

ARE THE BIRDS BOLD?

Question in Deschutes Valley.

OFFICIAL OPINIONS DIFFER

If Nonarid No Irrigation Is Needed.

NO PUBLIC AID THEN PROBABLE

Operations Under New Law, as Well as Under Carey Act, Might Be Prevented—Present Rights Not Limited to Carey Law.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Nov. 13.—The report of Inspector Greene to the Secretary of Interior on the lands included within the state selection under the Carey act, which are embraced in the contract with the Pilot Butte Development Company, has been received, but is held as confidential. There is an intimation that Greene reports the lands to be not arid, and, therefore, not subject to selection under the Carey act. Before forwarding his report to the department Greene stated that he was reporting against the Pilot Butte Company.

An adverse report, holding that this entire selection is nonarid, will lead to considerable discussion in the department, as a Hydrographer Newell, of the Geological Survey, who visited this country Summer before last, considers it most arid, and thinks the Deschutes region is in great need of irrigation. Furthermore, if Greene should show the land to be nonarid, the question will be raised, Will the General Government be justified in reclaiming a region which is capable of producing crops without artificial application of water?

The Pilot Butte Company has acquired rights outside of the Carey act, both rights of way under the right-of-way act, and water rights under state law. If its contract with the state should be nullified the company would still possess the right to construct its canals over its rights of way and to dispose of water to settlers who must then acquire adjoining lands under the homestead law.

The claim is made before the department that the Pilot Butte Company is prepared to begin construction of its system at once if the state contract shall be approved. If, on the other hand, the contract be revoked or rejected, the Government would be forced to consume at least two years in procuring by condemnation the rights of this company, and Government work on the Upper Deschutes would be delayed just that long.

Several officials who have given special attention to this case during the present week have concluded that the best interests of the state will be subserved if the state does not attempt to interfere with works undertaken under the Carey law, but defers to the opinion of the people as to which other site is most desirable for Government reclamation. It is feared that if local politics become deeply involved in the pending controversy all reclamation under both the Carey act and the general law will be delayed for years to come.

FAREWELL BANQUET TO WU Chinese Minister Guest of Honor in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Wu Ting Fang, the retiring Chinese Minister, was the guest of honor of the Siku Association of America and the American Asiatic Association, at a banquet given at Delmonico's, tonight. The guests included Mayor Low, C. N. Bliss and J. J. Hill. A telegram of regret was read from Secretary Hay, in which he said:

"I should have been glad to bring my sincere tributes of respect and esteem of Mr. Wu at the assurance of my high esteem with him for several years has given me a high appreciation of his great ability and his open-minded statesmanship."

President Roosevelt sent the following dispatch from Memphis:

"Pray accept my best wishes for your association, and convey to the Minister of China the assurance of my high esteem, and my appreciation of what he has done toward securing cordial understanding and good will between the two countries."

Responding to the toast, "The Health of the Guest of the Evening," the Chinese Minister said in part, after expressing thanks for the manner of his introduction:

"As a Minister of China to this country, when anything happens concerning both countries which it is my business to lay before the State Department, I have but one plain duty to do, to put it before the proper authority in an open and candid way."

"I have the satisfaction of saying, on the eve of my departure from this country, that I have, to a certain extent, fulfilled my duty to the satisfaction of my conscience, and I am pleased to observe it has met the approval of the people of this country."

"The United States and China," said Mr. Wu, "are practically neighbors. So whatever takes place in China cannot be a matter of indifference to the people of this great country. When the Pacific cable is finished it will unite the oldest nation on earth with the newest. When the Isthmian canal is completed, it will shorten the route to China by thousands of miles from New York to Shanghai. With your energy and enterprising spirit there is no reason why your trade with China should not surpass that which you have with Great Britain. The trade with China is only in its infancy."

"As you know," said Mr. Wu in conclusion, "I am leaving this country to return to my home in China. In this position which has been graciously conferred upon me by the Emperor. It is too early for me to say what I shall be able to do. But I assure you that in my new position, whenever I can do anything for the promotion of trade between these two countries, you may depend upon it I shall not spare pains to promote the object."

J. J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railroad, spoke on the development of America and China commensurate with their commerce, and paid high tribute to Wu Ting Fang, who, he said, had broken down the barrier of prejudice and done much to advance the relations of this country with China. In conclusion Mr. Hill said:

"Open the door. Don't say no. If the Chinese seeking an education in this country think it wise to get his educa-

tion here, he won't be any the less friendly to us. Don't drive him out. Let him be welcome. I would like 2000 or 3000 Chinamen a year to come to this country. They don't do any harm. They won't drive you or anybody out."

BLOWN TO THEIR DEATH Four Men Killed and Forty Badly Hurt in Explosion.

