POPE BENEDICT IS FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ENVOYS TO VATICAN

His Determination to Maintain Strict Impartiality Responsible for Course Taken

ONLY THREE AFFECTED

Belgium, Russia and England Are the Only Countries Now Represented at Papal Court.

From the New York Times.

King Alfonso's offer to place his historic Palace of the Escorial at the disposal of the pope—a palace so large that it would easily accommodate the entire Pontifical Court and the Cardinals of the Curia—has been declined by the Holy Father, who declared that he had no intention of leaving Rome for the present. This was officially announced recently at Madrid by Senor Eduardo Dato, the prime minister of Spain.

But while Benedict XV has thus resisted all the powerful pressure brought to bear upon him by Germany and Austria-Hungary to seek refuge in some neutral country while they are at war with Italy, it does not follow that he is satisfied with the idea that by reason of the conflict he is cut off from all intercourse with those subject to his spiritual sway in the dominions of the two kaisers and in the Ottoman empire.

Benedict's one aim since his elevation to the Tiara, at the outset of the war, has been to emphasize the international character of the Papacy—its catholicity in the broadest sense of the word. He is just as much Supreme Pontiff to the members of his church in Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey as he is to those in Italy, France, Belgium, the British empire, in Russia, Japan, and in Serbia.

He is forced by this fact to observe the strictest impartiality. His sacred office precludes him from taking sides, and it is this that has caused him to observe such extreme discretion, worthy alike of a great statesman and of a great priest, in refraining from showing any leaning to one power rather than to another, and to take a quiet but firm stand against all the efforts made to obtain from him some pronouncement as to the rights and wrongs of the issues forming the subject of the present war. For he takes the ground that Christ did not found the church that she might teach which side is right in a war between Christian nations.

Neutrality Stand Interpreted.

Pope Benedict has adopted this attitude primarily on ecclesiastical grounds, having at heart first and foremost the interests of the church. But he also appreciates the immense value which the reputation of entire impartiality, above every kind of suspicion, that he has obtained must prove when his services are invoked as the most impartial of mediators, in the negotiations which sooner or later must be inaugurated with a view to the restoration of peace. Indeed, it is owing to the belief in his complete neutrality that he has already been accepted by all the belligerent powers as an intermediary in connection with the arrangement for the exchange of severely wounded prisoners of war and of interned civilians incapable of bearing arms by reason of either age or infirmity.

It is because he is so anxious to maintain this reputation for absolute impartiality that Benedict is distressed by the situation created through the existence of war between Italy and her former allies. Shut off as he is at Rome from all official intercourse with Austria-Hungary, Germany and Turkey, who have been obliged to withdraw their embassies and legations accredited to the Vatican, he feels that these three powers are placed at a disadvantage with regard to the church. As stated recently in the Osservatore Romano, which is the official organ of the Papacy, he finds himself confronted by a restriction of that internationality which is so necessary to the Pontiff in order to fulfill his mission of Christianity.

Pope Considers New Plan.

To these sentiments on the part of the Holy Father, to his earnest desire that there should be no feeling on the part of the members of the Roman Catholic church in Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey that their religious interests have suffered through the exclusion from Italy of their diplomatic representatives accredited to the Holy See, must be attributed the origin of the plan which he has at present under consideration.

It is nothing more nor less than a request to the other powers now engaged in the war to withdraw their envoys to the court of the Vatican until the restoration of peace. Since the rupture of the Concordat in 1905, between the Papacy and France, the latter has ceased to maintain any diplomatic intercourse with the Holy See. Japan, Serbia and Montenegro have no legations accredited to the Supreme Pontiff. It is only, therefore, the newly appointed minister of Belgium, a professor of the devastated University of Louvain; the Russian envoy, M. de Nelidoff, and Sir Henry Howard who would be affected by the scheme, and Sir Henry's mission, at the best, is only of a temporary nature.

