

BEAN, BLIZZARD AND DOG READY COMRADES FOR ALASKAN BISHOP

Prelate of Far North Tells of
Rugged Life Beyond the
Arctic Circle.

BRIDE TO AID GOSPEL

Rev. Peter Trimble More Went North
Long Before Gold Rush and Is
Now Going Back.

By Marshall N. Dana.

He can run eight miles without
fatigue.
He can climb mountains and face
storms without flinching, much.
He can live for months together on
beans and bacon.

His life story is a connected nar-
rative of hair-raising adventure and
hardship.

The telling of what he has done and
where he has been ought to bring to-
gether the biggest audience of boys
ever assembled in any town.

And yet he is a bishop—Peter Trimble
More, D. D., missionary bishop
of Alaska.

And his diocese covers 590,000
square miles of the wildest assort-
ment of country the sun could refuse
to shine on for half the year.

His possessions, of course, the col-
legiate and theologic degrees requir-
ed to the usual variety of bishop, be-
side the absolute essentials named
above.

Bishop Visiting Here.

He is in Portland today, accompa-
nied by a charming wife who has been
Mrs. More only four months and who
is going back with him in the spring
for the first time to share his experi-
ences.

He sat down yesterday afternoon
and became reminiscent in an every-
day tone of voice and a gleaming of
humor that suggests some ancestral
beast, there in one superabundant
for instance:

"After we had been in the interior
a good many months on an almost ex-
clusive bean diet, a companion and
myself came out to Seattle. We went
to an eating place. My companion
ordered, 'Bring me five large dishes
of strawberries and cream in one bowl.
Bring me two large beefsteaks and the
necessary trimmings. Bring me
one order of beans.'"

Dogs Are Necessary.

"I couldn't imagine what the beans
were for, after so many months of
beans. But I waited. When the food
came my companion arranged it in a
manner best suited to quick consump-
tion. The dish of beans he perched
on his water glass. 'There, beans,'
he exclaimed, jocosely, 'you just sit
up there and watch me eat meat.'"

In a diocese where you can measure
a 100-mile straight line between
missions, there is one superabundant
for instance:

Not railroad trains. Nor automo-
biles. Nor aeroplanes, though they
may have a day coming. Nor even the
best horses.

Dogs:

"I quickly discovered that one is as
valuable without dogs," exclaimed he.
"I secured a good team. And then I
was told by competent advisers that
dogs in Alaska are as mules in Arkan-
sas. There is a deeply rooted belief
that they cannot be driven and con-
trolled without profanity. You under-
stand without my saying it, the pen-
ding embarrassment to a bishop—so I
hired a native to do the driving."

Never Missed.

Bishop Rowe has visited the 30
Episcopal missions in his vast diocese
every year without missing a year, and
he went to Alaska to be bishop
21 years ago.

In appearance, in vigor, in action—
in confident outlook of steady eyes—he
is a young man, yet more than a
young man, for he has had experience
that tested resourcefulness.

He has faced and held way against
the blizzard. He has learned how to
keep life when the thermometer was
below zero, when the beans that
were thawed over a shrinking fire
froze again before they could all be
eaten, when a slender shelter from the
unbelievable blasts were robes sup-
ported by snow shoes hovering a h-c
in the drift.

He knows at first hand the terrible
experience of the missionary of
Point Barrow, whose dogs went crazy in
the storm and who, himself, was ter-
ribly sick because of tainted native
food, he could scarcely summon the
concentration necessary to slaughter

the frenzied, menacing dogs, and then
to proceed, alone, the howling desola-
tion searching for aid.

Must Have Experience.

"Had it not been for two white men
who had married natives, that mis-
sionary would have died," commented
Bishop Rowe.

"And I, too, know how insanity may
hover over the strongest in the bliz-
zard—how the desperate fight to keep
the tiny warmth of life within one's
body tempts one to struggle to the
point of exhaustion, and then over the
death line where endurance ends."

One must have experience, the ex-
perience that warns against entire
exhaustion.

"One must learn to travel light, to
do away with non-essentials. My
winter pack will not exceed 50 pounds
—mostly grub."

"You learn in Alaska the value of
an axe, and how to use one."

"You learn the value of a match
and how to provide the tinder that
will catch the little blaze and bring
a life-defending fire. I always save
the candle ends. They catch the fire
readily. In an extremity they would
sustain life a little longer. And I
always carry some old soaked rags."

Beans and Bacon.

"The grub? Beans and bacon, most-
ly."

Bishop Rowe got into Alaska a year
and a half before the great Klondike
gold discovery. He rested one night
about 10 o'clock at the mouth of the
Klondike and had a little something
to eat. Had he panned out a little of
the gravel he would have made the
discovery that started the stampede
a year and a half later.

