The Oregonian

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GOING AHEAD WITH AIRCRAFT. News that the first member of the execution done by the British and modity. French airmen on May 31. The Brit-Some ish destroyed, drove down out of conty-three and gravely damaged fourthe Rhine, bombed the railroad sta- would not be realized. tion and a factory at Karlsruhe, dropped four tons of bombs on the railroad stations at Metz-Sablons, Kariron region, and six tons on the Bruges

American airmen have only just were to become permanent. begun to participate in air fighting, though we had hoped that by this time they would have taken the lead. Towards the 22,000 planes promised before July 1 we had on May 25, according to the House military committee, 1316 American planes in France, of which only 325 were combat planes, and 3760 in the United States, practically all besides the 325 combat planes being training planes.

That indicates what Americans might

have been doing.

What the American people are most anxious to know is how fast the Army is being provided with combat, bombing and observation planes—the types which do most service in the battle area. On this point only fragmentary information is obtainable. In the New York Evening Post David Lawrence says that the Curtiss plant produced over 3000 training planes last year, and in one week of May turned out and in another week 110. It has now been ordered to go ahead with Bristol combat planes, for which the organization of workmen does not differ materially from that required to put out training craft, but had produced less than a dozen to the middle of May. It can produce in quantity, for it has not only made training craft until we have a surplus, but has made score for the Navy, also fighting craft protect the flying boats of the British Navy. The Dayton plant is turning out in quantity the De Haviland plane, which is superior to the Bristol for fighting, but the Standard ant at Elizabeth, turned out a single combat plane, though it has made scores of training craft and is making hydroplanes. It is a great plant, but is slow in getting started. The Liberty motor has made good so far that all the Navy craft are equipped with it.

The chief obstacle to quantity production hitherto has been the frequent of Aircraft Board decisions from one type of plane to another and thousands of changes in parts, particularly of the Liberty motor. The plants and the organizations of skilled nechanics are there, but they have been used to only a fraction of their capacity and much of their output has been scrapped because of change in detail and of absurd demands for accuracy to the ten-thousandth part circumstances to hold together a body of skilled workmen, who can find nance of such an organization requires for which preparation at great extoo, whether that will meet the same

Reorganization of the Signal Corps gives promise that the great plants which have been erected will be used to their full capacity. General Squier will hereafter devote his attention exclusively to telegraph and other signaling systems and apparatus; General Kenly, as director of military aeronautics, will command the aviation avoid discrimination against goods section, and John D. Ryan will have charge of aircraft production. We may expect that, when Mr. Ryan makes that, having begun to make a good the outsider. It will cost little less plane, he will not stop making it be- to deliver a shirt waist than half a designed a better; that is, not until in proportion to the value of the comnor until all appliances for making the new craft have been provided, light and portable articles shall be ceptible diminution of output. prospect gives promise of several thou- upon buyers to refuse to deliver bulky sand American fighting and bombing necessities, or to charge exorbitantly planes at the front long before the for the service. Neither the postage is to the thousands of American airmen now pinned to the earth that modifications, and charges based wards, it was his custom to give some they will soon go up in the air to either upon weight or upon value trifle to each patient, "even," he has spread that terror in Germany which have their disadvantages. It is for said, "a sweet biscuit, a sheet of the mere anticipation of their coming these reasons that merchants, willing paper or a passing word of friendliwomen and children and the wounded effective labor economies, have been more." There is in another of his soldiers in Red Cross hospitals who dilatory in coming to an agreement have been massacred by German air-

men will be avenged tenfold. With this comforting prospect we as to the precise nature of those blun-

onstrated in former investigations, that and the return of at least part of the was among the first in the whole who expects to deal with problems of it will calmly await his report, in articles ordered. The latter service country to sense, is being carried on gas engine pressure and the improveassurance that any errors which he has been particularly subject to abuse, may discover are not being repeated. which in turn has been the outgrowth and France. So much more is known also makes a plea for the throwing But it will demand that his report be of the practice of shopping to kill of wound treatment and the care of open of certain parts of trigonometry published, and that every person whom time, and also of ordering goods for the sick than was known then that to the lower students—at least those he finds culpable be brought to justine purpose of impressing acquainmore of our men doubtless would reparts which would aid them in untice. tice.

