## The Oregonian

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WHERE IMPROVEMENT IS NEEDED

PORTLAND, MONDAY, SEPT. 17, 1906.

The Astorian has awakened from its made the remarkable discovery that "The Portland Oregonian has at last frankly and honestly gone on record in absolutely unqualified terms in the matter of the primary and imthe simplest language is fully aware his astounding government-ownership 30 years been on record as to the the vital importance of deepening the river entrance so that it would admit of the unimpeded and undelayed passage of any vessel that could get up and down the river. Great ocean liners carrying 8000 to 10,000 tons, and drawing from 24 to 26 feet of water, make the run through from Portland to Astoria in a few hours, and are then delayed for days on account of an insufficient depth of water on the bar.

It is not alone the foreign-bound shipping that is delayed, but within the past week coasting steamers, like the San Francisco and Portland liner Aztec, have been detained for eev days at Astoria after going through from Portland in a few hours. The Oregonian has in the past been subjected to criticism for its advocacy of the expenditure of Governfunds for river and harbor work in the interior. It has been charged with an effort to increase the capacity of the bottle without first removing the cork or enlarging the neck of the bottle. Such criticism is unjust and is founded on an improper understanding of the situation. The Oregonian desires to see the Colum-The bis. River opened from the sea to the farthest point inland. In the past we have been led to believe that sufficient money could be secured to carry on the work of improvement at the mouth of the river and at interior points simultaneously. We think that, if the merits of the entire scheme were fully understood, there would still be an op portunity to secure needed funds for

If, however, it is impossible to secure enough assistance from the Govern ment for more than one project at a time, it is of the utmost importance, not alone to Portland, Vancouver, Astoria and other Columbia River ports, but to the entire Northwest, that the ney be applied where the immediate need is the greatest. The open river above Astoria, or the advantage of the water-level rail route from the interior, is of no use to the producers of the Columbia basin, so long as the cork remains in the bottle at Astoria and their products are held up through insufficient depth of water at the entrance. Portland and other seaports along the lower river cannot consume millions of bushels of wheat, oats, barley and the vast amount of other farm producte grown in the Columbia basin and available to the waterlevel route. They must pass on to the high seas without unnecessary expense

and delay. On the one side it is said that it is is no hope for an appropriation of such large sum next year for the jetty. or even for all the projects in the Columbia, including the Celilo canal. On striking feature of the discovery, howcannot get the required money either ance than the discovery of the Northrious matter for the commercial in- than 400 years. the Columbia River. It means that the most important project while minor projects can go steered northwest in an lump sum at one time.

Heretofore the United States Engineers have built the jetty on installwith successive appropriations, just as they will build Cellie Canal. policy in the announcement of Colonel Roessler's that nothing further should it is probable that this policy will be approved by his superiors in Washing-

This imposes on the people of the the river mouth against huge obappropriations to "carry on the work" will not do hereafter. Thus a new smallest reward, although the voyage issue is presented—one that will re- of the Gjos has won undying fame for quire the united effort of Columbia her commander with the good old Vik- seems apparent that it was more to River interests to meet. It cannot be ing name.

setween several projects so as to keep

them all going. It would seem logical that a union nust be made on the one most import-Whether that one is the bar jetty ant. its opinion, but does not intend to make a "fight." This is no time for a fight; if there cannot be unity, all projects might as well wait in-

definitely. River transportation is trammeled o long as its outlet to the sea is obetructed. deep entrance. The one purpose of all the river projects is to give the river region access to the world's markets down a water-level route to the sea.

WHAT BRYAN IS TRYING TO DO.

