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PORTLAND, MONDAY, MAY 15, 1912.

THE DECISIVE WEEK.

This may prove the decisive week in the contest for the Republican nom-ination for President. State and district conventions and primaries are to he held in ten states for the election of 138 delegates, some district delegates in some of these states having already been elected. This is aside from other district conventions, which may bring the total to 200.

Wyoming will begin by holding a convention today, and is expected to elect six Taft delegates. On Tuesday California will hold Presidential primaries and elect twenty-six delegates. Though the drift of Republican sentiment in the state is decidedly insurgent, Taft has a fair chance of winning a plurality through the division opponents between Roosevelt and La Follette. The latter has made Rudolph Spreckels. On the same day Tennessee will hold a state convention and elect the six remaining delegates, probably for Taft. On Wednesday four states will hold con-ventions and elect delegates as fol-Idaho, eight; North Carolina, twenty-two; Washington, fourteen; Utah, eight. Of these Idaho will probably go for Roosevelt; Washington seems sure to have two conventions which will send contesting delegations; North Carolina is doubtful, the Roose velt men predicting that they will capture twenty delegates; Utah is practically sure to go for Taft. On Thursday conventions will be held for elecvelt states, while Montana is as safely for Taft. Texas will hold district conventions which promise to divide the delegation. In Georgia, where the regulars have already elected Taft delegates, the Roosevelt men will hold an imposition on the public. conventions on Friday and Saturday and elect contesting delegates.

Leaving out of account the scatter-

ing district conventions, the 138 delegates will probably be divided as fol-For Tuft, twenty-eight; for Roosevelt, forty-eight; doubtful, fortyeight; contested, fourteen. Should the candidates break about which is about the best Taft can hope to do, his position will be strengthened for the battle in Ohlo on May 21, when forty-eight delegates are to be elected, and he will be able to hold in line any of the Southern delegates who are wavering. With the twentysight delegates counted as sure for him and the twenty from North Carohe will have 500 delegates, or only forty short of the number necessary for control of the convention. Should he then break even in Ohio, he would need to pick up only sixteen delegates in Texas, New Jersey and South Dakota. Should be lose Ohio, the weakness in his own state which would thus be betrayed would cause the defection of many unpledged felegates who have been counted as favorable to him, and would influence New Jersey, Texas and South Dakota, so adversely to him, that the best he ould hope for would be to prevent Roosevelt's nomination by springing a third candidate on the convention

The decision, therefore, seems to rest with Ohio, for whichever way Ohlo goes the few states which later slect delegates will follow.

SPLITTING WOOD IN THE DARK.

It may prove unfortunate for the party that the Republicans of the State of Washington did not device ! some means of obtaining a fair and can voters as to their preference for Presidential candidate. It is sure to prove so if the forecasted programme is carried out at Aberdeen. The attempt of each of two factions to conown membership by any sort of means the state convention this week. conventions, two sets of National deleprobable the rank and file of the party did not care particularly whether Taft | country. or Roosevelt was nominated. Each voter had his preference, but the mass with the indorsement of either one. But the acrimony that has developed Taft and Roosevelt themelves has spread among the voters. It is now rule or ruin with each ele-

The voters of Washington have good tive convention that sat in Tacoma two years ago. Insurgency was then rampant in the state. But the delegates were hand-picked. By resolution they denounced the insurgent course Representative Poindexter. There was scarcely a voice raised in the convention in his behalf. The vote was all but unanimous. Yet in the following September primaries, Poindexter, a candidate for the United States Senate, swept the state. We do not profess to know what is the real sentiment in Washington on the Presidential issue. It is no doubt true, however, that the party organization is in control of Taft supporters. Convention delegates selected by old-time methods would have been for Taft regardless of party preference. Yet there sentiment sufficiently pronounced in favor of a Presidential primary law to impel Governor Hay to call a special session of the Legislature to enact one. If Roosevelt supporters wanted a Presidential primary they were either too indolent to say to or were in a small minority.