CALCULATION DOES NOT WORK OUT. The great injury which would be done to several important industries of the Northwest by enforcement of a uniform advance of 25 per cent in An increase of 25 per cent in the freight revenue of railroads was de-sired, but it is very doubtful whether a 25 per cent increase in freight rates would produce it. For example, there is grave danger that it would destroy the trade in loganberry juice, and, consequently, instead of adding one fourth the revenue from that source, would reduce it to little or nothing. As 25 per cent of the higher rate on lumber from the Pacific Coast to the Middle West would be at least

several cents per hundred pounds more than an equal percentage of the lower rate from the South, diversion of business from the Douglas fir belt to the yellow pine belt might result in less than 25 per cent of additional revenue.

Evidently addition of 25 per cent to PORTLAND, SUNDAY, JUNE 16, 1918. railroad revenue is a far more complex problem than is implied in raising rates 25 per cent at a stroke of the pen. It requires consideration of the amount of additional revenue American Flying Corps has won his which would result from a certain inace accompanies reports of the great crease in the rate on a certain com-

Some commodities may yield the full 25 per cent increase in revenue, others trol or shot down with guns twenty- a smaller percentage, while some may seven German machines and lost only show an actual decrease. Entire marone. The French brought down twen- kets may be transferred from one teen planes, destroyed six captive bal- general derangement of business. For loons and inflicted serious loss on example, loss of lumber trade by the German troops with ma- Pacific Coast might cause shipments chine gun fire. French planes carried of canned goods and clothing to this reconnaissance far to the rear of the section to diminish so materially that German lines, and the British crossed the expected revenue from that source he wrote a quite formidable quantity with mutual distrust.

cated task for traffic experts. It can- as a war nurse. It is not so generally man soldiers. thaus and Thionville, in the Lorraine not be done in a few days by a committee of advisers to an autocrat in Whitman was highly efficient in his force to which the people who want docks and the Zeebrugge-Bruges canal. Washington. The attempt to do it in work among the sick and wounded of to fight and work for their country's using thirty-one tons of bombs in all. that way is a foretaste of what we the Civil War, and that, although he freedom and regeneration can rally might expect at frequent intervals if lacked special training, and was not in confidence that it will not betrayed so Government operation of railroads formally attached to any staff, he them. They have been betrayed so

CURE FOR THE BOCHE DELUSION.

undertaken by the United States and the allies. It is to drive from the that his brother had been wounded qualified to supply such a force than minds of the German people that severely at Fredericksburg and he at the United States, for all writers who which he calls "the boche delusion" that the Germans are a superior peo-ple chosen by God to conquer and tures, having his pocket picked and ple look to the American form of this not only by the writings of men and did not reach the front until his they should build. American comlike Bernhardi, but by the acts and brother, whose wounds had been exwords of Germans of every rank and aggerated in the reports, had re-calling seen and heard during fifteen covered. Then he tarried in the hos-While the Germans were victorious in the work there, and eventually and boastful and, therefore, expressed spent nearly three years as a kind of their real thoughts, he talked with supplemental nurse, whose efforts them—not only officers but privates, were no less welcome because of their not only men who had never been outside of Germany but men who had leed now, but personal devotion of the lived for years in the United States, kind which Whitman brought to it sia with enough surplus arms and maand he found them all to be obsessed with the same delusion which is expressed by their rulers, preachers and professors.

low-believes that might is right, that more than fifty thousand sick and fought before it was sold out. Germany having the might, not only wounded men at the capital. They hospitals and the sinking of hospital and nurses worked frantically, but lies act, and act soon. ships. There is to be no restraint upon many things were left undone. Such Germany's efforts to reach the goal a work as now is being done by the of world empire.

delusion; that is defeat, so complete been thought of. Most of the sufferas to be undeniable and irremediable, ers were without news from home. Defeat can convince the German people that their delusion is a delusion and no knowledge of the part played —not all of them, for the Hohenzol- by "psychology" in promoting referns and the junker, military caste covery. may be dismissed as incurable, but the great mass of them, enough to

make the incurable powerless.

