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IN DECENCY'S NAME.

Councilmen Burns, Belland, Leinenweber, Morton and Nordstrom are to be applauded for their action in voting against the ordinance for the improvement of the Smith point road. This measure, which specified that the improvement should be paid for with license funds collected in city precinct No. 1, was plainly calculated to influence the vote on the liquor question in that precinct, and for downright knavery had no parallel in city legislation. It was an insult to the intelligence of the people, an outrage on decency, and a monstrous effort to compel the people of the precinct to abandon principle in order to secure needed improvement. That a community should have thus been notified that it could not expect a needed repair without sacrificing its known objection to the sale of liquor is beyond comprehension, demonstrating plainly that almost any means may be employed in the game of politics. Again we beg to compliment the five gentlemen named.

The ordinance to increase the license imposed upon theaters should meet a similar fate. This measure is nothing more than a political scheme, calculated to bolster up the waning "pull" of a candidate for office. Why should the 10-cent theaters be thus legislated against? They are the places of entertainment sought by the respectable element, as well as by hundreds of others who otherwise would spend their time in the saloons. The 10-cent shows are being conducted at a loss, yet here we find a bill that would add a burden to them. If the ordinance were to have been framed in plain language, it would read something like this:

"Section 1. In view of the fact that certain saloons have not been doing as much business since the 10-cent theaters were opened, it is ordained that the 10-cent theaters shall go out of business.

"Section 2. If the means taken to put the theaters out of business should fail, it is ordained that any man found in a respectable portion of the city after midnight shall be arrested.

"Section 3. It shall be unlawful for any theatrical manager to allow a child under the age of 1 year to perform in his playhouse."

We have too much confidence in the integrity of Messrs. Burns, Belland, Leinenweber, Morton and Nordstrom to feel at all alarmed that this outrageous piece of legislation will be enacted. Perhaps before many months we will settle the question as to whether or not the people are running this city.

WHEAT AND BREAD.

Unless the advancing tendency in the price of wheat is shortly arrested, there is every indication that many of the flouring mills of this country will be forced to import wheat even for the production of flour for domestic consumption.

It is calculated that the point of wheat importations on a large scale would be reached whenever American wheat goes to about \$1.30 a bushel—the price to millers; but, with American wheat now selling in the neighborhood of \$1.18 per bushel and with a short wheat crop in this country in sight and a steadily increasing demand for flour for home consumption, there is the prospect that American wheat may advance to the price at which American millers would find it profitable to import wheat in spite of the 25-cent duty per bushel that is now levied on the foreign product.

Russian wheat can now be delivered here, it is authoritatively stated, at \$1.05 per bushel. At this price, American millers who manufacture flour for export can already afford to go to Russia for the "raw material" of their industry. The present tariff permits a drawback of 99 per cent of the duty on foreign wheat that is used for the production of flour exported; and this drawback practically means free trade in foreign wheat that is intended for flour for foreign consumption. That is to say, the present tariff, with its drawback provision, enables our millers to furnish foreign consumers with flour materially cheaper than it does domestic consumers.

This is a situation that the American people are not likely to brook very long. They may look with complaisance on the fact that many American commodities are sold at a lower price abroad than they command at home, but unless the temper of American consumers is misunderstood, they will draw the line at cheap American-made flour for the foreigner

and higher-priced American-made flour for the American.

It is not surprising, accordingly, to learn that a movement is on foot for the repeal, or at least a material modification of the duty on wheat. Bread has already advanced in price in consequence of the increased price of wheat, and bakers in various sections of the country declare that, unless there is an early drop in the price of that staple, another advance in the price of bread is inevitable. Congress will be well advised if, in case existing conditions continue it shall adopt a prompt measure of relief for the masses in this matter.