LEBANON, Pa., Nov. 13.—The explosion of a large boiler, without warning, in Scrap Puddle furnace No. 3, at the west works of the American Iron & Steel Manufacturing Company's plant, today, caused the death of four workmen, and about 40 others were more or less seriously injured. The dead:

Jacob Bricker, aged 57, Sunnyside, laborer, badly hurt internally and leg broken; condition critical. Aaron Pottenger, puddler, lacerations of hands, and serious internal injuries; condition critical. Francis Murray, seriously burned about body; Frank Arnold, puddler's helper.

Among the injured are the following: James Nine, aged 25 years, puddler's helper, lacerated internally and leg broken; condition critical. Aaron Pottenger, puddler, lacerations of hands, and serious internal injuries; condition critical. Francis Murray, seriously burned about body; Frank Arnold, puddler's helper.

SPEAKS ON THE FINANCIAL CRISIS TO BANKERS' CONVENTION.

REPRESENTATIVE THEODORE E. BURTON, OF OHIO.

Joseph George H. Meyer, puddler's helper; George Gris, aged 59, coalstoker; Daniel McCormick, puddler, general injuries; John Cochran, injuries general; Eius Klize, puddler, struck by a flying piece of iron; James Horatz, struck by a piece of iron; Sylvester Wolf, boss puddler, struck by flying timber; Cornelius Mador, Ferrisburgh Hurich, John Kabbie, Michael K. Shang, John Hoshoy, Wilson Lash, Simon Pottenger, injuries very severe; Frank Disinger, there are others injured, whose names are not obtainable. The list of injured will probably total 40. The physicians at the hospital express the opinion that several of the injured will die.

In an instant after the explosion the entire place was black with debris. The wreck of the nine immediate puddling furnaces was complete. Physicians were called from every quarter of the city, and hospital ambulances and other vehicles were hurried into service. The offices of the works were at once converted into a hospital, and a corps of nurses from the Good Samaritan Hospital were brought to the place. Into this temporary hospital the maimed and scalded were carried and given attention. Some have their eyes burned out, others their hands blown off.

It is feared the list of dead will be materially increased when the ruins of the nine wrecked puddling furnaces are explored.

The boiler, which was a 200-horsepower, broke squarely in half. The roof collapsed, and the flames from the puddling furnaces to the wrecked boiler set fire to the debris. The fire force of the company, however, had the flames extinguished in 15 minutes.

Man Shot for Deer Dies.

HELMVILLE, Mont., Nov. 13.—Clark Moore, who was mistaken for a deer and shot last Sunday, died today from the effects of the wound. Moore was shot by a man named Cory, who is prostrated with grief.

Bolled Down.

An amusing story is told of the editor of a going-around London evening newspaper who, in the eternal rushing to press to get ahead of the opposition, was constantly impressing upon his reporters the necessity for condensing all news.

A terrible accident was effected when a man on board a high ship lying at Portsmouth.

"Get down there as hard as you can," he said, to one of his men. "If you catch the 11:40 from London Bridge, you'll be there soon after 2 and can just wire us something for the fifth edition, but bolt it down."

And the reporter went.

Soon after 3 o'clock that afternoon they got a wire from him:

"Terrific explosion. Man-of-war. Boiler empty. Engineer full. Funeral tomorrow. No flowers."

Governor Yates' Pulse Higher.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 13.—This evening the pulse of Governor Yates was 76, which is the fastest it has been since the beginning of the fever. During the time the heart beat was so strong that the patient's fever rose to 102 1/2 degrees.

Dr. Taylor said, at midnight, that he anticipated no immediate evil result of the extreme high pulse of today, as the Governor continues to sleep and take nourishment.

Successful Airship Experiments.

NANTES, France, Nov. 13.—The airship built for the brothers Pierre and Paul Lebaudy made a very successful trial today in this neighborhood. Several free ascents and descents were effected, accompanied by evolutions in all directions over the fields and woods. The flying machine returned each time to its point of departure at the rate of 25 miles an hour. There were four persons in the car.

Devey to Sail December 1.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Admiral Dewey, who will have supreme command of the fleet engaged in the Caribbean Sea maneuvers next month, will hoist his four-starred flag on the President's yacht Mayflower at the Washington navy-yard, December 1, and will sail the same day with his large personal staff direct for the naval base at Culebra Island.

DEFENDS THE ARMY

Young Deals With Birds That Befoul Own Nest.

ELECTIONS A STINGING REBUKE

Well-Known General and Shaw Speakers at Banquet to Foreign Visitors of New York Chamber of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—A banquet was given at the Arlington Hotel tonight in honor of the representatives of foreign commercial bodies who came to America to attend the dedication of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and who arrived in Washington from the metropolis for a short visit today. In addition to the for-

SHAW ON TRADE RELATIONS.