CARRYING HOME THE PACKAGE. It is becoming apparent that under the order of the Provost Marshal of the Army classifying store clerks as of an inch. It is difficult under these non-essential workers when within the draft age, the country is going to witness some sweeping changes in the other jobs with ease and the mainte- conduct of retail business. The question is fraught with many possibilicontracts which will employ them for ties. For example, there has been no months ahead, with the assurance of specific ruling as to whether delivery other contracts to follow. It requires clerks are to be included in the spirit that, when provision has been made of General Crowder's order, and since to fill a contract, it shall not be can- it is the policy of the Government nor celled to make way for a new one, to interpret its own rulings until specific cases have been submitted to pense must be made anew, in doubt, it through regular channels, business men can only "play safe" while awaiting the full development of the Government's course of action.

Proposals to sell all goods on a nondelivery basis, which are now being discussed by merchants' associations in various cities, coupled with numerous plans for making schedules of delivery charges which shall discourage unnecessary service while they which the buyer could not be expected to carry home, involve technical considerations. The details are decision, it will stay decided and not as simple as they may seem to cause General Kenly's experts have sack of potatoes, but a good deal less new design has been perfected modity, and still less in proportion to beyond risk of many changes in de- the profit on the transaction. But it rents is desirable that delivery of extremely That effected, and it would be a hardship present campaign ends. It gives prom- stamp principle nor the zone system seems to be quite applicable without a trip through a ward or a series of

Buyers sooner or later will be forced whose leg he saved by a bit of perto accept drastic modifications of sonal attention bestowed at the right service which they have in past years time, and who did not even learn his may as well put behind us the thought come to accept too much as a matter name until long afterward. He was of past blunders. Charles E. Hughes of course. At least two privileges are not a well-paid nurse, as nurses are be trusted to uncover the truth practically certain to be taken from today, and, as has been said, his own the precise nature of those blunthem soon. One of these is the "C. O. resources were small. ders, and as to who is culpable. The D." delivery of articles of small value public has such implicit confidence in and the other delivery on approval, his fearless pursuit of wrongdoers and which in a very large proportion of the kind of work which Whitman inin his justice to the innocent, as dem- cases means two calls at the residence, augurated, and the value of which he requisite for the youth of the future

a long way toward solving a vexatious problem.

A DISASTER

The heavy loss of strawberries reported at Hood River because of in- has ever known. ability of growers to obtain sufficient foods which contain the "calories" upon which food lecturers place so much emphasis, but also certain other foods which contribute less tangible elements and also give zest to appetite. Among these the strawberry in ithas no superiors and equals. It is a pity that strawberries cannot be supplied plentifully in these times of war bread and other neces sary makeshifts, for they would go far toward mitigating the hardships of a conservation diet.

All those who might have gone to work in the berry patches but re-mained idle instead will have this on their conscience, and staying at home will pay an added penalty by being themselves deprived of this king of berries.

It is much to be hoped that there will be an awakening in time to salvage the remainder of the Northwest fruit crop.

WALT WHITMAN AS A WAR NURSE, It is a little more than ninety-nine years since Walt Whitman was born, of prose, which has been swallowed of the Czar's Black Hundreds appreciated as it ought to be that probably saved a great many lives.

Caspar Whitney's book, "Gott Mit of the unfortunate as we are witnessvolunteer for service by receiving news from probably is not common.

world empire.

Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A. and the There is but one cure for such a Knights of Columbus had not even There was no definite "welfare work,

We would hesitate now to send our boys overseas if we dreamed that they would be subjected to conditions such Whitman found. He himself was without money. He got a little news-paper work to do and copied payrolls the office of an Army paymaster who was his friend, and supported himself with the proceeds. But he earned no more than enough for bare necessities. Every moment that he ould spare from toll and sleep he devoted to the patients in the hospitals. Later, friends who had heard of his work supplied him with money, which he disbursed freely in the good cause. It is said that he made his influence felt to a greater or less exent upon a hundred thousand patients. It is interesting today to read his own theory of the value of the little things in bringing about cures. For example, he wrote:

To many of the wounded and sick, espe

It will be understood, of course, that parlor sentimentalists who substitute platitudes for action. He was always doing something, and that something was always practical. When he made trifle to each patient, "even," he has There is in another of his biographies the testimony of a soldier

keeping them. These are real abuses, to which Whitman and a few others are called upon to solve, which add materially to the "over- gave themselves. But when one reads If most persons are right in suphead," and their suppression would go of efforts to preserve the morals of posing that the world is now enter-

help to harvest the crop has almost fought, in the last analysis, for the granted that mathematics is dull and the dimensions of a tragedy. For our preservation of democracy. What he higher mathematics all but impossible well-being, we need not only the staple wrote of that war he might have said of achievement, yet that is the feeling of this one: To thee, old cause

Thou peerless, passionate, good cause, Thou stern, remorseless, swest idea, Deathless throughout the ages, races, lands, After a strange, and war, great war for (I think all war through time was really

fought, and ever will be really fought, for thee). chants for thee, the eternal march of These thee.

