

POTATO CONTEST INTERESTS YOUNG

Hundreds of Boys and Girls to Try for Prizes in "Spud" Culture.

(Special to The Journal.) Salem, Or., March 9.—One of the most interesting features of the children's industrial contest, now well under way, is "The Kaplinger potato race."

Not wishing to disappoint so many children, Mr. Kaplinger then offered potatoes to all children who applied before February 17.

ADMINISTRATION PROGRESSIVE IN DEEDS SAYS TAFT

(Continued from Page One.) The proper control of capital and privilege by popular will and to secure equality of opportunity.

people. I am aware that a body of the people does not differ in certain traits from the individuals who make it up and that people like to be flattered, as do individuals.

What a Progressive Should Be. "Having thus defined what progressive means," he continued, "my next proposition is a paraphrase of the old maxim, 'Handsome is that handsome does,' and administration which has been successfully progressive in deeds is entitled to the approval of the people."

To show this the president reviewed at length the achievements of the Taft administration; he discussed the tariff, progress, both in the way of avoiding unnecessary disturbance of business in the way of regulating the use of corporate capital and privilege and preventing its abuses, and in the preservation for the public of what belongs to it, as well as in ameliorating the legal status of certain classes of the people; and in increasing the functions of the government for the benefit of the whole people.

Monitor Defeated Merrimac 50 Years Ago Yesterday

Clyde B. Aitchison Receives Letter From Admiral Worden in Which It Is Stated That the Warboat Monitor Was Actually Sent to Hampton Roads, a Fact Often Disputed.

Washington D.C. July 24, 1862. Dear Sir: I should have answered your letter of the 14th but have been quite under the weather which has caused my delay.

I think it was the purpose of the government, under the impression that the Merrimac would not be ready to come out for several days, to send the Monitor up the Potomac to clear the River of the Confederate Batteries, in its bank, to return to the Roads in time to meet the Merrimac on her arrival there.

Fac-simile of letter received by Mr. Aitchison from officer who commanded Monitor in battle with Confederate war vessel Merrimac.

Fifty years ago today powder smoke clouds still hung over the waters of Hampton Roads, where on the day previous the federal war boat Monitor had defeated the Confederate iron-clad Merrimac in a battle which really marked a turning point in the fortunes of the civil war.

The showing of the dauntless little Monitor in its fight with the Merrimac on March 9, 1862, was such that it presaged the reconstruction of the navy of the world. The boat was the savior of the federal navy in the war of the states. It steamed into the fray the day after two of the government's wooden vessels had been destroyed, when several others of the nation's fighting vessels were threatened with annihilation, and turned the despair of the north into rejoicing and hope.

considered seriously. Worden placed his little fighting machine between the Merrimac and the Minnesota, and the Confederate iron-clad, unable to seriously impair the Monitor, and in danger of destruction itself, gave up the fight and returned to Norfolk.

ANTARCTIC WASTES GROSSED IN CHILLY SPRING OF WINTER (Continued from Page One.) They reached the mountainous country. The nearest summits along the barrier ranged from 2000 to 10,000 feet in height.

countered, and the next day began the longest part of their climb. At a height of 15,000 feet Amundsen was compelled to pitch camp on account of bad weather.

The next day the march was continued in a gale with the drifting snow in the face of the marchers. Pursuing their course they reached 85 degrees south latitude, according to their dead reckoning.

Devil's glacier proved a very hardy obstacle. Amundsen and his men were three days in surmounting it, and on December 3 they left it.

On December 8 bad weather was left behind. The sun shone and the marchers were able to get an observation. To their great satisfaction they found that their dead reckoning was correct, showing their location at 88 degrees 15 minutes.

Here the plateau commenced to slope down slowly and very smoothly toward the other side of the world. They reached 88 degrees 29 minutes on December 9. The next day they gained 88 degrees, 55 minutes; December 11, 89 degrees, 15 minutes; and on December 12 they reached 89 degrees, 30 minutes, only 35 miles from the South Pole.

Day Clear and Beautiful. To the great delight of Amundsen and his hardy band the day was clear and beautiful, with only a slight breeze from the southeast. The temperature was only 6 degrees below zero.