Secretary Shaw spoke of "Trade Relations" as follows: "I thank my God that the day has come when nations shall no longer war without cause; when great nations no longer looked upon as threatening the peace of the world, and when armaments and fortifications have lost much of their terror. "The United States was a larger consumer of foreign products during the last fiscal year than ever in its history. The universal recognition of the great truth that the good fortune of any one class of individuals ever redounding to the advantage of the prosperity of the people of any one country ever benefits all nations, would be of incalculable advantage to the world. But, if this principle is to be here, the most distressing cases, a trial will convince anyone—and you may have a sample bottle free, by mail.

"I have met within the last few days distinguished representatives of foreign chambers of commerce and listened to eloquent speeches from their lips in the current language of this country. In some instances this was not the matter of their tongue, but they found it to their commercial advantage to educate themselves therein. I do not know that the miracle of Babel will ever be reversed, but if it shall, the result will be a world of peace and not the fear of floods, will be the occasion. I do not know that the world will ever adopt uniform standards of weights and measures, but am convinced that such a course would be an advantage to commerce, and if this ever shall be accomplished, the metric system, for which we acknowledge indebtedness to the French, will be the standard of necessity, afford the solution. It is evident that all values will soon be measured in gold. In fact, this is already done in many instances, and the metric system will provide anything else than the gold standard for local use impose a tax upon every international transaction sufficient to bar their people from competition in the world's commerce."

"I may be dreaming when I suggest that some time, perhaps far off, perhaps nearer than we think, the prices current of the world will be written in a common language, and that the gold standard, in quantity and denominations of money; but, if so, my excuse for the vision shall be that more than one dream of yesterday is dividing today."

"The commercial struggle in the years that shall follow must not be for commercial supremacy. Supremacy must not be sought for supremacy's sake, a settlement of the world's problems—I prefer this term to 'world powers'—would be the recognition of debtorship to the world. In recognition of blessings incident to a civilization brought by previous generations, encouraged, nurtured and advanced by commerce, let the swiftest wings of trade carry the ripened seed of modern ideas to all lands, under all skies, for the blessing and the advancement of all people."

After Secretary Shaw had concluded, the evening was given over to informal addresses by the various representatives of felicitous responses. Ambassador Cambon proposed a toast to the President of the United States, which was drunk standing. After this a toast was proposed by the representatives of the German Empire, which was drunk standing. The toast represented at the banquet, to which responses were made by Ambassador Cambon, Ambassador Herbert and Prince Henry of Prussia. The toast of the German Empire was drunk standing. The toast of the German Empire was drunk standing.

Young Defends Army.

General S. B. M. Young's paper was on "Our Soldiers in the Philippines." General Young said much comment on the Army in the Philippines had passed beyond the limits of criticism and descended to absolute vilification. He said the statements come from unreliable persons and from comparatively few individuals. The complaints did not come from the Filipino people, or from the foreign press, but originated with our own people and were against their own soldiers. The critics had tried to "convince the world that our soldiers are barbarous savages." He did not think it right for these persons to create the impression that isolated acts were characteristic of the American Army. He continued:

"No one was more anxious to have the soldiers behave properly than were our Generals in the field. The detestable acts of our patriotic soldiers were never numerous, but for a time were very noisy, and some of our good people believed there was some truth in their statements. There were a few good people that sincerely believed that a voyage across the Pacific actually had turned their brothers and lovers, fathers and uncles, into bloodthirsty savages. I do not recall a single case of a soldier who had been guilty of a crime, and I am sure that the nature of the warfare waged by the Filipino, and the conditions that prevail in any war, civilized or otherwise, I do not recall a single case of a good soldier of experience, acquainted with the conditions that exist in the Philippines, who has publicly criticized adversely the conduct of our soldiers in the Philippines."

Vindicated in Elections.

"The election is now past, and those who expected to gain political advantage by assailing the Army have failed in their object, and the results have proved that question forever as a political one, and I feel now that I can speak the truth about our soldiers without being accused of having political bias or defending them for political effect. Taking into consideration the circumstances surrounding them, our soldiers in the Philippines behaved remarkably well, better than any other nation expected of them we had any reason to hope to expect."

"During the Civil War the fire in the rear from the so-called copperheads was what the Union soldiers most feared. There may have been some excuse for the existence of copperheads in 1861, but what possible excuse could there be for an honest and reasonable man to become a fire in the rear of the Philippine campaign? If every accusation that was brought against these soldiers were true, the stay-at-home, these benefactors of their own nest, these seekers after notoriety, these active disturbers of the peace of mind of the brave and patriotic wives and mothers, should have had the decency to present their wild fancies to the proper authorities, instead of trying to convince the whole world that our own brothers and kindred were barbarians."

