the various indications that ice was near. As we have said, the Titanic had received wireless warnings of danger which, to all appearances were unheeded. It is admitted by all that the indications of ice floating near a ship are vague and unreliable, and yet with such a freight of human life it would have been well had the officers erred on the safe side and shied at shadows instead of de-apising them. An iceberg has little or no effect upon the temperature of the water a few rods away. Water is a very bad conductor of heat horizon-The ordinary process of warming it is by convection, which takes place vertically only. The particles at the bottom of a vessel expand and rise, thus heating the surface, but if conduction is relied upon two walls of water may exist side by side for a time with one at the freezing point and the other almost ready to boil. The Gulf Stream flows alongside the Arctic current for many miles, one warm and the other ley cold, and the line of demarcation between them is so sharply defined that the stern of vessel may be in lukewarm water

while the prow is among floating ice. Still icebergs announce themselves, though with a good deal of uncertain-Naturally they send off currents of cold air which are noticeable to a guished from rational conservationists sharp lookout, and it is said that a for forest preservation and reforestaglint or shimmering light may be seen All navigators agree that the greatest peril comes from the submerged part of the berg which is enthe plain duty of ship's officers in the any preconceived theory or not, ice region to observe the greatest caution in every possible way. This, from all accounts, was not done on board

In the matter of lifeboats the reckwas undenlable. With room on board for 3500 passengers, there was provision in the boats for barely or something like one-fourth. No doubt a similar disparity of life-saving apparatus will be found on every large Atlantic liner. For this reason, while agreeing that this neglect is reckless, we are not disposed to call it criminal, Any man may reasonably assume that he has the right to do what everybody else is doing with impunity, and it is a hardship for him to be punished if luck turns against him as it did against the owners and officers of the Titanic. Still, even if the practice of cutting down lifesaving apparatus is not criminal now, there ought to be no delay in making it criminal. man life is too precious to be sacrificed for the sake of anybody's convenience

Upon the whole, the story of the loss of the Titanic reveals some careless ness and a good deal more attention to record-breaking speed than to the safety of the passengers. We must not attribute this sad state of affairs to mere greed. The desire for dividends no doubt played a disastrous part in it. but there were other factors. Immunity in the midst of danger always breeds overconfidence, if it continues for long, and it had been years up to the loss of the Titanic since any frightful accident had happened to an Atlantic liner. Because no mishaps had occurred within easy recollection men had begun to believe that none ever could happen. They have learned better now. It will be a long time before hear any more foolish talk about building a ship which cannot sink.

In apportioning the blame for the accident, if blame there be, it must be remembered that the ship's officers were obliged to heed the orders of They had been commanded to make all the speed of which the Titanic was capable, disregarding icebergs and everything else, and they could only obey, no matter what they might have thought. In the terrible hours which followed the collision we hear of no act of cowardice with one exception. Every ship's officer did his duty. Every sailor was a hero. If any man preferred to live basely rather than to die nobly, it was the minimum, one of the owners of the vessel. There Mr. Whistle was no panie, no bestial struggle for a children accepted safety as the melancholy penalty of their weakness. The men chose death as the right of the stronger. Human nature showed best during the three or four awful hours while the Titanic was sinking. What was done there tells us that Christian civilization has penetrated to the soul of man and suffused being with unselfish love. The men who went down with the Ti- inches at Chicago, 6 inches at Santa post. Lincoln had discerned the ne-

tanic have elevated the standard of conduct for the race and glorified the annals of their time.

CHOOSING AMONG TWENTY-SIX.

The puzzled Republican voter wa given the choice, yesterday, in Multnomah County, among twenty-six candidates for Representative in the Legslature, from whom he was instructed

to vote for twelve. How many discharged their duty with fidelity and discrimination? How many gave up in despair and disgust and put a cross before two, three or four and left the balance to merited obscuration?