HORRORS! HE STEALS NINE DOZEN EGGS

Baltimore, Md., March 9.—Charged with the larceny of nine dozen eggs, valued at \$1, the property of the Horn & Horn Johnson, 204 East Baltimore street, William Johnson, colored, 1612 Druid Hill avenue, who was employed there running an elevator, was committed for the action of the criminal court by Magistrate Cox, at the Central police station.

Eggs and other articles have been disappearing from the store room in the lunchroom for some time, and the manager of the place suspected Johnson. Yesterday Harry A. Heath of 1223 North Washington street, was instructed to watch the negro, and when Johnson left the building Heath says he saw that he carried a bundle. Heath followed Johnson to the store of Teresa DeRosa, 243 North High street, where, he says, the eggs were purchased by Mrs. DeRosa.

Observations Taken All Day. The following day, the fine weather continued and observations were taken from 6 o'clock in the morning till 7 at night. The result gave them 89 degrees 55 minutes. This was really at the pole, but in order to observe the position as closely as possible, they traveled south for the remaining six miles and camped on the true pole. This was December 14.

Home Baked on Pole. On December 17 the observations were at an end. Amundsen and his men fastened to the ground a little tent and broken from its top the Norwegian flag and the pennant from the Fram. It was a Norwegian home raised on the South Pole and was given the name of Polheim.

Peary Believes in Amundsen. (United Press Special Wire.) Washington, March 9.—Emphatic declaration in the belief in the successful dash to the South Pole of Captain Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, was expressed here today by Robert E. Peary, who discovered the North Pole. In a statement to the United Press, Peary said:

In the April primaries in Nebraska all parties will make their selection of candidates for congressman, presidential electors, members of the legislature and governor and other state officers. In addition, national committees will be selected, delegates to the national conventions named and a preference vote taken for president and vice president and one United States senator.

WILSON, CLARK, LA FOLLETTE JOIN PRIMARIES FIGHT

(Continued from Page One.) Tillamook and Yamhill counties; Lawrence T. Harris of Eugene, Republican, candidate for circuit judge for Benton,

Those Filing Prior to Today

Until today the following candidates had filed arguments to be printed in the pamphlet: Stephen A. Lowell at Pendleton, Republican candidate for nomination for United States senator; William C. Benbow, candidate on the Republican ticket for circuit judge of Multnomah county, department two; William Smith of Baker, Democratic candidate for delegate to the Demo-

Cratic national convention; E. E. Coor and Robert S. Farrell, both candidates on the Republican ticket for state senator for Multnomah county.

Others Entitled to Speech. Those candidates for national, state and district offices whose petitions were filed prior to today with the secretary of state, entitling them to space in the pamphlet, were William Howard Taft and Theodore Roosevelt, Republican candidates for president; Stephen A. Lowell of Pendleton, Jonathan Bourne Jr., of Portland, Ben Selling of Portland, candidates for the Republican nomination for United States senator; W. C. Hawley of Salem, Republican, candidate for congressman for the First district; N. J. Sinnott of The Dalles, Republican, candidate for congressman for the Second district; A. W. Lafferty of Portland, candidate for congressman for the Third district; George M. Brown, of Roseburg, Republican, candidate for prosecuting attorney of Third district; William A. Carter and Seneca Fouts of Portland, Republicans, candidates for district attorney for Multnomah county; W. A. Bell of The Dalles, Republican, candidate for district attorney for Crook, Hood River and Wasco counties; Henry Waldo Coe of Portland, candidate for delegate to Republican national convention; John H. Stevenson and Frederick V. Holmes of Portland, and Herman Wise of Astoria, candidates for delegates to the Democratic national convention; William Reid, W. Y. Masters, John Ditchburn, Waldemar Seton and George Tarwell of Portland, Republican candidates for circuit judge for Multnomah county, department 4; Frank L. Young of Paisley, Democrat, candidate for state senator for Crook, Klamath and Lake counties; Thomas R. Campbell of Cottage Grove, Republican, candidate for railroad commissioner for the first district; John D.



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