The soap-box primary is no more responsive to the people's will in its conclusions than is a hand-picked con-

tions have stooped to political trickery no one can know whether the makeup of the state convention in the main the state party as a whole, no matter

who controls. In view of these circumstances a compromise ought to be acceptable. If two state conventions are held, and full contesting delegations are sent to Chicago, the National committee will ssue credentials to one or the other delegation. Which will it be? The delegation recognized will have a voice preliminary organization and will aid in selecting the credentials committee. The credentials committee may overrule the National committee. throw out the seated delegates and seat the contesting body. Again, it may not. Who can forecast the result? The convention in Was

Washington, therefore, can make the best out of a bad muddle only by dividing the delegation between Taft and Roosevelt. To institute a contest is to split wood in the dark. The party has been energetically engaged in doing that for several weeks and has accomplished nothing. It can save all its fingers and get enough wood for a celebration bonfire in November only through a give-and-take policy among the ad-herents of the two candidates.

DROP THE CAMERON RECALL.

Six months, or thereabouts, will have ntervened between the primary in April and the election in November, yet within that time we are threat-ened with a special election to recall a public officer, already in effect recalled by the voters at the primary. The great Maguire project of ejecting District Attorney Cameron from office is not to be delayed or abandoned through any considerations of public convenience or interest or economy. It vigorous campaign and is backed looks like spitework. It looks also like petty politics. It certainly has no adequate motive in a genuine demand for the retirement of the present District Attorney before the few short remain-

ing months of his term expire. A special recall election would stir up a bitter and unnecessary conflict. It would cost many thousand dollars. It would, moreover, in all probability, result favorably—as it should—to Dis-trict Attorney Cameron, and would therefore be useless effort—worse than useless in view of the personal issues raised, resentments engendered, annoy-

ances everywhere created. Judge Cameron was a candidate for renomination at the recent primary and in a fair contest was fairly denesota, twenty-four; Montana, eight; feated. He has accepted the result West Virginia, six. Minnesota and Without complaint and has gone quietly about his business, preparing at the about his business, preparing at the proper time to turn over his office to his successor. It is the deepest meanness now to pursue this attack on him, and it is moreover a gross abuse of the proper function of the recall and

The Cameron recall ought to be dropped for the general good.

A WELCOME INVASION "The Shrine" is the fraternal order in which the members of the two great branches of Masonry unite for purposes of good-fellowship. The greatest good, perhaps, that this allied lodge of Masonry accomplishes is in bringing together in a closer spirit of brotherhood and good humor the Masons of East, West, North and South in annual conclave. Up to the Blue Lodge of Masonry there is no division, but beyond that point two branches take form. The Scottish Rite is the universal branch of the order in matters of religious faith. There, belief in a Supreme Being is essential, but the Mussleman may take his oath of obligation on his Koran, the Hindoo on his Veda, the Christian on his Bibl The York Rite is the strictly Christian branch of the order. The two branches come together again in a way in the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. While the Shrine is not strictly a branch of Masonry, its mem bership is limited to Masons of the thirty - second degree and Knights Templars in good standing. Imperial Council, yearly, Masons of America gather to lay aside the more serious thoughts of life and relax from

every-day trials and cares. This brief outline of "The Shrine's" organization and purposes is given in view of the promised visit of 7000 or more Nobles of the order to Portland this week. Its purpose is to enlighten the uninformed as to the character of the invasion. What has been said is really sufficient on this point, for even to those least informed on Masonry is square expression from the Republi- known the jealousy of the Masonic orders in protecting their membership from undesirable acquisitions. Shrine emblem therefore marks the wearer as a citizen of worth and stand. ing in his community, as a believer in trol procedure and elect a majority of God, in immortality of the soul and as state convention delegates from its an exemplar of right living. Many in the advancing hosts are no doubt men will, it is predicted, be carried into of large affairs—some of National renown. They are returning from the annual pilgrimage—this year to Los gates and a hopelessly split party will Angeles—via the northern routes. The then result. A few weeks ago it is route chosen is alone sufficient indication of their desire to know the

Portland and Oregon have much to show the visitors. Here is promise of would have been fairly well satisfied good weather. The city has many evidences of pro ress and enterprise to exhibit. The country is at Spring-time's best. Climate, progress, resources, scenery are all important matters to impress upon visitors of such esteem. But above all these it is essential that Portland display a spirit of hospitality and good-will. The local order has arranged certain entertainments for the visitors, but doubtless there will be opportunity for many who are not members of the order to extend a cordial welcome. The spirit of hospitality exists. The thing is to show it in such manner that it will not be forgotten.