Mr. Bryan's Commoner appeals to he opposition press to "treat fairly" his great government ownership project. Bryan's Democratic apologists eagerly and unitedly agree that Mr. Bryan used the word "ultimately" his initial Madison Square speech. He did not mean now. After awhile will be time enough, when it shall have been demonstrated that the President's rate regulation plan is a failure. Mr. himself agrees that the new Congressional enactment, otherwise the Roosevelt plan, is entitled to a fair

Then let him give it a fair trial. He is deliberately doing his utmost to un-dermine the general confidence in rate regulation and control. He means now, and it is now, because he has made it a present issue. Bryan has damned the President with faint praise for his attitude toward the railroads, which he still maintains and in which he needs and must have the support of a powerful public sentiment; and he has commended him unqualifiedly for bringing the Japanese-Russian war to an end last year, and settling the miners' strike three years ago. This is commendation that will do Roose-This velt no good and Bryan no harm, and Bryan, of course, knows it. And he uses it as the basis of an appeal to voters of the country to return Rip Van Winkle sleep of 20 years a Democratic Congress as the "best

way to support the President." A Democratic Congress would, of course, sieze every opportunity to defeat and discomfit the President. Nobody need be deceived about it, nor perative necessity of improving the presume that Mr. Bryan means what Columbia River bar." Of course, every he essys. On the contrary, it is obufficient intelligence to understand President Roosevelt's actions and that The Oregonian has for more than scheme, are employed by Mr. Bryan as part of a systematic and well-arnecessity and urgency of improving ranged plan to discredit and break the Columbia River bar. There has down the President in his supreme efnever been a shadow of a doubt as to fort to place the great railroads of the country under proper restraint and

BREEDING DRAFT HORSES.

There is good reason for the grow ing interest in the breeding of draft horses, as evidenced by the attention given to the horse show at the State Fair last week. The market for heavy draft horses is strong and active and is likely to continue so for several years to come. A farmer can breed his mares and bring his colts to four years of age at a cost of about \$100, part of which represents feed produced upon his own farm, and can sell the colts at that age for about \$200. At three years of age the colts will earn their own way upon the farm. By limiting the number of breeding mares to the requirements of farm work, so that there shall be no idle horses eating their heads off, a farmer can make a clean profit of \$100 upon every colt he raises and at the same time proand grain which might otherwise find slow sale.

The market for good driving horses is also good, but is not now, nor is likely to be, so active and constant as that for heavy draft horses. the light farm horse or city delivery horse there is a varying and uncertain market at prices that leave profits in doubt. It costs little more to proheavy horse than a light one. and the heavy one brings much the better price and finds a much more ready Buyers are always on the lookout for heavy draft horses. Owners of light horses must hunt the buy-For general purposes on the farm the horse of medium weight is per-haps preferable, but the owner of such is at a disadvantage if he wishes to

The horse has his proper place not only upon the farm, but in the city and the lumber camp, and will not be displaced by the automobile or steam ngine. It is well, therefore, that there should be a revival of interest in horse breeding and that the State should reflect this interest. The State Board of Agriculture has wisely enouraged the attainment of standards in breeding, not only for draft animals, but for driving and saddle horses as well.

MORE GLORY FOR THE VIKINGS.

Captain Roald Amunden, discoverer of the Northwest Passage, arrived at Scattle last Saturday, and in a brief interview expressed the belief that he no use to resume construction of the had definitely located the north mag- He was always wrong. har jetty without an appropriation of netic pole. Measured by the standard and elaborate system of his stealings, \$2,500,000 to finish it without delay; of tangible benefits to the world at the conscienceless diversion to his and on the other it is said that there large, it is not clear that even this own uses of the trust funds of thouremarkable discovery is worth the effort it has cost, or the lives wasted in colossal dealings with the Promoter the attempt to solve the mystery. A Segal, all show that Hipple was inneither side, therefore, is the outlook ever, lies in the fact that it will be cheerful; for it appears that the jetty regarded as of vastly greater importwest Passage, that celebrated but elucelving money that would otherwise go sive marine highway for which exto other river projects. This is a se- plorers have been searching for more