For he was appointed less than six months ago for the particular purpose of keeping watch upon the Austrian and German envoys to the Holy See, and to counteract their diplomatic efforts to obtain from Benedict XV a departure in their favor from his attitude of strict impartiality toward all the belligerents. The British envoy's presence at the Vatican ceases to be necessary now that the diplomatic representatives of Prussia, Bavaria, of the Dual Empire, and of the Sublime Porte have taken their departure from Italy.

Three Negroes Rob Hindu of Big Sum

Arrest of Suspect Leads to Discovery of Opium Joint in Los Angeles—Took $4012 from Hindu.

Los Angeles, June 12.—(P. N. S.)—Three negroes today held up and robbed Mahir Singh, a Hindu, taking $4012 from him, $12 of which was in cash and the remainder in traveler's checks. John Howard was arrested on suspicion of having knowledge of the hold-up. When Howard was searched, a letter indicating that he was closely associated with a house where opium was smoked and where women congregated was found in his possession. The officers raided the place and dispersed the inmates.

ALL HIS PEACE EFFORTS UNAVAILING

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Pope Benedict XV, from his latest photograph, taken shortly before Italy's entrance into the war.

GREAT EUROPEAN WAR WILL LAST UNTIL ONE SIDE RUNS OUT OF POWDER AND SHELLS, SAYS HEAD OF UNITED PRESS ASSOCIATION

Personal Observations Are Given by Roy W. Howard, Who Has Just Returned From Battleground Which He Visited as Guest of Sir John French.

Roy Howard's Observations at the Front.

Battles of the European war will be fought hereafter in the ammunition factories.

This war is unlike any war that was ever fought before.

It will end when one side or the other runs out of powder and shell.

The morale of the French troops is a surprise.

Roy W. Howard, president of the United Press association, who has lately returned from a three months' trip through the war zone reorganizing the news gathering forces along lines that will bring to the public the real meaning of conflict and the human side of the soldier's life, was in Portland last week on a tour of the coast.

As a guest of Sir John French, commander of the British troops, Mr. Howard mixed with the soldiers in the trenches, saw the heavy guns in action, glimpsed at close range the big things that were happening. He came back with a new conception of what war is like, shorn of the tinsel and the glamor of waving flag and martial music.

Preferred to "Pal" With Men.

"I was enabled through some personal friends in London to get in touch with some personal friends of General French," said Mr. Howard. "These friends led to an invitation from Sir John himself to spend a couple of weeks with him. I managed to induce Sir John to allow William G. Shepherd to visit the allies' lines—not as a newspaper man, but as a personal guest of the commander.

"Sir John wanted Shepherd to share the officers' quaeters with him, but Shepherd said he preferred to 'pal' around with the soldiers. He was, accordingly, given all the courtesies of the trenches, the officers' quarters and the privilege of writing anything he saw. Although this had to pass the censorship, it was easy for a trained newspaper man to reproduce the picture of trench life without rousing the displeasure of the censors."

Mr. Howard afterward visited the German lines in East Poland as a guest of General von Mackensen, riding along the trenches for miles in an open automobile with the thermometer 4 and 5 degrees below zero. He went from there to Rome, back to Paris, on to London and thence home. He had expected to be gone three weeks. He was actually away from home three months.

Force Is Reorganized.

News gathering along the battle front must be the chronicling of individual but typical episodes. Realizing that preconceived notions of war must be swept aside if the American people are to understand the present conflict, Mr. Howard undertook to reorganize his forces to show just how the war is being carried on.

The United Press, which now has probably the most thorough news gathering organization in Europe, has scored some notable "beats" so far during the war. It has accomplished these, Mr. Howard believes, because its men now in charge are the same ones who were there long before the war started. They were known personally by the diplomats and military men and accordingly were the first ones thought of when news was to be announced.

Competing press associations sent over an army of new men—able without doubt, but men who lacked the full confidence of those who make the news.

Coordinate Powers Given.

As a result of Mr. Howard's trip, the managers of the bureaus at London, Paris, Rome, Berlin and Petrograd were given cooordinate powers with the general office in New York. By this means news is now sent direct to the American people by the correspondents without the preliminary formalities of asking the "boss" whether this or that might be or should be done.