THE GREAT HYPOTHETICAL WAR. The Japanese war alarmists have the world which is matched only by that other hypothetical question which the assembled lawyers hurled at the assembled alienists at the Thaw trial. If Japan should buy Magdalena Bay from Mexico and secretly establish a coaling station there and secretly assemble a fleet there and secretly send a squadron to Honolulu, she would be able to seize Hawaii and destroy the Panama Canal. If the United States Government was blind and deaf and did not send out the Pacific squadron to intercept the Japanese ships, the

defeat the American fleet.

not happened and are not likely to me localities where both have en- happen that there is no occasion for Probably some counties have it. Neither Japan nor any of her citielected delegates who truly represent zens has bought Magdaiena Bay or is the party's will in those countles, but likely to do so. The Government has learned that much. But if Japan should buy Magdalena Bay and will represent accurately the desire of Government should not block the deal. which is highly improbable, our Government would thereafter watch her every act with abnormal vigilance and would strengthen the Pacific fleet sufficiently to meet any attack. Japan could not then accumulate a large supply of coal at Magdalena Bay and assemble any naval force there without our knowledge. We should then concentrate a large enough fleet in the Pacific to crush that force and any squadron which might attack Honolulu. Japan has reduced secretiveness to a science and has means of learning of the military movements of other nations, but so have we. We should know of every move she made and

should promptly make a counter-move, Were Japan to divide her forces and to send a large part of them a third of the distance around the to Magdalena Bay, where it world would be under our eyes and almost under our guns, she would be acting contrary to all modern naval strategy. Other naval powers realize that fu-ture naval wars will be between massed naval forces. They, therefore, concentrate their navies at home, ready to strike as a unit. They do not scat-ter ships abroad, exposed to the danger of destruction in detail. To argue that Japan would divide her fleet, which, united, is inferior to ours, and place a part of it at the mercy of our combined fleet is to argue Japan a fool. She is not.

OREGON WALNUTS.

Census reports of English walnut production place Oregon second to California, the latter state having to its credit 93 per cent of the total production of the United States in 1909. Oregon produced 79,000 pounds from 10,000 bearing trees, but in the last decade has planted 177,000 trees not yet of bearing age on 4300 farms, and, therefore, promises to show a vast increase in production in the next dec-Washington is next in promise of future increase, but is far behind Oregon, having only 4000 bearing and 23,000 non-bearing trees.

The soll of Oregon has been found peculiarly favorable to the walnut industry, which may assume considerable importance in future years. The grower must wait several years before he begins to harvest a crop, but for a number of years his trees will yield an annually increasing quantity. the bearing period is almost indefinite. As a wainut grove requires comparatively little care after the first few years, the cost of operation is slight. Ere many years have passed Oregon will be producing enough walnuts not only to supply the home market, but

to ship to other states.

MR. MORGAN'S COPTIC BOOKS. Desiring to enlarge his famous colection of Coptic literature, Mr. J. P. Morgan is causing excavations to be made in Egypt with the expectation that other documents may be discov ered. Among those which he already passesses is a copy of the Bible whose contents can be traced back to about the year 300 A. D. He has also various different books of the Bible in separate bindings, such as Leviticus, Numbers, Isaiah, and zo on, besides lives of the Coptic saints and monkish treatises on theology. Coptic literature contains nothing except religious works. The people of that name had no interest in science, and art concerned them only as it could be used to adorn their churches. One of these buildings still standing at Cairo is escient Egyptians, whose language they spoke in a form more or less corrupt until the sixteenth century, when the last remnants of it died out in common speech, though it was retained in the churches as a sacred dialect.

The Coptic language and its literature are interesting to scholars, partly because of their connection with the Egypt of the time of the Pharaohs, partly because of the early records of Christianity which they contain. Of course, these records are somewhat corrupted by superstition and the inventions of bigotry, but, after due sub. jection to historical criticism, they are still highly valuable. The Christianity of the Copts was heretical. At the Council of Chalcedon, A. D. 451, the nature of Christ was accurately de-termined. It was decided that he was of a dual constitution, part divine and part human, these two elements not being confused or amaigumated in any way, but clearly distinct. The Copts did not accede to this formula. In their opinion Christ's nature was monophysite. He contained, they said, neither the divine nor the human separately, but a mingling of both This mingling they described as monophysis, a Greek derivative from mono, one, and physis, nature. This was the gist of the heresy to which they have obstinately clung from the time of its inception