Little or nothing was known or cared about the existence of the of the river-that at the bar-must North Pole when the Europeans effort ahead because not requiring a large to reach the Far East. The object which they sought was a short route to the rich fields for barter in ancient China, and more than four centuries passed, after the first efforts to find it were made, before Captain But now comes a sudden change of Amundeen and his staunch little Gjoa proved that such a passage actually The decline in the value of be done on the jetty until the com-plete cost shall be provided for. And sage may be understood when it is remembered than more than 200 years right. ago, Great Britain had a standing reward of \$100,000 for the first of her subjects who would sail from the At-Columbia basin the task of opening lantic to the Pacific north of latitude from Pacific Coast ports are all carry-53. Today, so far as known, there is ing full cargoes again. The boycot The old method of occasional not enough financial interest attached is a very effective weapon, if the boyto the discovery to attract even the cotters can get along without the com-

the total Columbia River allowance the two oceans, which, according to Captain Amundsen, has at last resulted in the discovery of the mast netic pole, began so far back in the past that history and tradition seem | sul Rogers at Shanghai, navigator, spent considerable time in 1904. Hudson's Bay endeavoring to find an outlet to the Pacific Ocean. As the most famous of all navigators, Christo reach the markets of the world, as topher Columbus, had also been en-is necessary to its growth, needs a gaged in seeking this fabled passage, Europe was greatly excited when Cor-

Substantial rewards of cash and sailed through, and about 1519 Magellan started around by the southern western entrance of the storied passage. Other opportunities claimed his attention, and it was not until 1542 that the Spaniards sent a regular expedition up the Pacific to look for the the pirate, who was knighted for his piracy, in an effort to dodge the Spank lards whom he had plundered on his tial. way out from England, sailed north to the 48th parallel in an effort to find this short route back to the Atlantic. This was in 1578 and, 14 years later, Juan de Fuca salled north from New Spain and mistook the straits which now bear his name for the long-sought

Northwest Passage. The spirit of conquest and adventure which lures men into such expeditions has flickered low at times in the four centuries which have elapsed since navigators . first sought to sail westward to the Far East, but it has never died out. Now, if it should be proven that Captain Amundsen, in addition to discovering the Northwest Passage, has also discovered the North Pole, of the world's greatest mysteries will have been solved. Although the Greeks, Spaniards and Portuguese all made great efforts to solve this mystery, it remained for the men of the Northland, the eturdy Vikings, to land the prize and the name of Amundsen will rank in history with that of Magellan, the Cabots, Drake and other famous men "who drew the world together and epread the race apart.'

WAS HIPPLE A BAD MAN?

How does a good man go wrong? And why? The New York Independent has a careful and interesting study of the "Psychology of a Pious Thief," taking for illustration the the late Frank K. Hipple, L.L. D., president of the Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia. Here was a man "so good, so trustworthy, so unwilling to employ anyone who drank or gambled or smoked, so strenuous in his righteousness, that the bank examiners did not think it important to examine his company often or very strictly, and the directors took his word for everything, and the Trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church made him their treasurer and put nearly a million dol-lars in his trust, and the Sustentation Committee of the Synod of Pennsylvania also made him their treasurer. as did the Presbyterian Hospital of Philadelphia, and the American branch of the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance. He was then, a prominent, notable, trusted, Christian man of business, lawyer and financier." It appears to be the opinion of the Independent that there was in the mental and moral ling of right and wrong impulses, by no means prevented by religion," and that he may through an initial lapse have become so involved in a network of temptation and wrong that he had no alternative but to continue his evil course in the hope of ultimate escape. Of course, it is the commonest of observations that right and wrong may exist in the same person at the same time. No man is thoroughly good all the time and few men are always bad. The good man has his weaknesses and wicked impulses, but he resists and overcomes them if his moral fiber is sound and his ethical training correct. Conscience is implanted in the breast of every man, good or bad, and he is good or bad as he is controlled by its monitions. Hinple probably had a conscience, but he stilled its voice and lulled his scruples until he was face to face with complete financial bankruptcy. In the meantime he robbed the depositors in his company, deceived lied to his creditors, stole and borrowed on securities deposited with his company, and wrecked it to the tune of seven million dollars; and then, when exposure was certain, he con mitted suicide. They said that he did not steal from the benevolent or religious societies whose funds were in his power. But these funds, by later reports, are in confusion, and he sacrilegiously abstracted bonds of the Presbyterian Hospital.