ARBITRATION IN FRANCE

That is an agreeable announcement, that an arbitration treaty has been made between France and America, says the New York Tribune. It is not surprising, since it was authoritatively stated not long ago that negotiations for such a treaty were under way. Moreover, France has been making such a treaty with Great Britain, and the latter power has also made others with other European countries, so that international arbitration may be said to be "in the air," and it is only natural that this country should join in the general movement, especially since America has long been regarded as the foremost advocate of arbitration. It may be expected that similar treaties will be made with other countries, and it may with some degree of confidence be hoped that, having been negotiated, they will be ratified and put into force.

It is true that an arbitration treaty with Great Britain was negotiated, and was rejected by our senate, some years ago. The causes of its rejection were obvious, and were not insufficient. There are some extremes to which, in the present state of international affairs, a nation can not well go in committing itself to arbitration. But the present treaty, as do those recently made between Great Britain and various continental powers, may be supposed to avoid any such objectionable features. We may assume that it leaves every case open at first for efforts to settle it by the ordinary processes of diplomacy, and that it is only when these are recognized by both powers to have failed that arbitration is to be sought; and that, moreover, no question involving the vital interests, the independence or the honor of either party is to be deemed arbitrable, each party being for itself the judge of the nature of the question at issue.

In brief, the treaty will probably prove to be nothing more than a more direct and explicit application of the principles already subscribed to in the general treaty of The Hague. In the latter convention all the signatory powers practically promised to submit certain cases to arbitration under certain conditions. These new treaties between individual nations will be specific reaffirmations of that undertaking between the individual nations concerned. That will not put arbitration above independence, nor will it cause any nation to abrogate its own sovereignty in favor of some alien or international tribunal. But it will be, with all its limitations, a long step toward the prompt, rational and peaceful settlement of many matters that hitherto have been causes perhaps of war, but at least of irritation, suspicion and resentment.

THE BIBLE AND POETRY.

A boy of 17 should intimately know the English Bible. He should know it as literature quite aside from its religious teaching. He should know it from having had it read to him from his earliest years, and from reading and studying it for himself. Under this same kindly home influence, and with the same tactful personal introduction, every boy should have an opportunity to know the world's great stories, such as "Robinson Crusoe," "Gulliver's Travels," "The Swiss Family Robinson," and "The Pilgrim's Progress." A mind well stored with poetry and a taste cultivated to the love of the best is a treasure to a boy of 17. To give this seems so easy, if the home influence and interest begin early. The love of rhythm is inborn, and the boy will appreciate and love poetry which is beyond his exact comprehension, and which expresses thoughts to which he would not listen if expressed in prose.—H. L. Elmendorf in Review of Reviews.

RIGHT AGAIN.

Seattle P.-I.: A big falling off in the output of the Columbia river hatcheries is reported. Oregon and Washington should enact joint legislation for the protection of the Columbia river salmon, and Washington and British Columbia should do the same thing for the waters of the gulf and strait of Georgia, the strait of Fuca and the San Juan and Vancouver island channels. In such laws, intelligently made and applied, in conjunction with artificial propagation, lies the whole future of the fishing industry.

"Don't feel so cut up about it, Mr. Skemer," said Miss Roxley, after rejecting him. "I'm not the first girl you ever loved, nor, I venture to say, am I likely to be the last."

"No," he sighed, disconsolately, "but you're the richest."—Philadelphia Record.

Councilman Belland may rest assured that he will never again be nominated by the citizens. He forever queered himself in his speech Monday night.

P. A. Stokes

"Swell Togs for Men"

THIS IS A CUT OF our swell Belted Back Overcoat fifty-two inches long and a favorite with the "know how to dress man." It is a coat that we have in all patterns, materials and weights.

\$10.
TO
\$30.

Of course we have the ever popular "topkote" and Chesterfields, in Melton's, Beavers, Thibets, Coverts and unfinished worsteds.

Why spend time and aggravation in going to a tailor's when you can step in here and be fitted with garments that equal the production of a swell city tailor at half the cost.



Rain Coats

THIS IS A GARMENT that every gentleman needs and we think we have the swellest line of Rain Coats that ever came into Astoria. Every garment is guaranteed to shed water, and they fit, look and take the place of an overcoat.