Few citizens knew by reputation or in person twelve of the assorted twenty-six. Some of the number were known, where known at all, to be unworthy of confidence. Only a small proportion were generally acknowlsiged to have the desirable qualifications of a legislator. Yet twelve have een nominated, and Multnomah will be represented in the lower house at salem by a job lot dozen of all sizes, proportions and dimensions. It will be a happy family of discordant, inexperienced and quarreling units. It will not fitly represent Multnomah or the

Oregon is almost unique among the states in its election of members the Legislature by counties. The state ought to be divided into Representative and Senatorial districts, so that one Senator should be chosen for each Senatorial district, and two or three Representatives from each Representative district.

The experience of Multnomah in the past several elections demon-strates that here is a reform that should no longer be postponed.

PAYING THE OTHER FELLOW'S TAXES. We are obliged to say to Mr. Perkins, of Bandon, that he ought not to place too great trust on his memory, Anyone's memory at times plays him strange tricks, and Mr. Perkins' appears to have been singularly treacherous in its response to his demands that it inform him as to what The Oregonian has said about the saloon

The Oregonian does not think, and never has thought, and therefore never said, that society would not "bother with the saloon business except for the revenue." Society's interest in saloons does not lie wholly in the amount of the license tax. The Impost in money is a mere incident to the traffic. Society imposes an exceptional tax on saloons as a means of

restraint and control. Single tax would abolish the saloon tax, and therefore liquor would be sold freely everywhere—at the corner grocery, at the cigar store, at the candy stand, everywhere to meet any possible demand. Who can doubt that liquor-drinking would be greatly encouraged and would increase material.

ly with free whisky? The license tax on saloons for Oregon is nearly \$1,000,000 per annum. Single tax would wipe it out and add the burden directly to the farmer, the home-owner and all other unfortunate proprietors of land. The argument, carried to its logical conclusion, is that else's taxes, including his own

FACTS DISPROVE THEORY.

The forest conservation cranks suffer a severe blow from a report of John T. Whistler, published in a bulletin of the United States Weather Bureau, on the water resources of Ore-One of the strongest arguments of the conservation cranks, as distinguished from rational conservationists. tion is that forests preserve the water hanging over them on a clear, dark supply and make the stream-flow more night such as it was when the Titanic regular than in the arid belt. Now comes Mr. Whistler with cold, scientific facts, ascertained with the civilengineer's unprejudiced desire to asinvisible. Unquestionably it is certain the truth, whether it supports proves the crank's theory to be directly contrary to the facts.

He quotes Willis L. Moore, chief of the Waether Bureau, on "The Influence of Forests on Climates and Floods," as believing, "like most of the meteorologists, that the broken, cultivated, permeable soil is equally as | success. good a conserver of rainfall as the forest area itself, and weather statistics favor the opinion of those who question the value of forests in pre-serving stream-flow." He quotes John He quotes John R. Freeman, one of the most eminent engineers in New England, as saying that "to his personal knowledge no perceptible change had taken place in New England streams from deforestation within his lifetime, nor, so far as available records show, since defores-

Then he proceeds to prove that, far from producing regularity of streamflow, forests exist where the variation is greatest, and that where the watered is treeless the variation is least. He proves this from observations made in Oregon and California by John C. Stevens, of Portland, an engineer of within the seceded states permeated to the Geological Survey. Simultaneous measurements made in 1909 on the Donner and Blitzen River, in Eastern Oregon, which has a treeless watershed, show that the maximum discharge is less than twelve times the minimum, while on the Silvies River, which has a forested watershed, the highest discharge was 125 times the minimum. The records of the same year show that the Willamette River. the watershed of which Mr. Stevens describes as "one of the most densely forested areas in the United States,' has a maximum flow fifty-seven times its minimum, while the Deschutes, only 60 per cent of the drainage area of which is forested, has a maximum flow only five times its minimum. Crooked River drains the western slope of the Blue Mountains, the forests on its headwaters being almost as dense as those on the headwaters of the Deschutes, but its maximum flow is 111 times its minimum. In its choice of a source of water supply, Los Angeles has gone, not to a stream like King's River, draining the heavily forested western slope of the Sierras, but to Owens River, which is practically without forest of any kind, for the maximum discharge of Owens River is only five times the minimum, while that of King's River is 130 times

statement often made by The Oregoplace in the lifeboats. The women and nian, that irrigation is as much needed in certain seasons in the Willamette Valley as in the belt generally called arid. He says: "It is a fact that the average precipitation in this valley during the growing season is less than in many of the arid regions." He gives a diagram showing precipitation in the Summer months to be 20 Inches