It is impossible not to think that the Independent's view is too charitable. Hipple was no good man gone wrong. sands of poor people, the secret and spired from the first by a criminal purpose to take what did not belong to him when he thought he ran n great risk, and use it as if it did belong to him. The money was there, and the depositors were innocently de luded by the religious professions of Hipple into the firm confidence that would remain there. Hipple knew how and why he was trusted, and as the deposits grew and the measure of belief in him grew larger, his activity and seal in the church and his influ ence in its councils increased. There never was more consummate rascality. It cannot be reconciled with any theory that Hipple was a good man who made a mistake, or that he "went wrong" through unfortunate and unforeseen circumstances. He was a bad man who did not have the conscie or the character or the moral resolution to go right, only to appear to go

The Chinese boycott seems to have collapsed and regular liners sailing modities against which they make their fight. With the Chinese it now their advantage to pocket their in-

secure the best bargains, than to continue their trade fight against the Americans. Some recent statistics, supplied to the Government by Cor to have merged into a kind of a haze a remarkable recovery in the cotton or the Cellio canal is for the people to which enveloped some of the early ex-judge. The Oregonian has expressed plorers to such an extent that their when the boycott first became effecaccomplishments, if there were any, tive. Imports of cotton and cotton were not accurately recorded. It is goods from the United States into known, however, that, so far back as China last year were valued at \$12,-1499, Gaspar Cortereal, a Portuguese 566,093, compared with \$3,703,548 for

> That Portland is the greatest distributing center north of San Francisco for all classes of foreign imports is again shown by the official statement for August, 1906. During that month tereal returned from his cruise and an- Seattle, Tacoma, Port Townsend, Evernounced that he had discovered the ett, Bellingham and 14 other Washingshort route from the Atlantic to the ton ports handled duitable imports to Pacific, and had christened it Straits the value of \$355,823, while Portland alone paid the duties on goods valued at \$361,268. Receipts of the glory awaited the navigator who first Portland Custom-house for the month were \$105,154.23. At Tacoma they were \$39,138.11. Seattle \$98,946.96, and for the route to make an effort to find the entire 19 ports in the state, the total was but \$146,777.87. The receipts of goods "in transit" at the Puget Sound ports were somewhat larger than those at Portland, but, as the only benefit conferred on a port by business of this passage. This expedition got no far-ther north than latitude 44, but Drake, goes to the truckers and stevedores who remove the cargo from the ship to the car, the matter is inconseque

A colony of Dowieites, composed of men and women who are weary of the hickerings in Zion City, will, it is said, shortly emigrate to South Dakots. Dowleism is a malady that it is not easy to run away from. Milton had Satan exclaim in despair at the impossibility of getting away from his trou-

Which way I fly is hell-myself am hel This is strong language, but in all probability it expresses the facts in the case of the Dowigites. They will carry heir troubles with them to South Dakota, or any other place in which they seek refuge. The reason is simple. The trouble is within themselves.

This announcement in the form of rospectus is from an English religious journal:

Jesus & Co., Limited. The company offers a safe and sound investment to intending shareholders. The dividend is on the partition principle and is both immediate and deferred. The immediate dividend consists of current rewards—earthly peace and earthly happiness. The deferred dividend consists of neavenly mansions, crowns of glory, and garments washed white in the Blood of the Lamb.

England has not been slow to criticise America for "blatant blasphemy," but we have never reached the extreme

limit here exhibited. General Trepoff died because the strain was too great, and he knew his enemies would get at him sooner or later. If the iron-nerved Trepoff broke down, how long before the Czar succumbs? But perhaps the Czar has no nerves, or no fear of death, or no real appreciation of his danger. Perhaps, too, he has a proper royal scorn of bombs and all such vulgar devices of the rabble. From all accounts his Imperial Majesty appears to be thriving, and it will be a long time before Ruesia has another Czar, barring accidents.

Linn County hired a superintendent to run its poor farm and tried to get some work out of the inmates of the poorhouse, but the plan was found unprofitable and will be abandoned. The county authorities figure that it will be cheaper to pay board for the poor. There are few farms, poor or otherwise, that will be profitable under the make-up of Mr. Hipple a "comming- managements of hired superintendents, influence in the hiring of the superintendent, A farm needs a farmer more than a superintendent.