The Copts are really a very good sort of people. Scholars did not understand their ancient language, and none of the modern Copts understood it themselves, until the unriddling of the inscription on the Rosetta Stone by Champollion, which was one of the most marvelous feats ever accomplished by man. Beginning without the faintest knowledge of a solltary word of the language, ignorant of the significance of all its letters, Champollion, by a series of lucky guesses deciphered the inscription on the Rosetta Stone and opened the way for scholars to read the ancient Egyptian literary remains. The Coptic is a degenerate descendant of this The grammar has been modified by the influences of time and many words from other languages have crept into it. Greek is especially prevalent and there is some Latin. Arabic words are scarce in Coptic, notwithstanding that propounded a hypothetical question to the people were conquered by the Arabians and some of them converted to the faith of the Prophet by the

usual arguments. The Copts are said not to be a very thriving element of the modern Egyptian population. They number scarcely half a million and are mostly domiciled in towns, where they ply various mercantile and financial Some of them are wealthy, trades. but their influence on the public life of the country is small. In religion they are dire fanatics. They hate all other Christian denominations latter would be able to effect a junction with the Japanese home fleet and and doctrines. They have a tradition that Christianity was brought to them This terrible catastrophe is con- by the Disciple Mark very soon after gon's son.

vention. If accounts be true, both fac. | tingent on so many events which have | the Crucifixion, but, like other sto ries of this sort, it is open to a good deal of doubt. If Mark dld preach gaged in unlegalized Presidential pri-maries. Probably some counties have it. Neither Japan nor any of her citi-obtained it in the purest form, and Mr. Morgan's excavations in Egypt may possibly bring to light documen of the highest value to the history of the faith. Perhaps they may even bear upon disputed points of doctrine, That they will exhume that mysterious 'source" upon which our four gospels are based is no doubt too much to hope This "source" is embodied in Matthew and Luke, and scholars have succeeded in ferreting out a good deal of it, but many of their conclusions are little better than conjecture. They go to work upon the problem by comparing Luke and Matthew and selecting identical passages. It is argued that these must have come from the original "source" which is designated by the letter "Q," the initial of the German word quelle.

Curious readers may find some in-teresting information about "Q" in the current number of the Hibbert Journal. It is a hypothetical record of Jesus' sayings made contemporarily with the Crucifixion, or not far from it. Thus far no copy of this extremely important document has been seen by human eyes, but that does not prove that none exists. There may be dozens of them burled in the Egyptian sands or immured in tombs. It is likely enough that Mark had a copy of it with him when he went down from Palestine to preach the gospel to the Copts, if he ever went. Should Mr. Morgan's researches bring to light a manuscript of this fundamental Christian record, he will earn more grati-tude for it than all his importations of art objects and book fanciers' curiosfittes.

The fillbuster against the railroad employes' liability bill by three Senators whose incomes are largely derived from damage suits is a warning to look for selfish interests elsewhere than among those who are popularly identified with the big interests. Here s a bill which is plainly beneficial to the workingman, but which is op-posed by the insurgent Reed of Mistouri and by the rampant Democrat, Davis of Arkansas, as well as by that other good Democrat, Hoke Smith, of Georgia. It was supported by all the Senators who have been branded standpatters and corporation men. It s well to watch the men who are loudest in their profession of devotion to the people as well as those who have the name of being subservient to private interests.

The Baker Democrat was twentyfive years old as a daily newspaper last Thursday and all that time has been owned by the same men-L. B. Bowen and George B. Small. Competitors have come and gone, but the Democrat has never missed an issue There must have been something prophetic in the name chosen for its progenitor, the Weekly Bedrock; started years before by Judge L. L. McArthur and Morris D. Abbott and later run by "Old Shep" as the Bedrock Democrat. Those gentlemen laid good foundation for Bowen and Small,

If Congress should pass a bill introuced by Representative Bulkley, of Cleveland, and reported favorably to the House, the Government will coin 3-cent and %-cent pieces. It is urged in favor of the 3-cent piece that a coin between the nickel and the penny is needed. There has long been a de-mand for a 24-cent piece in order that a "bit" may be paid exactly. The %-cent piece is expected to meet this demand by its use with two pennies.

The construction now being carried on by the Hill lines and that projected by the Harriman and Welch interests will soon equip the Willamette Valley teemed by travelers as among the most as thoroughly with trolley lines as are beautiful in the world. It is called any of the densely populated Atlantic "the hanging Church of Babylon." states. Population will follow the trolley and will make Oregon's great valley one of the Nation's most teeming, thriving areas.