Fe. 5 inches at Chevenne, 414 inches at Denver, but only 21/2 inches in the Willamette Valley, though Santa Fe, Theyenne and Denver are in the arid

Against the theories of the Pinchot crowd may be set the practical observation of William Hanley, which explains the constant flow of the Donner and Blitzen River from treeless Stein's Mountain in contrast with the great variation in flow of the Silvies River from the timbered Blue Mountains. He says that on the summits of mountains without timber, or even underbrush, where the wind can get under the snow, snowdrifts are formed in the canyons and rolls on the summits, which make the greatest reservoir that can ever be built by holding the

moisture till late in the season. Mr. Whistler further says that the neavily forested areas deliver less water in proportion to rainfall than the deforested areas and he also states that ecent experiments in Switzerland show the run-off from forested areas to be of value to prevent crosion, and Mr. Whistler proves himself to be a true conservationist by proposing that lumbermen be required to reseed and maintain one acre for every acre of forest logged.

BEES AND THEES It astonished one to think how litle attention is paid to beekeeping in Oregon. This is supposed to be a state sculiarly, devoted to fruitgrowing. In order to produce fruit the blossoms of the trees must be fertilized and this requires the help of insects. To be sure the process of fertilization will take place sometimes without outside aid, but it is uncertain. Many differ-ent species of insects lend their good offices to help it along, but none of them compare in usefulness with bees, The latter are far more industrious than any of the rest and their large size enables them to carry more pollen with them as they fly from tree to

A single bee may mix the potten of a hundred different trees in the course ofsher day's work and impart some of it to thousands of biossoms. It is cross-fertilization of this sort which brings about the best results in an orchard. Even if each tree could fertilize all its own bloom it would not be desirable. Pollen from other trees will communicate more vigor to the fruit and produce a more marketable

Some varieties of apples cannot profuce any fruit without cross-fertiliza-Scientific growers provide for this by planting a row of trees at intervals to pollenize the rest of the orchard. When a very large group of trees all of the same variety is planted solidly the results are never entirely satisfactory. The variety may be selffertilizing in theory, but in practice it usually turns out to be only partially But apart from their virtues in orchard, bees are worth keeping on their own account. Some people are afraid of their stings, but if modern appliances are used there is no

danger. With proper apparatus for the work bees can be handled like bits of wax and honey can be taken from the hive without making any disturbance among its inmates. The queen can be removed and a new one supplied. If the old queen should happen to be lost a new one can be bred and the work of the swarm go on without interruption. There is no more fascinating art in the world than beekeeping, and, by good luck, it happens also to be fairly profitable.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS. The capture of New Orleans toward looked upon as one of the most important events of the Civil War. For one thing, it checked the intrigues of Napoleon III, who was planning to operate from Mexico against the integrity of the Union. That unprincipled adventurer was a bitter enemy of the United States, and if the South had retained New Orleans and the command of the Mississippi, he would have been able to carry on his hostile maneuvers with good prospect of On the west side of the Mississippi three states had rebelledlong as the Confederacy had control of the river, these states, which were rich in men and supplies, were able to communicate freely with the eastern porof New Orleans began the work of isolating them, and when they were left to themselves they fell a comparatively easy prey to the Union arms.