A great deal of excitement has been created in the East by the announcement that a New York young woman with \$30,000 a year has become engaged to a newspaper man "credited with ability but no means." His credit appears to be good for \$30,000 per annum. Is should be added that the excitement is confined largely to journalistic circles.

A Utah man who visited the big Fair last year and was impressed by the Benton exhibit, has returned to start a paper at Corvallis. There are two very good papers now in the college town, and the newcomer must needs be "red-headed" to beat them.

Taft is the right size of man to wield a big stick, and a big warship is a good thing to back him up. He would have made a lasting impression on the South American republics, where Root has been visiting. It is reported that one member of

the Legislature from Multnomah County wants to limit the prayers of the chaplains in the Legislature to two minutes. He doesn't know what's good for him. "The public is anxious to see

Mr. Heney can do with Binger Hermann," remarks the Albany Democrat. But probably not so anxious as Mr. Hermann.

It is too bad for the divine "dry"

prophets who saw in the rain a sign

heavenly wrath against Polk and Marion counties. Ontario has organized a company to bore for oil and gas and, incidentally,

sell \$1,000,000 in stock. The next move elongs to Vale. This is the day that has been haunting the young folks ever since school

"let out" and vacation began a long

Nick Longworth says Papa-in-Law Roosevelt is right. Think of what would happen if he should say any-

while ago.

the map, all right, but Dr. Tamiesie has already put Hillsboro in the milky way.

Dr. Large is getting Forest Grove on

biles are never heard of-only they are not practiced by thug highwaymen.

If Steneland's Nadine had beauty roportionate with his gifts to her, she must have been a dazzler

Colleges are quite busy these days, resuming their studies, and much progmet as heretofore, by spreading out The search for this passage between jured pride and buy where they could ress in football is expected.

THE LAND-FRAUD CONVICTIONS State Press Gives Forth a Choice Variety of Opinions.

Corvailis Times.

The get-rich-quick plan has yielded up three more victims. A jury has adjudged Plerce Mays, George Sorensen and Wil-lard N. Jones guilty as charged. Their scheme for easy money was to secure title to an immense agreage of worthless school land in Eastern Oregon, to have these lands included in a forest reserve, for each acre of their lands so include to receive scrip with which they could get title to timber lands elsewhere and finally to sell the scrip to timber land purchasers at \$7.50 to \$15 per acre. It was a comprehensive game. They played was a comprehensive gaine. They played for immense stakes. A million or two of dollars would have been the profit if all had worked well. The presence of Oregon statesmen of easy virtue at the National capital was a major asset for perpetrating the enterprise. "Stand in and keep still" was the watchword of big and little in the game. It would have been an easy road to wealth if all bad gone right, but by the sequel it is be-come a long and weary way. On the journey, friends, fortune, honor, posi-tion, everything is sacrificed. It didn't pay. The get-rich-slow road would have been better, far better. And what is more the pity, is that it all comes too late in life for the Ill-starred actors to regain that they have lost, or rebuild that which has tumbled in ruins about

Bring All Criminals to Justice.

The Dalles Optimist.

The story S. A. D. Puter told on the witness stand at the Mays trial gives us an insight of many events that we did not understand when they transpired. shows that Oregon politics were domi-nated by as precious a lot of rogues as nated by as precious a lot of rogues as ever went unhung. Some people object to these trials because it gives Oregon a bad name, and say the Washington authorities are giving all their attention to our frauds and letting greater crimes, and greater criminals go. We do not voice such sentiments. We believe the authorities are doing their best to bring all criminals to justice, and that Oregon came first for purification was an incident and likely due to the propringence. cident, and likely due to the promin-of the beliwethers among the thieves.

Let Oregon Be Purged.

Union Republican.

The disclosures of Stephen A. Douglas Puter, in the matter of the Oregon land frauds, seems to place the cap-sheaf on the story of land thieves in this state, and leaves little to do but railroad the balance of the gang to the pen. The sooner Oregon is purged of this notorious gang of thieves, the better for all concerned. Prosecuting Attorney Heney seems able to handle the case in all its details and the indications are that there Union Republican. details and the indications are that there are a lot more implicated in the deal who are daily expecting to be called to ac-

Isn't It Time to Look Elsewhere.

