

TO CURTAIL PRODUCTION

Representatives of Shingle Industry Meet and Agree as to Action.

PRICE MUST BE RAISED

After That Operation of Plants Will Be Resumed to Full Capacity—Pacific Coast Cheapens Product.

Chicago, May 7.—A dispatch to the Inter-Ocean from Escanaba, Mich., says:

Representatives of 31 shingle manufacturing companies of northern Wisconsin and the Peninsula of Michigan, under the name of the Northwestern Shingle Manufacturers' Association, have met here and agreed to curtail the production of shingles until the price of the product is raised to the normal level.

The manufacturers claim they are unable to make shingles without loss at the present price, and some mills may not open for work at all this season.

The price of shingles in the central west, it was claimed by members of the association, has been driven to a bedrock basis by shipping into the territory great quantities of shingles from the Pacific coast.

Officials Deny Murder Story.
Rutland, Vt., May 7.—Reports that the local authorities have found evidence that three men supposed at the time of their deaths to have been killed by railroad trains were in reality murdered at a roadhouse near here, is declared by the sheriff, state's attorney and the chief of police to have no foundation.

Eight-Hour Fund Grows.
Denver, May 7.—The quarterly report of the secretary of the Western Federation of Miners on contributions to the eight-hour fund shows that \$39,749 has been added to the fund since the last report. This brings the total up to \$106,033.

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COMPANIES ARE MERGED

Important Step Toward Completion of Consolidation of Coal Interests.

NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS

Capital Stock and Franchises of Beech Creek Coal and Coke Company Purchased By Pennsylvania Company.

New York, May 7.—An important step has been taken toward the completion of the Central Pennsylvania bituminous coal consolidation, says a Herald dispatch from Philadelphia. The Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company, through its president, William Lathrop, has announced that as a result of negotiations extending over several months it has purchased all of the capital stock and franchises of the Beech Creek Coal and Coke Company. The terms were not made public.

Negotiations for the purchase were begun last year, but owing to the unfavorable financial situation and the demoralization of the bituminous market the plant was temporarily abandoned.

Through this addition to its property the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company now controls upward of 117,000 acres of coal and surface land, chiefly in Blair, Cambridge, Cambria, Clearfield and Indiana counties, containing more than 1,000,000,000 tons of coal.

Upon these lands are located 44 operating collieries with a daily shipping capacity of 25,000 tons. It owns also about 2000 coke ovens with a daily capacity of 2000 tons.

The Growth of Labor Unions

New York World.
From the statute of laborers, passed in 1351, and the statute of apprentices, passed in 1563 and repealed as late as 1813, no fewer than 30 express statutes were passed in England down to 1825 which, among other things, made the association of workmen criminal.

The very circumstance that so much legislation intended to be suppressive was deemed necessary may well indicate that the processes began early by which England was to become the mother of labor unions. Where the 30 statutes of suppression were written in vain in those years long past, there were at the close of 1902 more than 1,900,000 organized workmen, in 1183 unions.

It is claimed that the union membership in the United States largely exceeds that of the United Kingdom now. In proportion to population, however, industry in Britain is much more thoroughly organized.

Following the English-speaking nations in the number, membership and importance of their labor organizations come Germany 800,000 members; France, nearly 500,000; Austria, more than 157,000; Denmark, nearly 100,000; Hungary, over 64,000; Sweden, about 6,000; Norway, 24,000; Switzerland, about 50,000; Belgium, between 60,000 and 70,000; Spain, more than 41,000.

The figures given are gathered from the book "Methods of Industrial Peace," by Dr. Nicholas Paine Gilman, just issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Dr. Gilman has aimed to treat the subject of industrial peace more comprehensively than other writers have done and to make up in part for what he considers "a surprising lack of books" on this vital matter. He traces in brief detail the history of combination among laboring men and gives an interesting reference to the times preceding the unions, when masters were usually their own helpers, in such times in the duchy of Magdeburg, for instance, there were (year 1734) 27,050 masters to 4,285 assistants and apprentices.

At present in this country labor is better organized than capital. It is Dr. Gilman's philosophical view that an adjustment of the balance in organization must be one of the methods of providing for the permanent settling of difficulties—for securing the reason-

Schlitz, "the beer that made Milwaukee famous," on draught at the Grotto.

The Efficacy of the Torpedo.

The Whitehead automobile torpedo may be regarded as the parent of almost all the automobile torpedoes which are now in use in the navies of the world.

Our own service torpedoes, which are made at Woolwich, at Portland, and at Leeds; the French service torpedoes, many of which are made at Toulon; the Russian service torpedoes, which are made in Russia; the German service torpedoes, which are made in Germany—all owe their existence to the original invention of Mr. Whitehead, an invention now more than a generation old; and although each national type differs somewhat from every other, each still bears a strong cousinly resemblance to the service torpedo which the firm of Whitehead makes today at Fiume on the Adriatic for such powers as have no torpedo manufacturing plant of their own. Among these powers is Japan.

It is true that the original Whitehead was a weapon that traveled on the surface of the water only, while the modern automobile torpedo is es-

entially a submarine engine. Many years, nevertheless, have now elapsed since the marvelous weapon, by steady evolution, became extraordinarily perfect and formidable, although it is but right to add that its improvement has been continuous from first to last and is not yet at a standstill. Strange to say, however, the significance of the automobile torpedo as a factor in naval warfare is only now beginning to receive adequate recognition. The weapon has always had its enthusiastic champions, of course, although until quite recently they have been the few, while its detractors have been in the majority.