A RALLYING POINT FOR RUSSIA. Every scrap of news which seeps out of Russia in these days adds force to the argument for armed intervention by the allies in that country. The people realize that they were betrayed into the hands of their enemy by the Brest-Litovsk treaty, and that the terms of that infamous document have been flagrantly violated by Germany

The Bolsheviki never were supported by more than an active minority of the Russian people. Their victory was that of an organized minority over an unorganized and mainly passive majority. Recent events indicate and in the preparations for observance that the majority is becoming orsource of supply to another, with a of his centennial it is certain that a ganized and actively resistant, and good many facts about the poet will that many supporters are falling away be brought to light again which have from the Bolsheviki, having learned not been emphasized in the past, even how vain were their dreams. But the in the minds of his admirers. There great mass of the Russian people res, for example, the circumstance that mains dumb with terror, paralyzed The terrorism Readjustment of rates to yield a in oblivion; and in these times of war been followed by that of the Red certain sum in revenue is a compli- there will be deep interest in his work Guard and then by that of the Ger-

The greatest need of Russia is a often and so shamefully by their own There was at the outset of the Civil leaders that mutual distrust has been War no such preparation for the care ingrained in their minds, and prevents development of such a force Uns," tells what is really the work ing now, " Whitman was moved to from within Russia. It must come No nation is better once started for Washington. He ar- have visited Russia since the revorule the world by force. He proves suffering other minor inconveniences, government as the model by which months behind the German lines. pital camp, became greatly interested tion which seeks profit only as an incident to the benefits it confers by commerce.

This attitude of mind on the part of the Russian people warrants conirregularity. Service is better organ- fidence that if a single division of terial to equip a Russian army, tens It was late in 1862, after a year and of thousands of patriotic Russians a half of war, that the poet reached would rally to it and would soon con-the National capital. One of his stitute a new army which would fight biographers estimates that there were as that of the Grand Duke Nicholas

If the allies do not quickly go has the right, but is chosen and directed by God to overpower and rule other nations. He believes any means justifiable to overcome resistance, his floors of the Patent Office was taxed strong a hold on the country as will defense of any cruelty being, "He was to its limit; part of the Capitol was require far greater effort to break, an enemy." To his mind that justifies filled; every building that could be and its resources may be used in yearthe murder of Edith Cavell, the massure of women, children and prisoners, the destruction of towns, the breaking of treaties, the bombing of the cape of women as an increasing quantity to prolong the war in the west. Every consideration of towns, the breaking of treaties, the bombing of thing as antiseptic surgery. Surgeons ship for Russia demands that the al-

NO LANGUAGE FOR IT.

Dr. William Wallace Campbell's statement that "it is utterly impossible to give the faintest conception in lay terms of Einstein's theory of relativity." coupled with the declaration that if Einstein is right we shall have to modify all our "known knowledge" of the universe, would seem to call for a change in our system of Dr. Boothroyd sets down as the most remarkable in the history of the human race cannot be explained to us because we have not been prepared to receive it. The perturbations of the orbit of Mercury, even the law of gravitation itself, may be in the balance. Substantiation of the Einstein theory will "modify every conception now current regarding the universe. All this may come to pass right under our noses, while we remain in the dark. The scientists in our midst are as Stanley in darkest Africa. W. lack mutual knowledge of a language which to convey momentous thoughts. The language will be acquired, o

instance it will be a language of higher To make of the wounded and sick, especially the youngsters, there is something in personal love, caresses and the magnetic flood of sympathy and friendship that does, in its way, more good than all the medicine in the world. I have spoken of my regular gifts of tobacco, delicacles, money, food, knick-knacks, etc., etc. But I steadily found more than I could cure and turned the bain more in favor of cure by the means I have have alinded to in a curiously large proportion of cases. The American soldier is full of afection and the yearning for affection, and it comes wonderfully grateful to him to have this yearning gratified when he is laid up with painful wounds or ilines, far away from home, among strangers. Many will think this merely sentimentalism, but I know it is the most solid of facts. I believe that even the moving around among the men, or through the ward, of a bearty, healthy, clean, strong, generous-souled person, man or woman, full of humanity and love, sending out invisible, constant currents thereof, does immense good to the sick and wounded.