The possession of the mouth of the Mississippi was important to the Confederacy from another point of view. The Federal blockade had become so effective along the entire extent of the southern seacoast that trade with the outer world was almost extinguished but internal navigation supplied its place in part. The navigable waters every section of their territory and permitted a commerce to exist which was highly valuable to the Southern

cause, while the ordinary processes of the blockade could not interfere with The .Confederate government hoped, too, that by closing the Mississippi to the Western States those agricultural communities would ultimately be obliged by the loss of their markets to join fortunes with the South. This, of course, never would have happened, but it was a danger to which Federal statesmen were not blind and it spurred them to vigorous efforts to obtain command of the throughout its length. When Grant had captured Forts Henry and Donelson, no important fortified places remained to the Confederacy along the course of the river above New Orleans, except an island in the great bend at New Madrid which went by the name of Island No. 10. Here a strongly fortified post had been constructed and garrisoned with some 7000 troops, but the Federal gunboats turned the position by one of the most ingenious devices in the history warfare, and Pope, who commanded the land forces of the Union, by a timely advance, secured the surre of the entire rebel army. This happened almost precisely at the date of

the battle of Shiloh. Vicksburg was not then very well fortified, and after the Federals had taken possession of Corinth it could have been captured without difficulty and probably without much loss of life. But, unfortunately, Halleck assumed the command at that juncture and with his policy of halting delay he spoiled everything. Vicksburg was made almost impregnable, and the results of the capture of New Orleans at Charleston, 18 inches at New Or- were to some extent canceled by the leans, 12 inches at New York, 10 fact that the Confederates retained this

early in the war, and as soon as essen tial operations against other ports permitted, he ordered an expedition to be undertaken against it. Of course the attack had to be mainly naval. since the city was protected by forts farther down the river which must be captured before it could be effectively occupied by land forces. These forts were St. Phillips, on the north bank of the river, and Jackson, on the south bank, some 800 yards lower down. With the river open to New Orleans the forts defended the city and the city the forts, so that the first problem

cessity of taking New Orleans very

which confronted Admiral Farragut, the commander of the Union fleet, was either to take or pass these fortifications. It made little difference which he did, because to cut off communication between the forts and the city was to make both positions untenable. The attack on the forts began on the morning of April 18 with a flerce bom-

bardment from the mortar boats. Shells were thrown into them for five frequently but 60 per cent of that days and nights at the rate of one a from cleared watersheds. The forests minute, The explosions of the missiles completely wrecked Fort St. Phillips, though the magazine stroyed, but Fort Jackson was not much injured. The bombardment was Admiral Porter's project. Farragut had believed from the first that the best plan was to run past the forts with the gunboats. Then they would fall of themselves. Seeing that the bombardment promised to be interminable, he now began to carry out this movement. On the night of April 20 two small gunboats, the Itasca and Pinola, were sent up the stream to break the massive chain which had other. Dismantled vessels had been anchored along its extent to entangle gine, broke the massive links and opened a passage for the fleet. On April 24, in the morning, when Farra. gut gave the signal to advance, all the fleet except the Hartford and Brook-lyn steamed slowly up the river to the place where the chain was broken. The Cayuga, Captain Thomas Balley, went through first, followed closely by the Pensacola and Mississippi, names of eternal memory in the history of the United States. Farragut remained behind with the Hartford and Brooklyn to shell the forts and in some measure protect the gunboats during their passage

Just above the break in the chain the Confederate fleet was stationed, so that the Federal vessels had to endure both the fire from the forts and that from their active foes in front. There were some mishaps, but astonshingly few considering the peril, and on the same day the fleet made its way to New Orleans. Nothing could now save the city from capture, as its inhabitants very well knew. Ever since morning they had been burning cotton and other valuables on the river front, and when Farragut's fleet arrived it was greeted by a mob whose fury equaled only by its impotence. Bitter lay eggs! pithets were hurled at the victorious The Southern ladies especially indulged themselves in strong language, but it was all harmless. days later Butler arrived with the land forces and under his rule the city learned something of the real meaning of war and captivity.

Italy, despairing of bringing the war with Turkey to an early conclusion in Tripoli, has carried the war to the Dar. danelles. Any attack on the approaches to Constantinople sets all the proaches to Constantinople sets all the diplomats of Europe buzzing and Italy probably hopes to force the great powers to bring Turkey to terms with the consequently they can't digest their feed, consequently can's lay eggs, consequently they can't digest their feed, consequently can's lay eggs, consequently can't lay eggs. Turkish question. This seems to be her only hope of securing what she desires, for the sands of Tripoli have shown a capacity to absorb Italian blood as readily as they absorb water.