It is to be hoped that the Government has done all that is necessary in Oregon in the matter of land frauds. Oregon has made full and terrible response to the tremendous accusations of the time, and taken on the ample fold of her reproach and will suffer enough, without the further pressing of the record. It will re-quire time of the amplest sort to live down the stigma, and surely she will do it if only the public shame is deverted and the interest centered in other states

What Mr. Puter Might Do.

Toledo Leader. In the land-fraud cases now on in Portland a brilliant feature is the at-tempt to impeach the testimony of other witnesses with the teatimony of Stephen A. Douglas Puter, the biggest rascal and the most desperate character in the bunch. Of course every one of the accused will be found guilty. Witnesses of the Puter stripe could easily swear the blameless and spotless Hon. Mr. Hitchcock himself into the pen.

> Bold Plot to Plunder. Boise (Idaho) Statesman.

Another batch of Oregon men have been convicted on the charge of committing fraud in connection with timber land especially if politics sometimes has an | deals. It has been shown by the series of trials held in that state that a widespread sonspiracy existed, participated in by many prominent men. The evidence demonstrated it was one of the boldest plots to plunder the Government that has ever been unearthed.

Terror of Evildoers. La Grande Observer.

The Government, while slow at times, is equally sure. It took the prosecutors quite a while to get all of their evidence before the jury in the recent land-fraud case, but when it finally went to the jury

Albany Democrat. it required only a few hours to bring in a verdict. Special District Attorney Francis J. Heney, will certainly go down In history as a terror to evildoers, and the end is not yet

The Greatness of Mr. Puter.

After reading Stephen A. Douglas
Puter's testimony we are constrained to
believe that his escape from Detective
Burns was only part of the game. And
again we believe he is either the biggest
raccal or the biggest liar, or both, on
earth. Such a man on general principles,
should be imprisoned for life.

Bad for the Trust Barons.

Corvallis Times.

Just to see the scatterment it would among them, how interesting it would be to make Heney United States attorney general, give him carte blanche to prosecute, and turn him loose among

A Real Grievance. Anne Street, in New York Times.

Twas the voyce of the orthur, I hurd him komplayn,

O giv me my old-fashund speling agayni Pray paws, gentel stranger, take heed to my wose; (So wreched his meen and so ragged his close That I lingurd and let the next airship, pas by, While he spok thus,) "A dialekt writer was I; In the yere 1908 I was happy, now sea

What the eimpiyfied speiling has dun unto me! So nimbl my pen and so ampl my means, (I had storis and poyms in the zeens,)
When from Sagamore Castel the edikt went forth,
To the Best and the West and the South and the North!
O'r the land of the bray and the home of

To ekolur and port, wholer he mite be, That to write in gud Inglish no longur was fit,
In fakt that the Simplyfied Spelling was IT!
O pray, Mr. President, did I deride,
When you presched on rebates or 'genst race suicide?' (I was deeply in law at the time, and I sed, His Highness is rits and I shortly was wed!) So suksesful I gru that I hoped to aford, Shud the Beef Trusta be downd, soon no

longur to bord.

But to find sum small kotage wher we mite betake us.
In a kotony formd by retird muk-rakers!
O litel you rekt of Auld Reckle, Lord An-Rain retarded hoppicking but expedited dairy grass. Trust to Oregon weather to bring the dairy out on top.

To poor dialekt writers konsider the sekwil, All the wirld writes it now and each orthur is skwill.

And I whom my frends kalld the Magazeer Sell shoo strings or an orgun,
And my dialekt manuskripts, wun time so Kum bak now politely markt, "Not now

avaiabul." Twas the Dialekt Orthur, I hurd him komplayn,
O give me the old-fashund spelling agayni

EZRA MEEKER ON HIS TRIP. The Pioneer Reaches Omnha in Journey

Over Oregon Trail. Omaha Bee, Sept. 12. Ezra Meeker, who passed over what s now Omaha some 54 years ago with an og team while en route to the Pacific Coast, is again in Omaha en route back to his old home in Indianapolis. On his first visit to this locality Mr. Meeker used as a mode of transportation a team of exen and the prairie schooner. He is still using the same kind of transportation. He left his wagon an one ox in Lincoln and his trip to Omaha, partially, is to visit the atock

yards and get him another steer, hav-ing lost one a few days ago.