"I say that the American Army is the most humane Army that ever waged war, and I could bear out my assertions by the Filipino and Chinese, and even the Spanish prisoners." He added:

"If it had not been for the intense desire of the American people to carry on an easy, persuasive war with the Filipinos, and the good faith of the American officers

to carry out that desire, the Filipino war would have ended in much less time."

Philippine Know No War Laws.

General Young said the Filipino Generals did not know anything about the laws of war, but that the American soldiers, in good faith, tried to carry out such laws as are recognized by civilized nations with a half-civilized foe. There were isolated cases where officers exceeded their authority and quetters and savages during the war. Churches afforded the only shelter for foot-sore and weary troops. He said the burning of houses and supplies was one of the oldest weapons and was used in all wars, civilized and uncivilized. He said that up to the time of the massacre of the American soldiers in Samar he believed the Filipino had burned about 10 times as much as the Americans. He declared that there had been few cases of looting, and added:

"Since the knowledge became general of the very extensive looting and pillaging by the allied powers in China, not much has been said about the looting in the Philippines. It is not known what defense or excuse the allied powers have for permitting the extensive looting and pillaging on their march to Peking, unless they should say that they were not at war with China. In that case their soldiers can be acquitted of the charge of looting and pillaging, and the blame becomes the robbery. I am proud to say that the American Army officers and soldiers have been universally credited with exercising great care over the rights of property."

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GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?



HAVE YOU URIC ACID, RHEUMATISM OR BLADDER TROUBLE?

To Prove What SWAMP-ROOT, the Great Kidney and Bladder Remedy, Will Do for YOU, All Our Readers May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Pain or dull ache in the back is unmistakable evidence of kidney trouble. It is Nature's timely warning to show you that the true health is not clear. If these danger signals are unheeded, more serious results are sure to follow; Bright's disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble, may steal upon you. The mild and the extraordinary effect of the world-famous kidney and bladder remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures the most distressing cases. A trial will convince anyone—and you may have a sample bottle free, by mail.

Backache, Uric Acid and Urinary Troubles. Among the many famous cures of Swamp-Root investigated by The Oregonian, the one we publish today for the benefit of our readers speaks in the highest terms of the wonderful curative properties of this great kidney remedy. Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle of Swamp-Root. March was a great sufferer from backache, rheumatism, and uric acid. After trying the sample bottle he found that it did so much good he bought more. The effect of Swamp-Root was wonderful and immediate. He writes:

"Lame back is only one symptom of kidney trouble. Many other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are, obliged to pass water often during the day and to get up many times at night, inability to hold your urine, smarting or itching in passing, brickdust or sediment in the urine, startiness of the bladder, etc. If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at drug stores everywhere. Don't make a mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle."

blundering spell. The worse he spells, the more superior is the method by which he came to that pre-eminence as a muddier and twister of orthography.

"Deacon" White Sells "Change Seat." NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Stephen V. White, familiarly known in Wall Street as "Deacon" White, has sold his seat on the New York Stock Exchange for \$60,000.

POPULAR POTTER IN SERVICE. Queen of River Boats is Now Making the Astoria Run.

The traveling public will be delighted to know that the popular steamer, the T. J. EYRE, has been chartered to make the Astoria run. See O. R. & N. time card.

Easy to Take Easy to Operate

Because purely vegetable—yet thorough, prompt, healthful, satisfactory—

Hood's Pills

Safest, therefore the Best

GORHAM SILVER POLISH

Contains no injurious ingredients Produces a polish of lustrous brilliancy

All respectable jewelers keep it 25 cents a package

Bad Spelling.

Only 16 out of 147 freshmen at the Northwestern University were able to pass an examination in spelling. They were tested on other subjects, and the test was too much for most of them. Probably similar examinations at almost any American university would show substantially the same results. Spelling is not an accomplishment in which college youth excel. Nor do the graduates of the common schools distinguish themselves in this useful, but now somewhat superciliously regarded, branch. The letters of the average public school graduate or university graduate are likely to be prolific in bad spelling.

Professor Clark of the Northwestern University, says the trouble is with the so-called "scientific" method of teaching spelling. The public schools turn out graduates who have learned with great paltry how not to spell. The undergraduates and graduates of the colleges probably spell a little or considerably worse than the public school children.

But the great thing is the method. Nothing can equal the pity which the enthusiasts of the new method bestow upon children who have learned to spell without the help of the old-fashioned method. Spelling is nothing. Method is everything. Let us remember that when we come across a fantastic or

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Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

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