Advances in wages and improvement n working conditions are only a pretext for the strikes called by the L W. W. The real purpose is to bring about an industrial revolution by harrying to their workmen. The I. W. W. are as bitter enemies of the labor unions Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana. As as of the employers and our whole form of government. They are essentially a trensonable body and should be treated as such.

> A great disaster such as that to the Titanic dwarfs others which ordinarily would attract world-wide attention, The loss of 80 lives in the wreck of the steamer Cachapour passes almost unnoticed when our minds are fastened on the loss of twenty times that number on the Titanic.

The flood of sympathy for those who are bereaved by the Titanic disshould have enough practical result to bring relief to those families of the crew which are left fatherless.

Planters of enormous acreage of potatoes this year may not realize big but they will have put the ground in shape for something better next year.

Change in ownership of the Albany landmark as conspicuous as a brokendown crossroads signpost.

"Be British!" exhorted Captain Two nations bow their heads in silent Smith, and they were, and the Americans were blood relations.

Just as expected, Major Butt stood at attention, awaiting announcement of formation of the parade of death.

Anglo-Saxon blood is red. The Beavers need the medicine that made the balky mule go.

Sorrowful details are assurance that

Red fire would have a sulphurous Swift death has been the dower mell to many.

Thy nuptials and have laid at Nepmell to many.

"All over but the counting"-and that drags. Hillman goes to his Summer resort

"You want to marry my daughter?"
"I'm not quite certain, but I'd like an option on her hand, sir."

today.

Heat Radiators Warm Bears. Full many a hero sleeps beneath the New York Press.

An unexpected use of electric heating radiators in New York City during the excessively cold weather was to warm the bear cages in the Bronx

Park 200, which are too far from the power house to make it convenient to pipe steam to the dens. Proposal of a Cantious Lover.

They're safe in realms above us-this we know. Portland, Or.

AT THE CAFETERIA By Addison Bennett.

For several days, at least four, the three twins, as the blonde cashier now spoke of the officers, stockholders, rectors and managers of The Cafeteria Poultry Company, Limited, had not made an appearance at their accustomed time, or any other time, and the little blonde was just wondering if it could be possible that they really had come into possession of much money and had taken themselves and their trade to some more pretentious place, some place where coy and blushing maldens would be the tray-bearers and tips would be expected therefor.

As she cogitated thus, meanwhile trying to spear an unusually busy fly with her hatpin, the door opened and in came the trio and down the line they went, trays in hand, each selecting the dishes of his choice. None of them took eggs, the cashier noticed, and the dys-peptic selected as a part of his modest repast three wedges of mince pie, while the fat man contented himself with a half-dozan graham wafers and a glass of buttermilk.

As they were seated at the table and

began plying their implements of gus-tation the dyspeptic remarked that he had just come in from the poultry ranch, after four days of mental strain and muscular labor that would upset any but a man with an iron constitution and herculean will power.

"As you know," he went on, "I went out to receive them hens and get them started at their daily tasks and them been stretched from one fort to the all 600 of 'em, and I turned 'em loose incubators loaded. Well, the hens come, anchored along its extent to emission the screw of any boat which might attempt to pass it. After mishaps of one sort and another, the Itasca finally slipped around the end of the chain, and, bearing down upon it with the and, bearing down upon it with the little two most discouraging locking the screw and all the power of her en-

roosters, for two days—and harvested in them two days seven eggs, when I had them incubators sot to load with over 40 dozen. On the third day, that was the day before yesterday, them hens et four bushel of wheat and produced nine eggs-the incubators agin

sot for 400,-"Of course, I knowed something was wrong, but I couldn't understand what the trouble was until yesterday, late in the afternoon, a friendly and gentle-manly neighbor what keeps hens came over and looked the flock over—and what do'you think? What do you sup-pose is the matter? Have you fellers what bought them hens any idear what derned fools you have made of your-selves of what a hole you have made selves, of what a hole you have cut into the fi-nances of The Cafeteria Poultry Company, Limited?