Mr. Meeker is making the trip across the country to re-establish and mark out the old Oregon trail. At regular intervals he is naving erected monu-ments to make the landmarks permaments to make the landmarks permanent. At the conclusion of his trip he expects to publish a book, "The Old Oregon Trail, 1852-1906." Tuesday Mr. Meeker spent considerable time with Dr. George L. Miller and other pioneers discussing the location of the original Missouri-River crossing. When this is settled beyond any doubt the this is settled beyond any doubt the traveler expects to call upon the peo-ple of Omaha to subscribe money for the erection of a monument to mark the crossing.
When Mr. Meeker first passed over

the Oregon trail he was 22 years old and was accompanied by his wife and one child. He is now 76 years old and is rugged for so old a man. His home is at Puyaliup, Wash, where he and his first wife settled 54 years ago. "Neither of us has had a day of sick-ness in 54 years," said the trayeler. As soon as he secures another stee Mr. Meeker will drive through from Lincoln to Omaha, where he will remain several days. He is accompanied in his travels by his grand-daughter Miss Bertha Templeton. He wears a ong, flowing beard and his hair is en tirely white.

Spelling Changes Come From England. London Cable Dispatch in New York

Andrew Carnegie in another letter to the Times returns to his defense of President Roosevelt's spelling order and his advocacy of spelling reform. He says: "So far from being distinctively Amer ican, the President's proposed changes in spelling are selected by the Simplified Spelling Board from fully 3000 words agreed upon and jointly recommended in 1883 by the Philological Society of Lon-don and the American Philological Association after serious consideration. The list will be found at the end of the last volume of the Century Dictionary, also the ten rules agreed upon in making the

"This reform, therefore, comes from philologists of the whole race. Indee Professor Skeat states in the Scotsm that the list was actually prepared in the notherland.

"There needs only that one step taken by your Government to continue this race reform, namely, the appoint-ment of such a committee as advised our Government what words to select from the larger list for immediate adoption. If such a commission were ap-pointed I doubt not that it would indorse the selection made for the Presi dent by our American board and the lan-

guage would be one.
"It is never to be forgotten that
amended spellings can only be submitted for general acceptance—it is the people who decide what is to be adopted or rejected. That the two Governments agreed jointly to submit certain changes, however, would, no doubt, result in the eventual adoption of many."

Golden Future of the South. Manufacturers' Record.

Give free rein to your imagination and let it picture the future of a section which has one-half of the iron ore of the United States, nearly three times a much coal as Great Britain, Germany and Pennsylvania combined, which hold a world monopoly su cotton production and is rapidly becoming a great cotton manufacturing center, which dominates the phosphate rock and sulphur trade of the world, which has much of the richest oil territory known, which has one-half of the standing timber of the country, which produces all the sugar, all the rice, most of the tobacco, and adds to thes 800,000,000 bushels a year of grain, and then think of its water power, its splendid rivers, its great scacoast, its expanding commerce and remember that its cot-ton crop alone annually exceeds the total gold and silver production of the world, and that every dollar of gold annually mined on earth is not enough to pay the South's bill against Europe for cotton,

The North End dive is undoubtedly a very rotten section, and yet these dives probably do less harm to Portland than some of the dives in the heart of the city, open places for the youths of the town in their start downward, convenient-resorts for placing money that belongs to the family. After all it isn't always the lowest dive that is the lowest. There

Out of the smoke that filled the air. Out of the rainclouds everywhere, The snowy peaks of the mountain st Pointing the way to the Promised Le

VIEWS OF MAINE ELECTION.

Growth of Independent Vote. Kansas City Times (Ind. Rep.). Whatever the issues, there was a radi-

al breaking away from the old Republican lines. Broadly speaking, the returns these states show the growth of the dependent vote and serve another warn ing on the majority party that it may presume too far on the convenient slogan, 'Let well enough alone.