The driver of an automobile who cets a pedestrian on a dusty country road should have the kindness to slow down and not envelop the wayfarer in a cloud of dust.

Financing of Orozco's revolution in Mexico by former adherents of Diaz justifies the belief that the rebels are simply the Cientifico party under a new

Poultrymes, of the Oregon country must guard their laurels now that the chicken king of Dorsetshire has located in the Columbia Valley.

Cleone dairymen, weary of getting but 11 cents a gallon, will find hearty response from Portland consumers in their plan for direct supply The Oregon hen is making a record

this Spring by diminishing importa-

tions of eggs, and the commuter is

helping in the work. Decoration day plans again! If time keeps up this pace we'll all be old be-

Perhaps fears for the prune crop are infounded. Thinning by Nature now will make more thirty-forties later,

Many more millions will soon be in irculation. The President has signed the new pension bill.

Senator Dixon's own county having eclared against him, it is in order for him to shout "fraud."

Jere Knode Cooke and Floretta

Whaley are paying the penalty of having been found out. The departure of a San Francisco police captain for San Quentin is a

tearful event. Another trusty, digusted with the management, departed from Salem Saturday.

Radium appears to have been identified as the long-sought elixir of life. Seattle, with proverbial modesty,

now puts her figure at 281,896 people. California traveling men want Dan Kellaher's nine-foot sheet.

suits in the store windows. Rev. Jere Knode Cook is qualifying for the moving picture.

This weather will put the bathing

The Beavers have a foot on the cel

Half-mast the flags today for Ore-

ONLY ONE TERM AS PRESIDENT Change Would Make Executive More

Truly Representative of People PORTLAND, May 12.—(To the Edi-or.)—In this time of political complexity and clashing, one cannot expect to agree with all the statements made and views advocated in any new paper. Intelligent citizens are thinking for themselves; party ties are weak for many; many questions as to what reforms so-called are progressive improvement, and what progressive destruction. It is a queer mixture, and personalities are intense.

I write especially to commend your

I write especially to commend your attitude in advocating that hereafter constitutional enactment shall make it impossible to elect for a second term in office a President of the United States, though the term might be lengthened. President Taft favors such course and ex-President Roosevelt ought to do so and very likely would, if his personal eligibility could be made an exception. President Hayes, while in office, advocated the measure. How many other Presidents have done it I cannot say.

With the swarms of allens flocking in, the extravagant ideas as to what the people can do wisely acting in crowds to administer justice and frame laws, never was there more need than now of stability and high-minded patriotism in public affairs. Parties may split into factions, and demagogues have a feast in the situation; extreme partisans may regard the man they elect as "their man" to reward them and serve the party, and get re-elected if possible for the party's good, and build up a controlling party machine to distribute the spoils where they will "do the most good." Mr. Roosevelt seems to consider all statements good that are made by himself. As to whether he is a combination of patriotism, demagogy and statesmanship there are differences of opinion. President Taft in defending himsef from aggressive attack has my sympathy. He waited long, with his judicial mind, before re-

olying to his conspicuous assailant.

If we wish to generate in this land factionalism so intense as to breed a factionalism so intense as to breed desperadoism and contempt for the highest office in the land and world, then let us do as we are doing in the political realm. This Nation has had its warnings, to say nothing of political demoralization in days gone. I have lived, as have many others, through three Presidential assassinations. It is easy in hours of excitement for some fool fanatic to think our politicians fool fanatic to think our politicians sides, and in the presence of so many mean all they say in extreme vituperation of each other. It were unwise to print to what this leads, on the part of those who trample our flag in the dust and are ready for the deed of violations. He was the start of the search the day when there are the start of the search the day when there are the start of the search the start of the start of the search the start of the start of the search the start of the start dust and are ready for the deed of vio-lence. God speed the day when there shall be no ambition in the President and no motive in him and no legal power in the people to re-elect him! So let him preside over all the people, not as a partisan, but the highest offi-cial patriot of the Nation, the provi-dential servant of Almighty God, who is the ultimate source of civic power, and the President of the people of these United States throughout its entire dominion and under the one flag which waves ever in symbolism for union, law, liberty and justice. A. A. HURD.

POSTOFFICE IN BENNETT PLANS Mr. Merrick Quotes Civic Architect to

Mr. Merrick Quotes Civic Architect to Refute Mr. Senberg.