This neighbor feller, what knows all about hens, looked them hens over, as aforesaid, and he found that them hens is mebbe 25 years old, mebbe more, mebbe not quite so old; but so derned old that not a one of the hull

600 has a tooth in her head, not a single blessed tooth!

"Do you see what you fellers has done? Loaded us up with 600 hens that ain't even fit to sell for capons, let alone Spring chicken, let alone hens to lay even!

"This neighbor man, who is a experon hens, although a sort of country jay, sort of a Reuben, but good and kind to the core, willin to assist a neighbor to the best of his ability—this feller looked into the mouths of about 300 of them hens and found not a blessed tooth. So he says to me, says he, 'you fellers has been handed a gold brick by them commission mer-chants, for these hens is too ancient to lay eggs. Now, a ordinary hen drops the last of her 13 teeth when she is about 14 years old, mebbe 15, some-times going as high as 16. So it is sequently they are worthless except as meat. Mebbe if they was nussed along on soft feed they might lay a egg oncet in a while, but not enough to pay

For the space of as much as five min ites there was silence in the ranks of the poultry sharps, complete silence. And then the vegetarian spoke up and said it was lucky that this honest Reuben had appeared on the scene so opportunely, else they might have fooled along with them hens and lost employers into giving up their plants a lot more money.

to their workmen. The I. W. W. are "As I look at it," said the fat man, stitutional?

who had been present with the tarian when the hens were purchased from the Front-street commission house, "the way I look at it is just this: shall we bring a lawsuit against this commission man, or shall we swaller the pill as a part of our ex-perience and sell the hens to this honest country friend, who says he will buy 'em? My vote and my influence is in favor of selling 'em at oncet and buying about 800 young hens, say in no case taking a hen over 10 years old, strong and hearty and able-bodied young pullets."

so it was agreed unanimously, and the officials of The Cafeteria Poultry Company, Limited, sallied forth, after paying their checks, in quest of 800 giddy young pullets, nullets over 10 years old.

As they filed out the fat man falled to pick up the 30 cents laid down as his change, his check being 20 cents and his lay-down four bits. The little blonds quietly slipped it under her palm, remarking "that makes 80 cents today; when I get 20 more I will go up to the Paris, London & Scappoose Fitouting Company and buy one of them new Summer suits for nine ninety-Democrat will result in removal of a eight, the terms being a dollar down and a dollar a year.

WRECK OF THE TITANIC.

grief, Their tears commingling flow, As lie their dead below
The mighty ocean ribbed with rock
and reef.

Titanic, victim of the mighty deep. Whose waters dark and cold Concealed the berg that tolled Thy knell and made two kindred nations weep.

Thou virgin of the trans-Atlantic fleet, Proud type of strength and power

The fateful hour that scaled their doom that night Found men serene and brave; Nor thought of self to save. lives they gave to women as of

tune's feet.

wave, Both rich and poor the same, No difference save in name, In each there dwelt a soul both strong and brave.

For them the day on earth is done, but Oh, What deathless glory theirs! Released from sordid cares,

MOVEMENT TOWARD CHURCH UNIT Writer Sees Faint Beginnings of New

Form of Worship. EUGENE, Or., April 18.—(To the Editor.)—The statements of a clerical gentleman lately, in The Oregonian, regarding the source of authority of the Christian Church, or what church is the true one, as to its organized purpose, are certainly peculiar and would be amusing in a sense, if it were not for the seriousness of the subject. The church being the conservator of the moral and spiritual interests of the people, it is hence important that it should be rightly organized and founded, i. e., that the true church should be generally recognized and supported by the people, as Christianty

generally recognized and supported by the people, as Christianity furnishes the foundation of our modern civilization. But what is the true church still divides us to some extent. The Baptist, Methodist, Catholic, Campbellite and others claiming, in large measure, the supremacy of influence and authority, for, despite the notions to the contrary, the really kays to kays a central object. the people have to have a central objector source of organized activity to center their devotions and religious activities The strongest nations generally in th end cling to some one organization, or society, the tendency in religion, as well as government, being to central-ize or unify, or else disperse or break