National Issues Won the Fight.

Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.). Maine has long been a hopelessly Re publican state. It is certain that great interest was taken in the Littlefield canvass, and a number of men were sent there to try to make the voters aware that National interests were involved. In view of this fact, it seems a little late to claim that Littlefield's reduced plurality was due merely to state matters.

Lubor Not the Issue.

New York Mall (Rep.). Maine voted independently on an issue concerning only itself, and the sole re-gret is that voters did not discriminate etween the state election and the Naonal Congressional election which coin-ided with it. It seems that it did not njure Mr. Littlefield perceptibly that certain labor leaders had conducted a guerilla warfare against him. It seems to be up to Mr. Gompers to hump him-

Prohibition, the Overshadowing.

New York World (Dem.). The returns indicate that National assues had little to do with the The overshadowing question hibition, with the cities arwas prohibition, with the cities ar-rayed against the country districts. The country won and the Republican ticket was saved, but by very greatly reduced pluralities. Mr. Littlefield's victory even by a narrow majority indicates that the time is not quite here when a Congressman must vote according to the dictates of the Gompers conscience or retire from public life. public life.

Moral Victory for temperature.

Chicago Evening Post (Rep.).

It would be foily to blink at the conclusion which every open-minded observer much reach—that the result in the case of Mr. Littlefield is a moral victory for the Compara and the federation. Never-

Mr. Gompers and the federation. Never-theless the large reduction of his ma-jority must be accepted as an earnest of the influence of the American Federa-tion, an influence henceforth to be ac-counted with in our political issues. Let this fact be looked at squarely: Labor in politics was inevitable and it has come to stay. To play the estrich is not wise.

Gompers Helped Littlefield.

Detroit Journal (Rep.).

The fact that no victory was forthcoming, that, indeed, the Gompers influence was not perceptible in the election returns and that Mr. Gompers' participa tion in the campaign is asserted actually to have helped Mr. Littlefield, may be expected to have a corresponding depressing effect on that movement. In the Gompers flasco in the Second Maine District we are afforded data enabling us to judge of the probable success of the effort to commit union labor to partisan politics in our own city and in other sections of the country.

Maine Tired of Prohibition,

New York Sun (Rep.). It may perhaps be made to appear to the unthinking that the campaign which Sam Gompers conducted against him, because he had refused to wear the collar which the American Federation of Labor wanted to put on him, had something to do with Mr. Littlefield's greatly reduced owith Mr. Littlened's greatly reduced plurality. It is indeed regrettable on this account that Mr. Littlefield's vote was reduced at all, but the fact remains, nevertheless, and plain to any intelligent mind, that Maine voted on but one issue yesterday for all offices, the issue of pro-hibition or resubmission.

Gompers Issue Met and Defeated.

Chicago Inter Ocean (Rep.). Mr. Gompers and his friends blacklisted a number of Congressmen and in the name of "labor" demanded their defeat. The Maine elections coming early, Mr. tim, and against him Mr. Gompers les the fight in person. The battleground was adroitly chosen. Labor organizations are strong in the Second Maine District, and the Republicans of Maine were absorbed in one of their recurring factional warfares over prohibition. The local issue reduced greatly the normal Republican rote, but the Gompers issue was met and

Republican Allegiance Wavering.

New York Evening Post (Ind. Dem.). Yesterday's election in Maine looks like a very black eye for the Republicans. In any previous year, they, themselves would have so regarded it. Mr. Littlefield's narrow escape will be pointed to all over the country as a demonstration of the political power of the American Federation of Labor, This outcome of the Maine election must be considered un-fortunate. It will alarm the Republi-cans, and will, we fear, lead them to ig-noble concessions to Gompers, and at-tempts to placate him, instead of withstanding him in the manly fashion of

Mr. Littlefield. In any event, Republicans are not so blind as not to see in the Maine election returns an unpleasant indication of Re-publican losses throughout the country Land, publican loss in November.

HAVE YOU HEARD THE NEWS FROM THE PINE TREE STATE?



From the Chicago Chrenicle,