PORTLAND, May 12.—(To the Editor.)—A letter in The Oregonian May 19 from Mr. J. Waiter Seaberg practically calls for a public apology to Mr. Seaberg for my alleged injustice to him based upon my letter published in The Oregonian of April 28.

Mr. Seaberg, is seems, cannot comprehend that the term 'Federal building' may mean a post office, a customhouse or a Federal courthouse.

The Bennett plans did locate a Fed-

The Bennett plans did locate a Federal building on the east side of the plaza blocks. The language by Mr. Bennett in his report is as follows: "A Government building is suggested fac-ing the Courthouse, balancing it with regard to the City Hall and that other minor buildings should complete the

square as shown."

'The Bennett plans also located the Postoffice at the north end of the park blocks, Mr. Bennett's words with ref.

rence to the same being us follows;
The new postoffice will flank the approach to the terminal, and if possible a building of similar character should be placed balancing it to the west. This new postoffice becomes the central distributing point of the city mail and is admirably point of the city mail and is admirably placed according to modern practice. The present building will continue in its func-tion as distributor of mail and may be des-ignated the chief sub-station.

In Mr. Seaberg's letter of April 36 he used language calculated to mislead

the public in referring to the location of this new Postoffice. He said: "They located the Federal building near the Courthouse; practical men locate it near the terminal grounds." Practical men did nothing of the sort. The location for a Federal building is still as suggested by Mr. Bennett, and when as suggested by Air. Bennett, and when the new Federal courthouse is built, which will necessarily be done with-in a few years, the Government will be asked to locate it according to the Bennett plans, flanking the Courthouse

on the east.

One of the earliest features of the plan devised by Mr. Bonnett and the committee of the Civic Improvement League was the use of the park blocks as a broad thoroughfare with the terminal station at the head of the blocks and the Postoffice flanking the ap-proach to this terminal. All of this was explained to Mr. Seaberg in a perconversation, and yet he cannot comprehend it.

CHAS. B. MERRICK.

PISGAH HOME IS HELP TO MEN Atmosphere Helps Strengthen Charac

ter of its inmates.

LENTS, Or., May 9.—(To the Editor.)

—In the warfare between the evil and the good in man to get the supremacy, what part do our corrective institu-tions play? Can we say that the school-ing men get when passing the sentence of ten days in the city jail is that which will strengthen the better nature or does it help the worst or evil side of man? We have as an illustration of "The Better Way" a sketch of

Pisgah Home. In the morning, early, a crowd of men gather around long white tables while songs that are elevating and uplifting are sung, one man playing the organ, another reading the Scriptures. A devotional meeting is participated in by all, from the professional man to the laborer. All is free, spontaneous. All are encouraged to live a higher life, and ten days of this treatment of love and kindness invariably develops a longing and determination to do right even though they may not be estab-

lished so soon.

The surroundings are cheerful and clean. No tobacco, no profanity, or that which will defile is permitted. As I write in the office I hear a boy pass through the dining-room and a gospel song bursts from his lips. Unconsciouslished so soon.

The surroundings are cheerful and clean. No tobacco, no profanity, or that which will defile is permitted. As I with a not the office I hear a boy pass through the dining-room and a gospel song bursts from his lips. Unconsciously another boy in the kitchen catches up the refrain. Presently all is quist. Then the organ starts up in the hall, In a few minutes a voice is added; then another, as they sing, "Let the Lower Lights Be Burning." It dies out and all is still again. Now a cheerful whistie from the woodyard is wafted through the window, and I sit and think and praise Our Father above

is in every heart. the noon-tide hour. Some are gone to the woods, others are working in neighboring gardens, and some are mowing lawns. All are contented and happy, looking forward to the time when they can go out strong enough to stand a man among men. PISGAH MOTHER.

TRIBUTE TO B. G. WHITEHOUSE. Friend Lands His Life and Mourns His Demise.

tor.)-Death, remorseless death, has called one of Portland's best citizens, and B. G. Whitehouse has answered the final summons. For more than half a century he had resided here, and none were better, more widely or favorably known. As collector, general manager and employe of the old Portland water works and the Portland gas works, he came into personal contact with nearly every one in the city. His position was a trying one, but his urbane, genial and happy disposition carried him safely over many a rocky shoal, and all went away, if not satisfied, knowing that Whitehouse was doing the best he could and with a feeling of respect and kindness for him. No man with so large an acquaintance and occupying so difficult a position had more friends than he among the general pub-lic. With his intimates he was a most delightful companion, and gripped them to him by bands that could not be