"I knew the men who made the
Klondike discovery," he related. "One
was Skookum Jim, and another, just
at the moment I cannot think of his
name. They were traveling across the
country. Following a custom, they
panned a little of the gravel at each
stopping place. Thus they discovered
the Klondike's gold."

"It was one of the laws of the
country that they let the first per-
son who met into the secret of the
gold discovery. Skookum Jim's com-
panion obeyed the law. He told. But
he had the reputation of being the
biggest liar in Alaska. They wouldn't
believe him. The find was thereby
saved until they could get first ad-
vantage of it."

Went in With Gold Rush.

Bishop Rowe went in with the Klondike
gold rush in 1898. The famous
slide of the Chilcotin pass, which de-
stroyed some 75 or 80 lives, his tent
and outfit were demolished. His com-
panion happened to be away from the
tent and the lives and things were saved.
But he helped dig into the snow that
covered the bodies and he officiated
at a large number of burials.

"I was early morning. We had
passed Mile (above Dawson). I
felt the boat jurch and rise be-
neath me. To my companion I said,
'You must row a little harder.' I
looked ahead. There were breakers.
The water had cut into the trees, an
island and pushed over the head of
the current was pouring through their
tops causing the breakers. I said,
'You had better pull off your coat
and prepare for the river.' I had ab-
solutely no hope of getting through
alive. In a second we were down
among the trees. We were in turmoil.
And as suddenly we were out. We had
gone under the tops of the trees just
as they lifted. We had lost but an
earlock. A second's time would have
made the difference between life and
death."

Wears Prospector's Garb.

Bishop Rowe would not be recog-
nized as a bishop while visiting the
missions of his diocese. He wears the
garb of a prospector. He has, of
course, his robes for confirmation.
But it would be hard to suit furs and
parkies to the conventional vesture of
his high office.

He finds his compensation for a life
of hardship in the changes that take
place. The tables of the natives were
nearly all upset. The death rate was
higher than the birth rate. This has
been changed. They live better. They
learn that they have souls and minds.
They love the bishop. They would
wait on the bank of the river a year
for his coming.

And he is no martyr. He said, "I
love to come out, but my life, my
work, my interest, are there. I want
to stay there."

BISHOP OF ALASKA HERE



Above—Rev. Peter Trimble
Rowe, D. D., missionary bishop
of Alaska. Below—Mrs. Rowe,
wife of the bishop.

ANYTHING TO BEAT MENACE OF ROOSEVELT

(Continued From Page One.)

time for the national convention.
That does not seem likely now.

Preparedness is not being treated
in congress as a partisan question.
How is it to be treated at St. Louis?

This question occupies such a large
place in the public mind that it can
hardly be ignored, even though it is
not a distinctively party issue. So
there is a problem ahead, and Demo-
cratic leaders do not know how it is
to be solved. They do not believe
however, that party strength is going
to be imperiled by what transpires.

At Baltimore four years ago many
bitter things were said by those who
followed Bryan and by those who
disagreed with him. Bryan was the
storm center. There were threats and
the convention had acted there was no
lack of party unity, and the party waged
a successful campaign.

So, while there is prospect of heat-
ing qualities in the preparedness
question at St. Louis, there is no
likelihood of a temperature anything
like the rival affair at Chicago will
generate when the Roosevelt forces
go into action.

House Democrats have a leader who
declines to lead on several features
of the administration program at this
session of congress, but there is no
movement to displace him or to deny
him freedom of action where his
opinions run counter to those of
President Wilson. He is opposed to
the preparedness program, to ship
purchase legislation, and to the tariff
commission.

As chairman of the ways and means
committee he will deal with only one
of these questions, the tariff com-
mission plan. The preparedness pro-
gram will come from the military
and naval committees, and the ship-
ping bill from the merchant marine
committee. The tariff commission
Hay, Padgett and Alexander, the
chairmen of these three committees,
are the ones in any event who would
be most relied on to see the bills
through, and there would be no op-
portunity for comment if the majority
leader took no part in piloting bills
that are not party measures.

Party Lines Not Tighter Drawn.

It was not thought strange when
Chairman Key of the committee on
pensions took charge of the Spanish
war and Indian war pension bills, or
that Ferris, chairman of the com-
mittee on public lands, took charge
of the fight for the water power bill.
They were not party measures, and
no one expected Kitchin, simply be-
cause he was majority leader, to
take charge of them. Since the pre-
paredness bills also are not to be
treated as party measures, there is
no substance in the criticism of
Kitchin for not taking the lead for
them.

With the tariff commission bill it

is different, as that is something to
be reported from the ways and means
committee. This, while an adminis-
tration measure, cannot yet be de-
signed as a party measure. Prob-
ably it will be made so by the Re-
publicans, who have endorsed it in
their platform, but are likely to vote
against it now because they are in
position to start the commission on
a recognized high tariff basis.