It will be understood, of course, that the following from the preface to a mathematics, which it would seem the following from the preface to a so that manufacturers can turn to it penalized, regardless of their value, and continue production without perdifferent from that of those back- writer on physics and engineering:

course, although by degrees.

writer on physics and engineering:
Some calculus tricks are quite easy. Some are enormously difficult. The fools who write the textbooks of advanced mathematics—and they are mostly clever fools—seldom take the trouble to show you how easy the easy calculations are. On the contrary, they seem to desire to impress you with their tremendous cleverness by going about it in the most difficult way.

Being myself a remarkably stupid fellow I have had to unteach myself the difficulties, and now beg to present to my fellow fools the parts that are not hard. Master these thoroughly, and the rest will follow. What one fool can do another can.

Professor Wilson goes on to say, as

Professor Wilson goes on to say, a quoted by the Transcript, that "all problems involving rates of change of quantities, except possibly the sim-plest problems, require for their solution, and even for their statement, knowledge of the calculus." This takes On a much grander scale, as to in so many matters involving pheequipment and facilities and numbers, nomena with which we are confronted daily that it would seem to be a prime

today in the hospitals of this country ment of airplanes. Professor Wilson tances, without any real intention of cover without attention to the niceties derstanding the problems which they

> the wounded, it will be well to re- ing upon an era in which science is member that it was an American poet to have fuller swing than it ever has who more than half a century ago had before, it is clear that something gave impetus to the movement which will be required to make mathemati-has resulted in the most comprehensive welfare scheme that the world more popular to the average student. There is wrong psychology about the Whitman believed that wars are system which lets it be taken for which the beginner in arithmetic has when he comes in contact with upper affairs upon the public notice. classmen. While we are humanizing the classics, upon which much stress is being placed in certain quarters, it might be well also to humanize our mathematics. The reflection will not cease troubling us that the perpetual drouth between the covers of the textbooks on mathematics is in part at least the fault of the teachers.

We are now, perhaps, about to pay the penalty for our past omissions. Everything that we thought we knew about the universe may be changed some night, when the astronomers have finished extending the calculations for which they laid the foundation at Baker and at Goldendale the other day. But they will not be able to tell us about it, because the language which is spoken and understood by the laity contains no words for it. A somewhat similar situation have prevailed when the Latin misdonaries first began to teach our Norse ancestors the rudiments of theology and philosophy. If the Einstein theory of relativity is confirmed, It is going to cause a mighty reform in mathematics teaching, to say nothing of its effect upon our conception of the universe.

The Food Administration is citing with approval the example set by 100 women of Oklahoma City, Okla., who have just completed the financing of a co-operative plan for marketing the surplus from war gardens. The plan will be followed with profit by cities ture is a Liberty kitchen, where it is proposed to can and preserve all produce which would not be sold in time to escape deterioration. A kind of circle, but not a vicious one, is established. The kitchen will be main-tained from the proceeds of a "wagon the proceeds of the canned produce will be used to defray the original cost of the market building and to meet other expenses. A modern canning equipment will be installed and there will be accommodations for fifty cooking classes of women. Oregon, however, will continue to hold the age or the wheeze about folks who sell what they can and can what they can't which is said to have been born in Astoria some forty years ago.

Six million garments from the United "reclaimed," States Army are to be and the announcement is of more than ordinary interest because this is the first time in the history of our Army that the thing has been done. Heretofore partly wornout clothing has gone incontinently into the rug bag. But the vastness of our present organization has made need of economy more imperative and its measure more apparent. It is one of the valuable lesons we have learned from our allies who wasted on a large scale in the early months of the war. Our Government is wise in taking the step in time, and modern facilities for textile work are so complete that by the time the salvage of soldiers' clothing is thorough there will be no way by which the ordinary individual will be able to identify them as "second-

Arrangements are being made by the German states for the division of captured territory, but there is still force in the adage that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, with the addition that after getting him in your hand you must keep him there.

make National prohibition a war measure without waiting for the states education. An announcement which to ratify the Constitutional amend-They do not see why people should want to drink, anyway.