His honesty was proverbial. Im-mense sums of money passed through his hands—probably no one man in the

broken.

nis hands—probably no one man in the city has handled as much—but he kept them clean. No man ever lost a dollar through him. With opportunities far beyond those of most men to accumulate, he died poor in this world's goods. While he left his family, whom he idolized, neither silver nor gold, he left them. ized, neither sliver nor gold, he left them what is far more priceless and enduring, the aroma of a good name. By the members of the Masonic fra-ternity his loss will be sincerely and widely mourned. Forty years ago it was the prond privilege of the writer was the proud privilege of the writer to conduct him through his first three degrees of the order in Portland Lodge as its first candidate. Since then he attained distinction in all the Masonic bodies of the state. Yet he never for-got Portland Lodge. On the night of his being made a Master Mason he pre-sented the lodge with a very handsome set of jewels, which are still worn by its officers. And in honor of his 40th anniversary as a Master Mason this lodge had made arrangements to brate the event, and to it Brother Whitehouse was looking anxiously forward. But this celebration will take place in the celestial lodge above, where the Supreme Grand Master forever pre-

was a useful citizen, a true friend

loving and devoted husband and father and a good and honest man. While a

mist comes over my eyes as I write and I mourn the loss of my friend,

Per Capita Figures Used for Gauging

am proud always to remember that knew and was known by such an h an one SERVICE TO STUDENTS COMPARED

Per Capita Figures Used for Gauging University Appropriation.

PORTLAND, May 12.—(To the Editor.)—A correspondent, signing himself J. F. Hill and representing that he is a former citizen of Oregon and an alumnus of the University of Oregon, has published in The Oregonian a letter in which he compares the application. letter in which he compares the ap-propriations granted to the University of Washington by the State of Washington with the appropriations granted to the University of Oregon by this state. By such comparison he finds Oregon much at fault in the support of igher education

Mr. Hill advises us that the good peo ple of the State of Washington gave their university the ample sum of \$816,000 for the blennium ending in 1911. The fact that the University of Oregon has been granted the sum of \$250,000 per bi-ennium for maintenance by the people of Oregon he finds to be conclusive proof that Oregon is behind the times and exceedingly par-almonious in the support of its Univer-

into the determination of the value o the service of a university, but for the the service of a university, but for the purpose of comparing the value of the services of the University of Washing-ton and the University of Oregon to their respective states, no factor will have any appreciable effect except that of the number of people served. important factor seems to have everlooked by Mr. Hill in drawing his done in the emergency. conclusion

The catalogue of the University of Oregon shows a total number of stu-dents registered in the regular courses at that institution to be 551. The cata-logue of the University of Washington shows 2142 students enrolled. If we take the appropriation granted to the University of Washington in the year ending 1911 as given by Mr. Hill we find that the good people of Washington gave their university \$381 for their service to each student for a period of two years. As compared with this, if we take the continuing maintenance appropriation granted to the University of Oregon, which amounts to \$250,000 and which the people of Oregon have never objected to giving, we find that Oregon is giving her University \$378 for her service to each student for two years. This is, approximately \$3 less per student for a period of two years.

But the University of Oregon is ask-

ing for additional sum of \$500,000. This amount has seemed unreasonable to the people of Oregon and they have questioned the advisability of investon the part of the people of Oregon.
R. E. ROMINE,

1115 Montana ave.

Into a Cocked Hat.

PORTLAND, May 12 .- (To the Editor.)—We hear and read just now much about being "knocked into a cocked hat." Just what it means is more than often the subject of discussion rather than illustration or example. How does this suit

During the debate following Asquith's introduction of the Irish home rule bill in the House of Commons, T. P. O'Con-

think and praise Our Father above since the death of Parnell, surprised that this is a Home with the real freedom of Home, the inborn love of which port the home rule bill to the utmost In every heart.
Today, most of the boys are away at it would be adopted by both the Tory

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregoniss of May 13, 1862.

News was received from Tehama
May 5 to the effect that a fight had
occurred between Indians and whites
on Sunday near Nome Lockes, in
which Mr. Shannon, from Round Valley, was killed and another man badly
wounded and 17 Indians killed. SALEM, Or., May 12 .- (To the Edi-

Chicago, May 3.—Fort Macon, near Beaufort, N. C., surrendered on the 25th of April after a bombardment of 10% hours. During the bombardment seven men were killed and 18 wounded. Four hundred prisoners were taken. All the guns inside the fort opposite to the side attacked were dismounted, all but three on the enemy's batteries also bethree on the enemy's batteries also being dismounted.