It is understood that Rainey of
Illinois, who ranks second in senior-
ity on the ways and means, will head
the advocates of the tariff commis-
sion bill. On revenue measures it is
believed Kitchin will be in harmony
with the great majority of the Demo-
crats, and will take full charge.

While opposing any large increase
in expenditures for army and navy,
Kitchin is not one of those irrescon-
cilable who believe in fighting
against providing the revenue, when
the expenditure once has been decided
on. He is accordingly taking an active
part in framing the legislation that
will provide the money, although
himself opposed to expending it.

Mann Attacks Republicans With,

While the Democrats have suffered
some embarrassment over Kitchin as
a leader who will not always lead,
the house Republicans are filled to
the brim on leadership. Mann, the
minority leader, was allowed at the
beginning of the session to name
all minority members of the com-
mittees, large and small. Since then
he has been strengthening his grip
day by day, and whatever subject is
before the house, Mann is the mem-
ber on the Republican side bow the
knee to him before they speak.

Fess of Ohio, a Republican who
likes to talk tariff and lambast the
Democrats, has tired of this condi-
tion. He declares that a despotism
has been established, with Mann as
the despot, and all other Republicans
in the house playing the part of pup-
pets. Many others feel as he does,
and before the session grows much
older there is likely to be an out-
burst against the rod of Master
Mann.

More Taxes on Higher Incomes.

Increased taxation on the higher
incomes, increasing on a graduated
scale with the size of the income, is
the direction in which revenue legis-
lation is winding.

It does not seem likely that the
law will be extended to include in-
comes lower than those now taxed.
Claude Kitchin, the majority leader,
is on record against such a tax on
incomes up to \$10,000. It is es-
timated that 10,000 pensions will
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that measure and clearing the way for
the Myers' substitute for the Ferris
bill.

The Cummins amendment provides
that in fixing the compensation to be
paid the government by a power cor-
poration using government land along
a navigable stream for its dams and
other development, the secretary of
war shall be governed by the rules of
law applicable in the state or territory
where the land is taken for purposes
of public use.

Originally the bill limited com-
pensation to the value of the land "as
land" and further reduced this by re-
quiring the secretary of war to take
into consideration the benefits to in-
terests conferred by the improvement.
Senator Walsh, Senator Norris, and
others who have been fighting to make
the bill less favorable to power inter-
ests contended that this meant the
government would receive nothing at
all for its land.

Under the Cummins amendment,
which was accepted by Senator Shields,
and also accepted by Walsh and Nor-
ris, half way ground is taken. The
secretary of war will be allowed to
fix a charge that will take into con-
sideration the use to which the land
will be put, and as this will be a use
highly valuable to the developing com-
pany, something more in the way of
return for the valuable privileges con-
ferred will be allowed.

The Shields' bill relates only to
water power rights on navigable
streams.

"Great Red Plague"
Will Be Discussed

Sex Lecture Campaign of Oregon Hy-
giene Society Ends With Men's Mass
Meeting This Afternoon.

Bringing to a close its highly suc-
cessful "Sex Lecture" campaign,
which has broken every former re-
cord for attendance in the history of
the movement in this state, the Ore-
gon Social Hygiene society will hold
a public mass meeting for men only
at the Hotel Seattle at 3 o'clock this
afternoon. The most vital of all the
deep-rooted human problems with
which the society has to deal will be
the general theme, namely, "Fighting
the Great Red Plague." Two of the
prominent leaders in the cause in this
state have been selected to present
the subject from two of its most im-
portant viewpoints.

Dr. W. D. McNary, superintendent
of the Eastern Oregon State hospital,
at Pendleton, will take up the patho-
logical side of the question. The so-
cial side of the problem will be pre-
sented by Dr. John H. Boyd.

The economic phase will be han-
dled by practical business men. These
speakers will be William F. Wood-
ward, A. F. Fliegel, Dr. Calvin S.
White and J. C. English. The chair-
man of the meeting will be R. L.
Sabin. The meeting will be free to
all men.

Lecture on Africa Tonight.

The annual praise service of Mizpah
Presbyterian church will be held this
evening. The speaker of the evening
will be Mrs. Neal, who is home on a
furlough from Africa. Mrs. Neal is a
very entertaining and pleasing speak-
er. This will be her last appearance
in public for some time, as she and
her family leave Portland for Africa
tomorrow.

Must Add Corn Meal.

Vienna, via London, March 4.—Bak-
ers must add 20 per cent of cornmeal
to rye and wheat bread after Monday.

TWO ARMED FRENCH STEAMERS SUNK IS CLAIM OF GERMANS

Ships Bore Four Cannons
Each and Were Torpedoed
Off Havre, Is Report.

NOT ADMITTED BY BRITISH