It was admitted that the automobile torpedo had won successes during the civil war in Chile, during the revolutionary fighting in Brazil and during the conflict between Japan and China. "But," said the wiseacres, "wait until one of the leading naval powers is concerned, and then you will see that although the torpedo may be all very well against South Americans or yellow men, it won't work against civilized Europeans."

In spite of this sort of discouragement, which reached them from with-

out, torpedo officers have never ceased to study and develop their favorite weapon. They increased its speed from 10 or 12 to upward of 30 miles an hour; they increased its range from 300 or 400 to a couple of thousand yards or more; they increased its explosive carrying capacity from 30 to nearly 200 pounds, and they increased the accuracy of its submarine flight, both lateral and vertical, until, even in a cross-running tideway, its precision could be depended upon. By means of a device which is now being perfected in America the speed of the weapon can be increased to some 40 miles an hour up to 2000 yards. The process employed is a mere superheating of the compressed air as it is fed from the "flask" or reservoir, to the driving machinery; and it involves little additional expense. We know now what the Japanese, acting not against careless and ignorant Celestials, but against the finest officers and best ships of a leading European navy, have been able to do with this perfected engine of destruction. No one will ever again decry the power of the torpedo. —London Mail.

able and fruitful conduct of "collective bargaining."

Borrowing a figure of speech, the author says: "As long as one side is as well disciplined as a regular army and the other more like a home guard, there will probably be no permanent adjustment of the difficulties between them."

The anti-organization laws were supposed to affect employers as well as employed, but "the law had a very poor vision for employers acting together; and employers were never fined, much less imprisoned."

As late as 1817 10 delegates of the calico printers of Bolton were jailed for meeting to consider the question of wages.

In 1812 the central committee of the Scottish weavers went to prison for directing a strike to secure wages fixed

by a justice of the peace and refused by employers.

It is well indeed that we are far away from such misuses of power and the law.

For our own country Dr. Gilman confronts us with the story of a meeting in Boston in 1832 at which merchants and shipowners subscribed for a 10-hour day. Morace Mann, Robert Rantoul, James G. Carter and Wendell Phillips sided with the workpeople. Mr. Rantoul defended the journeymen bootmakers in an important case, which was decided for them in 1842, and finally established the right of workmen to combine.

"Trade unionism may have a great future before it," says Dr. Gilman, after devoting chapters to the various

aspects of industrial peace and war, strikes, lockouts, arbitration, conciliation, etc. "I would fain see that future marked by a deep power and by a temperate improvement of it for the good of all classes."

C. R. F. P. Union—Notice.
The regular monthly meeting of the Columbia River Fishermen's Protective Union will be held at Fishermen's hall on Astoria street, Saturday May 7, 1904, at 7:00 o'clock p. m.

Shall this union affiliate with the Fishermen's Protective Union of the Pacific Coast and Alaska, and other important questions will come up. Members in good standing are requested to be present and have their book or receipt along.

H. M. LORNTSEN, Secretary.

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Children not only inherit the features, form and disposition of their parents, but the mental and physical qualities, infirmities and diseases as well. That certain diseases are transmitted from parents to children, are bred in the bone and handed down from one generation to another, can not be denied, for we see evidences of it every where and every day.

SCROFULA, a disease almost as fatal as Consumption, is a disease of the blood, is bred in the bone and will out in the flesh in the form of glandular swellings, deep abscesses and sores, boils and eruptions. It affects the eyes and ears, weakens the digestion and destroys the red corpuscles and solids of the blood, resulting in emaciation, stunted growth and poorly nourished bodies.

RHEUMATISM is handed down from gouty ancestors and rheumatic parents. The acid poisons in the blood that cause the sharp, shooting pains in muscles and joints have been there may be from birth, and exposure to bad weather, night air, or cold, easterly winds only hastens the attack by exciting the acid blood. The blood must be purified and the poisons filtered out of the system in order to get relief from this painful disease.

CATARRH is something more than a cold in the head; the poison extends into the Throat and Lungs, attacks the Stomach, Kidneys and Bladder, and every part of the system. We inherit a predisposition or tendency to Catarrh, just like other blood diseases; it is bred in the bone and can not be reached with sprays and salves, but requires constitutional treatment and a thorough cleansing of the disease-tainted blood.

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON is responsible for more suffering than all other diseases combined, and none is so surely transmitted from parent to child. Fearful ulcers and sores and disgusting skin eruptions often break out in infancy, and those whose blood is tainted with this awful poison are handicapped from birth, and unless the poison is eradicated carry the taint through life.

CANCEROUS ULCERS and old sores seem to pursue some families through generations, and in spite of washes, salves and ointments, continue to spread and grow because the taint is in the blood; is bred in the bone and grounded in the flesh.

Nothing but a real blood remedy like S. S. S. can reach these deeply rooted, inborn diseases. It goes to the fountain source of the trouble, uproots the old taint, drives out the poisons that have been lurking in the blood for years, and tones up the weakly constitution.

S. S. S. reaches diseases of this character that no other medicine does or can. It has been tested in thousands of cases during the nearly fifty years of its existence, and its reputation as a cure for chronic blood troubles is firmly established.

S. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetable and suited to old and young and persons of delicate constitution. If you have inherited a predisposition or tendency to some family taint, the sooner you begin a course of S. S. S. the quicker and more certain the cure. The disease may develop in childhood or later on in life, but is sure to make its appearance sometime, "for what is bred in the bone will out in the flesh," as sure as you live.

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