We feel certain that should you need a garment of this kind you will do well to inspect our stock. They are tailored right and priced right.

\$12.50
TO
\$25.

P. A. Stokes
"Swell Togs for Men"

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SHOES

That is our subject. We can interest you in shoes. We have shoes : : : :

For Everybody

and no house in Astoria can sell better FOOTWEAR or at lower prices. : : :

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543-545 Bond St.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Parker House.
Chas. Bruder, Portland.
G. E. Simmonds, Fort Columbia.
J. J. Stevens, Fort Columbia.
William R. Harris, Vancouver, Wash.
J. P. Paul, Nahcotta.
D. S. Kinsella, Portland.

Disastrous Wrecks.

Carelessness is responsible for many a railway wreck and the same causes are making human wrecks of sufferers from Throat and Lung troubles. But since the advent of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, even the worst cases, can be cured, and hopeless resignation is no longer necessary. Mrs. Lois Cragg, of Dorchester, Mass., is one of many whose life was saved by Dr. King's New Discovery. This great remedy is guaranteed for all Throat and Lung disease by Charles Rogers, druggist. Price, 50c and \$1. Trial bottles free.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the registration books of the city of Astoria for the election to be held in this city on Wednesday, the 14th day of December, 1904, will be opened at the auditor's office in the A. O. U. W. building on Tuesday, the 8th day of November, and will close on Saturday, the 10th day of December, 1904, at 4 o'clock p. m. All persons must register in order to be entitled to vote.
OLOF ANDERSON,
Auditor and Police Judge of Astoria, Oregon.
Dated October 25, 1904.

Notice

As I am leaving Astoria I have left all my negatives and views on hand with Henry Wedekin, 520 Bond street. Pictures ordered and not delivered can be obtained from Mr. Wedekin, who will also fill orders for any pictures desired.

The lot contains many proof pictures at ridiculously low prices. I take pleasure in commending Mr. Wedekin, as a good photographer, and as a gentleman.

Thanking my patrons for past favors I am, respectfully,
T. E. Pelsler.

Not A Sick Day Since.

"I was taken severely sick with kid-

ney trouble. I tried all sorts of medicines, none of which relieved me. One day I saw an ad. of your Electric Bitters and determined to try that. After taking a few doses I felt relieved, and soon thereafter was entirely cured, and have not seen a sick day since. Neighbors of mine have been cured of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Liver and Kidney troubles and General Debility." This is what B. F. Bass, of Fremont, N. C. writes. Only 50c. at Chas. Rogers Druggist.

Removal Notice.

Dr. J. A. Regan has moved his dental office to rooms over A. V. Allen's grocery store.

MILLINERY

Mrs. R. Ingleton has opened a fine line of Ladies' and Children's Fall and Winter Hats. Call and see them.

CLOSING OUT SALE

Of Ladies' and Children's furnishing goods, some rare bargains being made during this sale. Also Hair Switches and Pompadours.

MRS. R. INGLETON, Welch Block.

16-INCH WOOD

Delivered at depot. Carload lots. Write or phone

TONGUE POINT LUMBER CO.

Astoria, Oregon.

MATTING

Just Received—The finest stock of matting in the city, in many patterns and grades. Prices low at 20, 25 and 30 cents a yard.

L. H. HENNINGSEN & CO. 504 BOND STREET.
Next Door to Wells-Fargo Ex. Co.

Staple and Fancy Groceries

FLOUR, FEED, PROVISIONS, TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Supplies of all kinds at lowest prices for Fishermen, Farmers and Loggers

Branch Uniontown, - - Phones, 711, - - Uniontown, 713

A. V. ALLEN,

Tenth and Commercial Streets. ASTORIA, OREGON.

PLUMBING and TINNING

STEAM HEATING, GAS FITTING, ROOFING AND REPAIRING
BATH TUBS, SINKS, CLOSETS AND OTHER FIXTURES IN STOCK. ONLY THE BEST. CALL AND GET OUR PRICES

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