The following additional items regarding the fall of New Orleans are all that can be gleaned from the Southern papers: Commodore Farragut had properly to the farragut to the posed terms of capitulation Mayor, which the latter had accepted.
New Orleans at the last accounts was
held by a battallon of marines from
the Federal squadron. General Butler's
forces were within a few miles of the

gives each person in the naval and military service of the Government 160 acres of land in lieu of the deliars bounty. A strong effort will be made by the Eastern men to substitute this bill for the homestead measure, which has already passed the House.

St. Louis, May 1.—A merchant from New Mexico confirms the abandonment of Santa Fe by the rebels. They were destitute and retreating from the ter-

Cincinnati, May 2.—The correspondent of the Commercial with Halleck's army gives the following official figures of our losses at the battle of Shiloh: 1735 killed, 7882 wounded and 3958 missing. About 300 wounded have since died. General Sherman's division suffered most in killed.

Mr. Henry Fuller, of Polk County, crossed some 360 head of fine beef cat-tle on the ferryboat yesterday. They are bound for the northern mines.

In different portions of the city, pools of stagnant water are found. They should be drained. They undoubtedly render out city unhealthy.

The benefit of Miss Lawrence last

The steamer Julia arrived last night, bringing \$50,000 in gold dust for Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express and a large amount in the hands of passengers, Miss Susan Robinson, the actress, was married at Walla Walla on the 4th inst. to Chas. H. Getzler. Mossman & Co. and McBride have united their express and will hereafter make regular trips between the upper country and Portland.

From Salmon-A number of new buildings were being erected in Flor-ence, some of them of a very substan-tial character. About 300 men were engaged in packing provisions from the summit of the mountains to the diggings. They were receiving 40 cents per pound for packing. Prices of proer pound for packing. Prices of pro-latens are on the decline. Flour was elling in Florence at 75 cents per ound; bacon, \$1.50.

As "Ed" Howe Sees Life

As you become older, gradually acstom yourself to neglect.

in many ways, a Presidential cam-paign reminds me of a war dance given by tame Indians to entertain guests of the Indian agent.

I believe the hen-pecked men would evolt if a bold and capable leader hould appear.

I am in favor of any doctrine that will prove itself, and benefit its adherents.

The man who wasn't there is still able to tell what should have been

The American people are unable in private conversation to overcome the This charge is frequently hissed at

the men: "Woman bater!" never was such a thing, among the men. Of course a man has wrongs; some say the first one is his birth. And then follows a long list of exquisite ones he can't avoid, ending in that

famous one; his death. Hypocrisy never helps, even when you are pretending to be better than you really are.

If you want to exercise your will ower, exercise it in the direction of giving people cause to say that you one of the fairest, politest and most

GOVERNMENT DISCOVERS HARBOR Handling of Transport Sherman Effected Ensily and Rapidly.

ing this amount in the University because they believe it to be much more than other states are giving to their universities for the same kind of service. The people of Oregon never have refused to give their University what they consider to be reasonable support. If the University administration had asked for a sum from the Jack and to the very easy way in which the Sherman was handled in getting her away from the dock. She was an had a sked for a sum from the Jack and the Sherman was handled in getting her away from the dock. She was an had a sked for a sum from the Jack and the sum of port. If the University administration had asked for a sum from the last Legislature which the people of Oregon, or any other state, could have considered as a reasonable sum in view of the services which the University gives to the state, there would have been no referendum against the University appropriations and no complaint on the part of the people of Oregon. In the part of the people of Oregon, bowing three whistles, meaning blowing three whistles, meaning

"Good-bye to you all."

It was a piece of smart seamanship and well done, as it means that a man must know how to move a 445-foot steamer, and turn her round in a 1200 foot breadth of river in 15 minutes with no towboat to assist. The Sher-man was drawing 24 feet of water on leaving the dock, and this should show that the Government can safely send steamers of this size or more to the Columbia River and to Portland.

We have had many other steamers of commerce of a deeper draft than the Sherman, but this is so far, I think,

Exchange. Nell-We should all love our enemies.

Belle-But I don't think I have any. Nell-Oh, it's easy enough to make a

A Home Application.

Exchange.
Discipline is exemplified by the first school, and the first year of married life