There is certainly an effort to get together among the denominations Also, there is discernible in faintest lines or possibly beginnings in embryo new form of church worship. would say, aims to satisfy a larger range of the human or social capacities, Not only the utilitarian, but the aes-Not only the utilitarian, but the later thetic, appealing to the later forms of social development as well as in some measure harking back so to say, to the customs and views of the early Christian and State and Stat tian period. There is much evidence that such a movement is needed and will take a larger momentum in time. on the range and showed 'em the place where they was to sleep nights, the old barn, which we expected we could use for a month or two. I am not mentioning the two roosters which you sent along to chaperone them hens, But they don't count for much, being the two most discouraging looking roosters you ever saw.

"I fed them hens, and likewise them roosters, for two days—and harvested in them two days seven eggs, when I

Single Tax and Saloons

BANDON, Or., April 16,-(To the Editor.)-Has it ever occurred to you that you may be a hit inconsistent in your arguments on single tax? In a recent editorial you say single tax means free saloons, free whisky and free riot. Just what you mean by free riot is hard to determine, unless you

want to scare the people, for the adoption of single tax will not repeal the laws against unlawful proceedings. You have also stated at a former time, if my memory serves me aright, that society would not be bothered with the saloon business—and what sane man believes it would?—if it were not for the revenue. Carry the argunot for the revenue. Carry the argu ment to its legitimate conclusion and you may find the motive that will a great many supporters (ingle tax.

Dawn of a Better Day. Christian Intelligencer. Friend—I suppose it was hard to les

your daughter?
Father-Well, it did seem as if it would be at one time, but she landed this fellow just as we were beginning

Moment in Diplomacy. New Orleans Pleayune

"Johnny, did you have a good time it the party" "How could I have a good time? I and promised mother to behave my

As "Ed" Howe Sees Life

There is no distinction in owning as automobile say more. Nearly as many people own automobiles these days as are going around the world.

ably the most reliable good man have.

The half-hour stroke on a clock serves no other purpose than to cause ou to wonder what time it is.

There is this difference between a piano and an automobile: All the boys in the family will take lessons on an

automobile. Since the Constitution says that all

The man with an old automobile atracts more unfavorable attention than the man who gets along without one. The man who has none may say that next year he intends to get a better one than anything on the road this year.

I have no great pictures in my house I don't need them. I can go outside and see better ones—the original master-Men have been fighting fiercely for

liberty ever since time began, yet the great majority of men have always favored liberty. Why has the minority been able to continue the turmoil so long? Every riot emphasizes the fact that

riots are easily organized and that the leaders are usually able to secure a

Our way of waging war is better than that adopted by the Mexicans. I than that adopted by the mexicans. It am a soldier, but my commander is the editor of my favorite newspaper, and I am at no other trouble or expense than the 10 cents a week I pay for a daily

THE RELIEF

By Dean Collins.

The Man Who Lost in the primaries Went gambolling down the street On the morning after, and kicked a pup-with irresponsible feet. What matter if 'tis my neighbor's

I'll kick the brute just as much as I like; For I'm out of the race, and now, by jink. Pooh pooh for him and what he may think!"

What care I about making friends? Ah, sweet relief, to stop buying drinks For all of those possible-voter ginks!"

He met a lady upon the street Who was leading a little child. Though he knew who it was, he never

paused, Nor lifted his bat, nor smiled. Suffering Caesai! Look at that! How is it for a homely brat! I'm out of the race and so, bigge, Jon't care if her husband don't vote

And he lifted his voice and carolled gay, , what a relief to be from the trouble of making friends. "Oh.