This was done largely because of the censorship that had prevailed from the first. News stories reaching the New York offices from the front had been so mutilated by the censor as to be unintelligible. Mr. Howard tried to break this censorship and to that end conferred with the commanders of both sides in the conflict, trying to tell them that the world was waiting for the truth, that readers cared nothing for the strategic maneuvers of this division or that wing. Rather, he told them, the world wants the story of how human beings fight, what they accomplish and where they fail.

Howard was in an ally's trench one day in company with William Philip Sims, head of the Paris bureau, when some of the artillery officers volunteered to show how bombs are tossed into the German trenches, which were only a few yards away at that point.

How Bombs Are "Tossed."

"They took an old-fashioned mortar, rammed some powder into it, put in a time bomb, set the fuse for seven seconds, lighted a fuse in the butt of the mortar with Sims' cigarette lighter and she was off. We could see the bomb curving over the 'no man's land' between the trenches just as one might throw a baseball and it dropped squarely into the German trench. I was just laughing skeptically at the value of the shot when 'ping!' the bomb exploded in the trench. The range was perfect, but if the shell had been timed to explode just when it hit the ground, it would have done frightful damage. Maybe it did, at that."

Mr. Howard explained the nature of the system of trenches that has become the great features of this war.

"Contrary to my own preconceived ideas and probably to those of everyone else, these trenches are not ranged in a straight line," said Howard. "They run off at most unexpected angles, a few feet in this direction, a rod in that. The course of the trench is, of course, in one general direction. The object of this erratic trend of things is to prevent the enemy from mounting a big gun in such a position that it would sweep the length of the trench with an enfilading fire.

Trenches Practically Impregnable.

"The trench system is composed of three sections—500 miles long. Each trench is protected by some 20 strands of heavy barbed wire, frequently highly charged with electricity. Posts are set up in front through which this wire is tangled so that it is almost impossible to penetrate. Back of this is the trench itself.

Now, suppose the enemy did succeed in breaking through this wire tangle at one point. What would happen? The defenders would merely retire through connecting trenches to the secondary trench a little to the rear, where they would be as strongly protected as in the first. But the enemy in breaking down the tangle at one point would have accomplished nothing, because the trench is 500 miles long—what would the capture of a half mile amount to?

"If the enemy by any emergency were driven from the secondary trench they would retire through connecting trenches to the reserve trenches, perhaps a mile back of the secondary. These trenches are strongest of all, because they were laid out by engineers according to strategical rules. The first trenches were, of course, dug hastily. So if either army is to capture Paris or Berlin, it will be only after all these trenches for the whole 500 miles have been demolished. That is why I say the war will depend upon how long the ammunition lasts, because the guns are used chiefly now to cut through this barbed wire tangle."

August Butler to Be Buried Today

August M. Butler, who died suddenly Friday, June 11, has been for the past four years a stenographer in the district court in Judge Gaten's department. He was a member of Rose City Camp, Woodmen of the World, No. 191, and Rose City Camp, Modern Woodmen of America, No. 4466; Minnehaha Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men; Mount Hood Tent No. 17, Knights of the Maccabees and Portland Lodge No. 297 Loyal Order of Moose. Mr. Butler leaves a wife, Mrs. Nellie Reilly Butler. He was born in Utica, N. Y., in 1868 and has resided in Portland since 1904. In addition to the ordinary duties in court Mr. Butler edited the monthly bulletin of the Woodmen of the World, known as the W. W. W. Booster. The funeral will be held from St. Mary's church, Williams avenue and Stanton street, this afternoon at 2:30, and interment will be in Mt. Calvary Cemetery.

Bankers Guests at Exposition.

San Francisco, Cal., June 12.—(U. P.)—Delegates from the Texas Bankers' association were guests of the officials of the Panama-Pacific exposition here today. After formal ceremonies at Festival Hall the day was given over to sightseeing.

