

THE MORNING ASTORIAN

Established 1873.

Published Daily by
THE J. S. DELLINGER COMPANY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

By mail, per year\$7.00
By mail, per month..... .60
By carrier, per month..... .65

WEEKLY ASTORIAN.

By mail, per year, in advance..\$1.00

Entered as second-class matter June 28, 1885, at the postoffice at Astoria, Ore., under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.



Orders for the delivering of THE MORNING ASTORIAN to either residence or place of business may be made by postal card or through tele-phone. Any irregularity in delivery should be immediately reported to the office of publication.

TELEPHONE MAIN 661.

Official paper of Clatsop county and the City of Astoria.

WEATHER.

Oregon and Washington—Fair.

COMMON-SCHOOL CURRICULUM.

The recent article published in these columns on the "forcing" processes used in the common schools of the country to the patent detriment of many of the children, over the signature of Dr. J. A. Fulton, has found many a ready echo upon the tongues of Astoria parents lately, and casual inquiry develops the fact that a very general protest would be raised against the nerve-wearing course of studies, if the parents had any idea such a protest would be effective. This, of itself, is ground for the immediate and sensible raising of the issue. What is true of the school system of Astoria is as true of every other large district in the state, and amenable to the same objection and protest. Anything that tends to lower the healthful status of the child is a detriment to the man and woman of a coming hour and should not be tolerated under any pretense whatever. The remedy lies in the office of the state superintendent of schools and with the state board of education, and unless these powers be invoked, there is little chance of relief for the children. Other states have had to correct this abuse, and Oregon might as well get in line.

"PLANE WITH THE GRAIN!"

It is just as well not to be too captious with current conveniences like the Chinese sloop-wagons. These men have certain things to do in the conduct of their garden business, and are pretty steadily at work nearly all hours of the day, and cannot run their sloop wagons to suit the convenience of everybody. They must take up the stuff when they can, or it can not be handled by them. Their service in this line is too valuable to be sacrificed to rule of any particular sort, except cleanliness; and this they will adhere to, anyway. The thing to be first considered and provided for is the practically certain removal of the garbage just about so often.

LOSE NO TIME!

The people of the country are amazed and disgusted beyond measure with the recent developments as to the foul methods employed by the Chicago, and other, packeries; and the consequent prejudice against canned goods of all sorts is not to be wondered at, though there are many cases where it may fall with exceeding injustice and deplorable results. To contribute, without loss of time, to the safety and well-being of our splendid packing business hereabout, we make the following open declaration and put the reputation of the paper squarely behind it, in common justice to the men and money and plants involved, as well as to the millions of consumers of our river product. The Columbia river salmon packing canneries, are, without exception, models of unequalled cleanliness in every department; no offensive nor detrimental process, nor material, is ever used at any of the plants in the furtherance of the business. It reaches the consumer, at any distance, in absolutely safe, harmless, and palatable condition, and may be relied upon at all times, to be a simple, wholesome, unadulterated, and acceptable article of diet. This is the statement of one of the leading papers in the very center of

the great business, to wit, the Morning Astorian, of Astoria, Oregon, whose familiarity with every detail of the packing business in this neighborhood is beyond question, and whose pride, along with that of the whole community, is involved in the widespread knowledge of this important truth. It is actuated by no other motive than that the world at large shall have an honest conception of an honest business in a clean and honest product. There is not a canner in the whole line engaged, that may not be visited and its last cranny explored by the most exacting man or woman in the land, at any hour of any day or night, come when they will, with, or without, notice. And what is more, it is now, just as it has been since the business was originally founded, only infinitely better, owing to the introduction of sterilizing, deodorizing, and perfecting inventions. It was always a scrupulously clean business.

WORD VS. STEVENS.

Tom Word says he will not appeal from the findings of the recount of the shrievally vote. The recount gave his opponent about 80 per cent leeway in the electoral contest, and Mr. Word's generous forbearance is easily accounted for.

EDITORIAL SALAD.

Though the demand for pins the world over is enormous, the mills of the United States practically supply the entire demand. Formerly pins were expensive, but now they cost a mere trifle. In 1905 the 75,000,000 people in the United States used 60,000,000 gross of common pins, which is equal to 9,500,000,000 pins, or an average of about 126 pins for every man, woman and child in the country. This is the highest average reached anywhere in the use of pins. Ten years ago we used only about seventy-two pins each.

Hard indeed is the lot of the Russian peasant woman. Not only does all the house-work rest on her shoulders but she must work side by side with the man in the fields and is often subject to more brutal treatment. The customs in some parts of the country are absolutely barbarous. If a man suspects his wife of being unfaithful he has the right to treat her like an animal. Naked, she is hitched to a wagon next to a horse and driven through the main street of the village by her husband, who whips her until she collapses and often falls to the ground dead from shame and his brutal blows.

The Deficient Point.

Sweet Girl Graduate—Are you interested in the problem of the races and the higher education's application to it?

College Orator—Very much so, but the higher education gives very few advantages in picking the winner.—Baltimore American.

One More Reform Needed.

The Doctor—Don't you think this muck raking business has gone far enough?

The Professor—Not quite; I think the holes in the Swiss cheese ought to be looked into.—Chicago Tribune.

Mutations of Time.

"Do you think I'll go on forever presenting this bill?" asked the collector, peevishly.

"Hadn't thought about that," responded the debtor, easily; "but don't you expect that one of us will die some day."—Philadelphia Ledger.

False Pretense.

"No, madam," said Bridget, "I'll not have widout two weeks' notice. That was the contract an' I'll howld yez to it."