By a large minority give no smokes, laugh no more at the voters jokes; Freed from politics' grinding wheel, I can act just as ornery as I feel." Portland, April 19.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of April 21, 1862. Fort Henry, Tenn., April 9,-One of the greatest battles of modern days the greatest battles of modern days was fought at Pittsburg (Tenn.) Landing, resulting in the complete rout of the rebels, who attacked us about daybreak on Sunday. The rebel forces are still flying towards Corinth, pursued by a large force of our cavalry. The by a large force of our cavalry. The slaughter on both sides was immedied. We have tost in killed, wounded and missing, report says, 18,009 or 20,000 men. That of the enemy is estimated at 35,000 or 40,000. About 5 o'clock on Sunday the rebels had succeeded in forcing our left wing so as to occupy two-thirds of the field, and were fighting their way forward with a desperate degree to drive our forces into the river. At the same time they were iver At the same time they were heavily engaging our right. All this time and previously to the arrival of Buell's divisions our forces did not ex-ceed 38,000, contending against a force of 60,000 rebels. Large numbers of our en were panic-struck and others com men were panic-struck and chiers com-pletely wore out. The rebel comman-der-in-chief, A. S. Johnston, was killed. Beauregard had an arm shot off. Fed-eral Generals Sherman and Wallace, of Illinois, were killed, and General Prentiss taken prisoner by the rebels,

Chicago, April 9,-Among the corporators of the Pacific railroad bill, re-ported in the Senate a few days since are S. J. Hensley, Peter Donahue, C. P. Huntington, T. D. Judah, J. J. Regan and James Beatty, of California; W. S. Ladd and A. W. S. Perry, of Oregon,

Cairo, April 8 .- General Pope this morning attacked the enemy at Tipton, to which place they retreated from Island No. 10, and took 2000 prisoners, The rebeis fled to the swamp in great consternation. Before leaving the island they sunk several of their transports and the gumboat Grampus. The float-ing battery, mounting 10 guns, floated down the river and went ashore near

Washington, April 8 .- At Yorktown The man who abstains from evil be-cause of fear of punishment is almost eggarded as a sinner, yet he is prob-

Washington, April 8 .- Governor Andy Johnson has suspended the Mayor, Al-dermen and Councilmen of Nashville for refusing to take the oath of alleglance. He has filled their places with

The following persons were elected delegates to the county convention from North Portland precinct on Sat-urday night: A. M. Starr, W. V. Spen-cer, H. D. Green, S. G. Reed, H. Saxer, S. Sherlock, A. C. Ripley, A. B. Elfelt, L. Gill, J. T. Atwood, L. Baum, P. C. Schuyler, A. B. Hallock, T. B. Trevett, C. Starbedt, J. P. Dernison, John Mc-C. Burchadt, J. P. Dennison, John Mc

In the South Portland precinct the following delegates were returned: C. S. Silver, H. W. Davis, J. C. Carson, H. W. Corbett, L. Besser, P. A. Marquan Peter Taylor, H. Law, William Brades S. J. McCormick, J. Buchtel, J. Graden, A. C. R. Shaw, J. Bergmann, W. S. Ladd, O'Connor, D. S. Dickinson, R. J. Ladd. E. Long, R. P. Fields.

caken, J. Thompson, J. Webber.

On Saturday between 1 and 2 P. M. six prisoners escaped from the guard, William Knox, while they were

Mr. Fambres and lady are employed as teachers in the public school of this city. Mr. Boynton and lady having re-

signed. Quite a number of flags were displayed yesterday in honor of the vic-tory achieved by our forces over the rebels in Tennessee.

New Special Features for The Sunday Oregonian

Will He Signal From the Spirit World?-An eminent man gave promise before his death, recently, that he would seek to communicate with the world. A page of deep interest and importance is devoted to the preparation for receiving his message, should it be sent.

The Candidates-An intimate nonpartisan view of the lives and fortunes of the men who seek to serve as President during the next

Speedy Oregon Horses-A page about fast horseflesh that has

been developed in the state. Revolutions Made to Order-A view behind the scenes of Latin-American intrigues.

Where Women Are Not Wanted-An unusual account from the Monk republic that will not let a woman cross the border. Love as the Poet's Theme-Another of Laura Jean Libbey's en-

tertaining letters, elaborately illustrated. Two Short Stories-"The Door of Death," a love story, and "The New Minister," about a new choir and minister.

The Jump-Ups-Mrs. Jump-up goes in for private theatricals and Jim's jealousy is aroused.

Sambo captures a giant; Slim Jim is captured at last; Hair-

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breadth Harry and the others have fresh mishaps.