Today's Beauty Helps

COMPLEXION BEAUTIFIER — Nothing is more repulsive than to see a woman with her face all daubed with face powder in her desire to hide marks of age. Instead of using powder, which clogs and enlarges the pores, it is far better to use a good face lotion that will improve and permanently benefit the skin. By dissolving four ounces of spurmax in one-half pint of hot water you can make an inexpensive lotion that will do wonders as a skin whitener and complexion beautifier. It removes all shininess, sallowness and roughness, and gives the skin a smooth, velvety tone, while it does not rub off easily like powder, nor does it show on the skin.

MAKES HAIR FLUFFY—By washing the hair with a teaspoonful of canthrox dissolved in a cup of hot water, afterward rinsing thoroughly with clear water, one finds that it dries quickly and evenly, is unstreaked, bright, soft and very fluffy, so fluffy, in fact, that it looks more abundant than it is and so soft that arranging it becomes a pleasure. This simple, inexpensive shampoo cleanses the hair and scalp thoroughly of all dandruff and dirt, and leaves a clean, wholesome feeling. All scalp irritation will disappear, and the hair will be brighter and glossier than ever before. (Adv.)

HUGE DEVELOPMENT INCREASE PREDICTED FOR PACIFIC COAST

Manager Anrys of Wiley B. Allen Piano Co. Gauges General Conditions.

VISITS THE LOCAL BRANCH

Changes in the Next Decade to Have Far Reaching Effect, It Is Declared.

People of the Pacific coast are destined to see during the next decade the development of the west in greater measure than has obtained at any period of its history. So predicts Frank Anrys, for the last 13 years general manager of the Wiley B. Allen Piano company, who is in the city visiting the local branch, and Mr. Case, its manager.

Mr. Anrys' headquarters are at San Francisco, but with between 25 branches and agencies to supervise, he has scant time off the road. In short, his job calls for constant study of the business horizon and a thorough knowledge of pianos, musical instruments and the wants of the public. How well he is in position to judge the public pulse is seen in the rapid advancement of the Wiley B. Allen company.

The piano, he declares, has long ceased to be a luxury and today is considered a most necessary part of home furnishings. As an example he cites the fact that after the San Francisco fire people so craved music that his house did the biggest business of its history just after the huge conflagration.

The player piano he welcomes with delight. "Instead of discouraging people from learning to play themselves, the player has the opposite effect," he said. "It is like high class phonographic records carrying the songs of famous singers. Others listen and try to imitate and the result is more music, more interest in music and that of course works to our own benefit and at the same time brings more light and happiness into the world."

Mr. Anrys notes that business has improved somewhat but believes the settlement into the normal groove will be slow. "Physically the country never was in better shape," he asserted. There is plenty of money but the people are hanging on to it—but remember they won't save long. The American is a good spender and soon will turn cash loose."

TROOPS ARE WELCOMED

Kingston, Jamaica, June 12.—The governor has received a cable dispatch from the secretary of state for the colonies saying that a Jamaican contingent for the Kitchener army will be gladly accepted. Mr. Harcourt, the retiring secretary, suggested that men already in training be sent in preference to others, but he said that all men capable of military service would be acceptable. Thousands are expected to volunteer. This includes colored as well as white men.

MUCH APPLAUDED ENTRY

Mrs. Joseph Friedenthal's car in floral parade Thursday.

Frank G. Carpenter Is Among Visitors

World Traveler and Writer Is en Route to Alaska for Material—Accompanied by Daughter.

Frank G. Carpenter, of Washington, D. C., world traveler and writer, the most prolific writer on travel subjects in the United States, was in Portland yesterday afternoon for a few hours on his way to Alaska.

Mr. Carpenter was accompanied by his daughter and made his headquarters during his brief stay at the Portland hotel. He is going to Alaska to spend the summer with the intention of writing a series of letters on that territory and the probable effects of the Alaska railroad.

Mr. Carpenter came to Portland from Washington by way of San Francisco and the Panama-Pacific exposition. Last year he made an extended letter writing tour to South America. He reports that business conditions are improving slowly in the east.

Dividends Rarely Were Paid in Cash

Such Is Showing Made at Trial of Investment Co.'s. Former Executive; Charge Is Use of Mails to Defraud.