Austria having "liberated" the Poles will now proceed to point out to them the inestimable privilege which theirs of joining the armies of the central powers or taking the consequences of refusing to do so. It is all right to rejoice over the

prospect of good crops, provided we do not let our optimism unduly increase our appetites. Whatever the surplus, it must be reserved for our soldiers and our allies.

It is proposed to amend "Give until it hurts" to "Give until it exhilarates." But it reads all right either way, the thought of the sentence being comprehended in the one word, "Give."

The chaps who have failed to voluneer for fear they wouldn't be sent to France will all step forward, of course, when they read of our plans to send across an Army of \$,000,000 men.

Any way they are looked at, the rulings of Provost-Marshal Crowder seem to contain mighty little comfort for the fellows who married in the hope of escaping the draft. A convict at Salem serving a life

term repudiates relationship to Admiral von Tirpitz. There are depths to which even a life-termer will not

began making unrestrained radicalism unpopular.

Judging from the size of the wood piles this season, the coal-saving movement is already well under way. Now that the new star is growing

dimmer, we are almost convinced that it was the Kaiser's star, after all. Even a leaky iron teakettle may be melted into a shell that will kill a

Henry Ford has decided to run for the Senate by Christmas, instead.

Hun.

LIFE AND SERVICE OF MRS. HENRY L. PITTOCK

thropic Projects — Her Helpfulness and Kindness — Interest in Women's Union and Children's Home — Other Useful Activities.

THUS simply was chronicled in the

columns of The Weekly Oregonian, public by appeals for assistance. fifty-eight years ago, the wedding cast her lot for life with him. There said Mrs. A. J. Meier yesterday was no other reference to the event. It was characteristic both of him and

The union of Georgiana Burton and Henry Pittock took place at the Burton home near Sixth and Jefferson streets.

The bridesmald was Sarah Abrams, then soon to marry H. A. Horus a wall. then soon to marry H. A. Hogue, a well-known citizen, and the groomsman was George T. Myers, a rising young business man who played afterward a large part in the commercial life of city and state. Mrs. Hogue, who lives in good health at the Nortonia, has sprightly memories of those early days in Port-land. The Abramses and the Burtons were next door neighbors and Georgiana and Sarah were students at the old Portland Academy and Female Semi-nary, an institution which was the alma mater of many Portland and Oregon

boys and girls.
"I can remember vividly how Georgiana looked then," said Mrs. Hogue, the other day, "a handsome and vivacious girl, simple and frank in manner and outspoken in speech, and exceedingly popular with a large circle. She was not quite sixteen when she was married. But those were the days of early development and early marriages and Georgiana was quite a mature woman." Sarah Abrams was married in 1861, and the friendship between Mrs. Hogue and Mrs. Pittock continued throughout all the intervening years.

Probably it will not be amiss to say something of the pioneer environ-ment of Mrs. Pittock. The Portland Academy, located on the block west of the Ladd home (Jefferson, Columbia, Sixth and Broadway), was under the fostering care of the Methodist Church, which had much to do with the beginnings of Oregon. The principal during Mrs. Pittock's days of pupilship was not provided with other co-operative Dr. C. S. Kingsley, who performed the markets, but its most interesting fea-marriage ceremony, and in the student ody was represented practically every family of consequence in the town. academy was in the suburbs, bordering the woods. The population was but a few thousand; yet Portland was the metropolis of the entire Pacific North-west, and, therefore, its commercial, political, social and educational center. The business district ranged along Front and First streets, and the dwellings of the residents were scattered about an area now pretty completely covered by large buildings. It may be cessively at Sixth and Jefferson, then near Third and Morrison, and then at the handsome cottage newly erected on the block bounded by Washington, Stark, West Park and Tenth streets. Young Pittock, with his clear vision of the long future, had bought that properly in 1856 for 1822. at that time at First and Morrison streets. The young couple lived suc-cessively at Sixth and Jefferson, then long future, had bought that property in 1856 for \$200, and he had it cleared at a cost of \$100. Be it remembered that twas covered with a heavy forced

Imagine the time, if you can, when same block. Both houses gave way in city's industrial and commercial growth;
yet they lived there in peace and happiness, for exactly half a century, first
beyond the city's outskirts, then in a
populous residential district, and finally

The Woman's Union was perhaps first ous residential district, and finall in the very heart of a great cify. They gave up with reluctance a home site which they had established for life, and moved four years ago to another new home on Imperial Heights, west of the city, and once more in the virgin woods. A great business block now tenants the Pittock home block.