Los Angeles, June 12.—(P. N. S.)—Pointing to the long list of witnesses who have testified that they invested large sums of money in the Los Angeles Investment company and were induced to permit their dividends to buy more stock, the government prosecutors, at the trial of Charles A. Elder, former president of the company, and ten of his former associate officers, charged with conspiring to use the mails to defraud today, declared a hitherto unmentioned method of the former officers to maintain their supplies of cash had been disclosed.

This new allegation was that the dividends were paid by simply crediting the amounts to stockholders on the company's books and that only on rare occasions was money actually delivered to the stockholders. On these occasions, the government contended, the company got the money back again.

More Factories Urged for Coast

A. J. Armstrong, Former Portland Business Man, Gives Impressions of Needs After Absence East.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Armstrong, who for the past eight years have been living in Chicago, Ill., are in the city enjoying the Rose Carnival and shaking hands with their numerous old friends. They are the house guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Blain at their home in East Portland Heights.

Mr. Armstrong was in business in Portland for 17 years, but went east eight years ago to join his brother in the manufacture of cement stucco, plaster, and other building materials; also sewer pipe and drain tile, and are now operating two large factories. He says that business in the middle west is practically normal; in fact, good in their line, and is surprised to hear so much talk of hard times on this coast, and is confident that business here will soon improve.

Mr. Armstrong attributes the business depression on the coast largely to the lack of manufacturing industries, and thinks our Chamber of Commerce should exert its energies in the direction of promoting such industries, and also to encouraging the farmers to keep their land fertilized and built up to greater efficiency, which will amply pay them and make them much more prosperous. He says that the growth of Portland has been so marvelous during his eight years' absence that it is hard to make himself believe that it is the same city. In fact, he frequently finds himself practically lost, all the old landmarks having disappeared.

Mr. Armstrong predicts a great future for this city and state, and hopes that within a few years he will be able to return here to make his future home.

Declares Navy's Money Is Wasted.

Washington, June 12.—(I. N. S.)—Pleading that congress immediately authorize $500,000,000 for naval and militia expansion, Colonel Robert M. Thompson, chairman of the executive committee of the Naval league, in a magazine article today, declares the present expenditure of money by the navy is wasted.

COUNTY CLERKS TO ELECT JUDGES AND CLERKS OF ELECTION

New Law Changing Method Made; Number on Board Is Reduced.

OTHER CHANGES MADE

Requirement That Voters Give Ages When Registering Eliminated Under New Law.

Hereafter judges and clerks for county and state elections will be selected by the county clerk, instead of by the county commissioners. This is according to a change made in the election laws by chapter 326, laws of 1915.

Chapter 326 also reduces the number constituting an election board from six to five. Formerly there were three judges and three clerks on each board. Hereafter there will be two judges and three clerks.

Another change made in the election laws eliminates the requirement that voters must give their age when registering. This was very objectionable to many women voters. All that is required now is to make affidavit that the voter is over 21 years old.

Varying opinions have been expressed on the provision authorizing the county clerk to select the list of election judges and clerks. The list must be approved by the county commissioners. One view is that the change gives the county clerk a great deal of patronage, although petty in nature, and may be used by the clerk to further his political interests.

Another view is that the change is in the interest of efficiency, as under the old law the work of selecting the judges and clerks was largely delegated by the county commissioners to an employe. It is contended that when difficulties arise on election day a county official should be responsible and be on hand rather than an employe.

The change in the law was endorsed by the county clerks in convention, and County Clerk Coffey of Multnomah spent two or three days at Salem during the legislature working in behalf of the bill. He is largely responsible for its passage.

In eliminating one judge from the election board, it is estimated that at the next general election over $2600 will be saved in the expense of the election.

Injured in a Fall.

W. J. Condon, a rancher from Eugene, slipped while he was near the top of a flight of stairs in the Rose City rooming house, Thursday afternoon, falling to the bottom, sustaining a gash in his scalp and a dislocated shoulder. He was taken to the Emergency hospital by Patrolman Shaffer, where his shoulder was bound and several stitches were taken in his scalp, by Dr. Harding. He was discharged from the hospital Saturday.

Attention!—Regular Monday Clearance Sale of Pianos and Player-Pianos

During the course of our regular business, we take in exchange many pianos and player-pianos in the finest tones, cases and actions. These instruments accumulate very rapidly on our floors.

In order to turn them quickly, we have decided to inaugurate, beginning tomorrow, June 14th, a Clearance Sale, which will take place regularly every Monday.

Following Is a Partial List Only

PIANOS

			Was	Now
Marshall & Wendell	Ebonized	Mah.	$ 275	$ 50
Fischer		Mah.	$ 350	$125
Opera Piano		Rosewood	$ 325	$110
Emerson		Rosewood	$ 375	$160
Steinway		Ebonized	$ 575	$195
Lester		Oak	$ 450	$190
Chopin		Mah.	$ 325	$165
Jesse French		Wal.	$ 450	$210
Eilers		Mah.	$ 475	$250
Eilers		Oak	$ 425	$235
Lester		Mah.	$ 550	$240
Richmond		Wal.	$ 325	$155
Mason & Co		Mah.	$ 275	$170
Electrova		Oak	$ 450	$197
Hazelton		Wal.	$ 550	$240
Nelson		Mah.	$ 375	$215
Wagner		Oak	$ 450	$220
Ludwig		Oak	$ 400	$215
Johnston		Oak	$ 425	$210
Ellington		Wal.	$ 425	$218
Perfection		Oak	$ 350	$158
Stuyvesant		Wal.	$ 425	$240
Steinhauer		Wal.	$ 375	$187
Duo Tonal		Mah.	$ 525	$265
Haines		Mah.	$ 500	$250
Story & Clark		Mah.	$ 500	$290
Steger		Mah.	$ 550	$275
Emerson		Mah.	$ 500	$265

PLAYER-PIANOS

Wheelock		Mah.	$ 750	$325
Doll		Mah.	$ 675	$295
Kimball		Mah.	$1150	$435
De Luxe		Oak	$1100	$485
Autopiano		Oak	$ 950	$450
Lessing		Oak	$ 700	$365
Winterroth		Oak	$ 650	$335
Hallet & Davis		Mah.	$1000	$375
Bungalow		Oak	$ 625	$335
Steinhauer		Oak	$ 500	$225

PIANOS

These sales will include a great many exchanged instruments that are taken in trade by us, as part payment for our higher-priced player-pianos, such as the Chickering, Autopianos and instruments of such quality. In this sale are included hundreds of pianos, standard makes and those bearing the most famous names. Their high quality reflects the character of the wealthy homes from which they come. Their extraordinary fine condition denotes that they have been well taken care of and they will make a splendid addition to any home.

PLAYER-PIANOS

In tomorrow's sale, most of the player-pianos offered are the very latest style, 88-note, full-scale instruments, containing many of the modern up-to-date improvements. They have been most carefully gone over by our experts, repolished, put in perfect order, and all bear our strict guarantee.

There will also be included brand new pianos, standard makes, styles of which have been discontinued in our latest catalogues, owing to small changes in styles of cases by the manufacturers. Still, these changes are so slight that there could be no objection by anyone wishing to purchase a strictly up-to-date style of case, in a good make of instrument.

STILL ANOTHER EXCEPTION PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION MODELS

Perhaps the greatest feature of this sale is the offering of several Exposition models from a large manufacturer, who completed these beautiful instruments too late to be included in our magnificent display at the San Francisco Exposition. These are on sale at most amazing prices, and terms so liberal that you could hardly afford to overlook them. See these pianos and hear them tomorrow.

PRICES AND TERMS

Read the list of splendid bargains offered. These are genuine bona-fide offers. The names and prices are significant, but only by coming to our store and seeing the identical instruments can you correctly estimate their extraordinary value. No sale will be considered closed unless positive satisfaction is given.

Not only are the prices the lowest at which such splendid values can be offered, but the terms will be made to suit your convenience. A cash payment so low that it hardly reimburses us for the cartage charge, will take the majority of them.

Eilers MUSIC HOUSE