The dry states look with perfect of the pupils of the late '50s at Portland equanimity on the renewed efforts to Academy, Mrs. Hogue gave a few who were in the intimate circle of herself and Mrs. Pittock. and Mrs. Pittock.
"I have in mind," she said, "Sarah Elizabeth Davis, who became Mrs. John

Marshall, still living, and a lifelong friend of Mrs. Pittock; Anna Davis (Mrs. Fuller), Delia Davis (Mrs. William Braden), Samuel Moreland, William Deardorff and Caltha Cotton (how could I fall to remember the budding romanc of these two, watched by us all until their marriage?), Libby Clay, Mary Royal, Rebecca Jane Greer, Leonard Powell, and many, many more."

James McCown, of The Oregonian, ar old-time student of Portland Academy

recalls other names, including Lizzie Couch (Mrs. Dr. Glisan), Nancy Carter (Mrs. L. F. Grover), Sallie Dobbins (Mrs. George T. Myers), Rosa Frazer (Mrs. M. S. Burrell), Fletcher Royal, William Moreland, F. O. McCown, Thomas H. Brents and others.

Herein is perhaps the keynote of Mrs. Bittock's character.

Pittock's character — her fidelity to friends and to principles—for among those early-day associates were those whose companionship and intimacy she whose companionship and intimacy she courted and retained till her death. It is significant, too, that among those other associates who joined her in her philanthropic enterprises still appear. There were others, too, prominent in philanthropic enterprises still appear many of the same names that were ong ago as 1867. She was one of the for many years. George Creel is not the only former expounder of Socialist theories who has seen the light since the Bolsheviki the work at that time, and a little later The Red Cross proposes to show that junk is nothing else than matter out of place. There are few commodities that cannot be put to some good use nowadays.

Were Mrs. Rosa Burrell, Mrs. Theodore the Markington Home, and that the Mysant, Mrs. Cleveland Rockwell, Mrs. So many of the fine women who had so long served with her on the board of the union should have been able also to take part in the ceremonies.

P. J. Mann, Mrs. J. P. Morey. What an honor roll of names distinguished for charity, kindliness and motherliness.

Mrs. Pittock was a life-long member of the Unitarian Church, and there are

than half a century of usefulness and service. It has done its great work without noise or sensation. Hundreds and thousands of homeless children have found there love, thoughtfulness, raiment, food, education and Christian in struction. The inspiration for its worth.

MARRIED—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 20th inst., by Rev. C. S. Kingsley, Mr. Henry L. Pittock and Miss Georgians M. Burton, all of this city. (From The Oregonian, June 23, 1860.) always not only their constant personal supervision, but they provided its finances, seldom calling on the state and not even disturbing the general

of the young printer and publisher and the comely girl who had consented to dren's Home for many, many years." her, then and always after, that they relied on her, and she was never wrong. should be reluctant to obtrude their She was always peaceful and peaceable.

"It was a privilege to be associated with Mrs. Pittock," said Mrs. D. P. Thompson, "I saw some things about her beautiful character which were perhaps denied to others who were not with her in her daily benevolent and charitable work, which took up so much of her life. It happened frequently that a distant relative or family acquaintance of some child in the home would express a willingness to care for him or her, if the child could be sent. Frequently such invitations came from the distant East, and the matter of railroad transportation was a great prob-lem, since there was no fund for such urposes. Inevitably in such cases, Mrs. Pittock would say that we ought not to go outside the board for subscriptions and she would offer to provide a liberal share of the necessary amount, thus the money was always raised. She was a good, generous, wise, competent, helpful and useful woman. will ever know the many kindnesses she performed on her own account for needy individuals, and only the women who worked with her understand the full measure of her service to the sev-eral institutions with which she was so long identified - the Children's Home (Ladies' Relief Society), Old Peoples Home, Unitarian Church, Woman's Union, and others."

Thirty-one years ago, a group of Portland women conceived the idea of establishing a home for wage-earning girls and women strangers in the city, who could not easily find and pay for a suitable domicile. Mrs. Pittock was one of the originators of the originators of the project, and its final relization is the fine establishment (Martha Washington Home) at the corner of Tenth and Montgomery streets, where about 90 women live in comfort and even refinement, at very small cost. So great is the present suc-cess of this excellent undertaking that there were forty more applications for admittance in the month of May than could be accommodated. The f streets, the site of the original Children's Home. In time these quarters were outgrown, and otherwise became unsuitable, and a new location, with a recalled that The Oregonian was printed more commodious establishment, was at that time at First and Morrison sought and found. The interest of Mrs.

growth, and that even when his house was built, and the young husband and wife, with their first child, were domicalled therein, the place was to be ciled therein, the path through the source of great worry to the "I remember an incident in the affairs of the union some years ago that shows it was a source of great worry to the ladies. Times were not good, and it the moving, bustling, hurrying metropolitan Washington street was but a nothing of the principal, and to meet trail to a pioneer home! But so it was, current obligations besides. Mrs. Pittock got into their tock took hold of the troublesome affair modest residence in 1864, and there they with characteristic resolution to find a lived for many years, and there all their solution. She did, with the aid of other children — except the first — (nine in active women. She got the rate of innumber) were born. Later they built, and occupied, a larger dwelling on the cent and raised the money to pay all same block. Both houses of the cent and raised the money to pay all but \$1100 of the principal; and lime to the expanding movement of the ithrough an amendment to the by-laws ity's industrial and commercial growth; providing that when the balance should

the thought and solicitude of Pittock, not excepting even the Children's Home, which for so many years received so great a part of her capable helpfulness. Four years ago, she lost the robust health which had been her fortunate endowment during many years. She sought then to give way to others; but "we could not and would not hear of it," said Mrs. Comstock.

"I told her that she need do no work, but we wanted to have her with no but we wanted to have her with us whenever she could come, so as to get the benefit of her counsel and the contagion of her wholesome and wonderful tagion of her wholesome and whome, "I spirit." As to the Children's Home, "I insisted on her staying on the board," said Mrs. Thompson. "Whenever anything came up which normally would go to Mrs. Pittock, I agreed to take care of it. So would others have done."

Last August the Portland Woman's Inion abandoned its old quarters and occupied the Martha Washington Home On October 26, 1917, there was a public reception marking the formal opening of the institution. It may be of interest to note the personnel of the women in-terested in that notable reception, as disclosed by the newspaper announce-

disclosed by the newspaper announcements of the event. Here it is:

Mrs. J. B. Comstock, the president, will be assisted by Mrs. Henry E. Jones, Mrs. P. J. Mann, Mrs. H. L. Pitisek, Mrs. C. R. Templeton, Mrs. Elliott R. Corbett, Mrs. Adolph A. Dekum.

Fresiding at the ten table will be Mrs. Jacob Kamm, Mrs. Mary H. Steers. Mrs. Elliasteth Hamilton, Mrs. Hellot, Mrs. H. W. Corbett, Mrs. Thomas L. Ellot, Mrs. H. W. Corbett, Mrs. Frederick Except.

many of the same names that were the social and philanthropic world, who there in the beginning, unless removed had a place at the reception; but it is by death or other unavoidable circum-stance. Thus we are led naturally to origin of the Ladies' Relief Society as mainstays of the union, most of them

founders of that admirable institution. Mrs. Pittock was present at the func-which was the legitimate outgrowth of the unorganized activities of good women in various charities for months and even years prior to that time. On March 20, 1867, the Ladles' Relief So-late the state of the sta clety began its legal existence. Prominent in the initial work were the
Couch Lewis and Flanders families and
Mrs. Pittock. On July 12, 1871, the
Children's Home was founded. The
first letterhead of the home bears the
tock's last appearance at any formal —some of them continuously to the labor of herself, and others equally unpresent, though others have passed on—selfish and capable, in the dedication of were Mrs. Rosa Burrell, Mrs. Theodore the Martha Washington Home, and that

What a galaxy of good women, devoted to family and not less concerned about the welfare of children unhapply bereft of the care of parents.

The Children's Home is one of the beautiful charities of Portland. It has had an uninterrupted career for more woman, who has ended her work, and gone forward. Of her family life, and of the countless little deeds that made Hundreds up the sum total of her character, and of the desolation of a home created by her death, and of the fifty-eight year of constant companionship with struction. The inspiration for its worthy husband, now finally broken by her deeds was the abounding benevolence death, it is not intended to write; nor and motherly feeling of such women, as is it needful.