"But," replied Mrs. Hiram Offen, "you broke the contract in the first place by representing yourself as a cook."—Philadelphia Press.

ART COLLECTION TOO COSTLY.

Director of Metropolitan Museum of Art Says Art Collection Too Expensive.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Rutherford Stuyvesant, one of the directors of the Metropolitan museum of Art, returned to this city from Europe yesterday and denied that the museum was trying to purchase the Rudolph Kann art collection. The price wanted for the collection, Mr. Stuyvesant said, is \$5,000,000, and it is believed by the directors of the metropolitan to be prohibitive.

Mr. Stuyvesant was in Paris when J. Pierpont Morgan, William Laffan, and Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke were. Mr. Morgan he said, had purchased in addition to the Oppenheimer collection, which is now on exhibition at the South Kensington Museum, the Augustin collection of miniatures.

The miniatures are on exhibition in Paris. Eventually they will be placed in Mr. Morgan's London home.



The Weakness Of Government Control

By Judge PETER S. GROSSCUP of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

GOVERNMENT control never gets, and in the nature of things never can get, all there is OR THE BEST THERE IS in human capability. The government may compete with private enterprise in getting capable men, but it has not thus far shown anything of the capacity of a private enterprise to assign the right man ALWAYS TO THE RIGHT PLACE. That kind of seeking out and watchfulness few government departments possess. The men in charge of government departments may be intelligent and well intentioned, but they are in today and out tomorrow. The thing under them is not their child. They never, as a matter of fact, get their hands and their minds fully into the work. And this will always be the case, for in its nature republican government is founded on SHORT TENURES and frequent changes.

Nor will civil service change this. Civil service examinations may secure capable men, but no civil service examination can assign the right man to the right place, can pick out of the thousand capable men JUST THE KIND OF CAPABILITY that is fitted to this place and just the kind that is fitted to that. Indeed, between government control and private control the difference is between what we call true organization and what is the merest aggregation, for in private enterprise each man has come by a process of attrition to the place he is best fitted to fill, while in government employment each man is dropped into his place IRRESPECTIVE OF SPECIAL FITNESS and under civil service is riveted there. And all this is said on the assumption that politics would have no part in government ownership and operations.

WHEN WE STAND BEFORE THAT SIDE OF THE QUESTION EFFICIENT PUBLIC OWNERSHIP LOOKS ALMOST HOPELESS.

As for another remedy—control from outside the corporation as it is today. Under the shadow of the vaunted Sherman antitrust act the greatest of the so called trusts have grown up. True, the administration has begun a number of prosecutions. But the beef trust injunction, the railroad rebate injunction and the Northern Securities decree contain SO FAR their results.

With these results I am finding no fault. The railroads say that they are obeying the injunction, and thus far the law officers of the government have not with success disproved OR EVEN TRIED TO DISPROVE that assertion. No prosecution for contempt under the beef trust injunction has been instituted.

This expected cure from the outside is no cure at all. It may palliate, but it neither eradicates NOR RESTORES. There must be RECONSTRUCTION.

Capitalism under present conditions is bound to be hoggish, is bound to look upon the people, the people's labor, and the people's accumulating wealth only as so much oil for their own lamps. But present conditions are not fastened upon us.

Just as fast as popular interest and intelligent and unprejudiced judgment enter into the ownership and management of the property constituting our corporate domain, the present system of converging all the capital of the country into the great money centers, there to be borrowed by the few AND INVESTED BY THE FEW FOR THEIR SOLE BENEFIT, will subside. Inspire people with the belief that they can, with reasonable security, have an individual stake in the domain that constitutes our corporate property, and they will cease to have no care into what their resources go.

THEY WILL COME TO A CONDITION OF INTEREST WHERE THEY WILL CARE. AND THEY WILL COME TO EXERCISE THAT CARE WITH DISCRIMINATION AND INTELLIGENCE.

Opportunities Are as Great As They Ever Were Here

By ANDREW CARNEGIE

I AM an individualist and think the state is doing as much as it should. If I were a young man and alone in the world I would work for A DOLLAR A DAY if necessary, and I don't think I'd ask any one to help me. There is always room for the man who is WILLING TO WORK, and when I hear to the contrary it seems hard to believe.

I know of manufacturers who are willing to pay \$3 a day for men, and they tell me they have difficulty in securing labor. Socialism of a sort seems to be growing in this country. I see evidences of it everywhere, but TO ME it is not the real solution.

With health and good habits and the WILLINGNESS TO WORK the chances in America are as good as they ever were.

THE MAN WHO IS ALWAYS COMPLAINING THAT HE HAS NO CHANCE IS THE MAN WHO IS HIMSELF TO BLAME.

Highest Permanent Wealth Of a Nation Is Its Literature

By WHITELAW REID, United States Ambassador to Great Britain

THE highest PERMANENT WEALTH of a nation is in its enduring literature. This and this only is now "the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome." What does any dispassionate and competent critic say today was the highest glory of the Victorian era? I do not deprecate its wars or its ever widening empire or its efforts for the well being of all its people or its great extensions of the suffrage. But the highest glory of the Victorian age, ONLY EXCEPTING ITS CONSTANT EFFORTS TO PRESERVE PEACE, the glory by which it will be chiefly remembered far on in summers that we shall not see and throughout the generations of men, is surely the Victorian literature.

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Would it injure the restaurants and lodging houses now here if the tourists who now stay away would come to Astoria? **NOT MUCH!**

We cannot have a hotel in front of every lot. But every lot will be benefitted by a FINE HOTEL.

Have you the nerve to invite your influential friends to visit Astoria now? Where will they stop in Astoria?

Opportunity knocks but once—other knockers please copy. You can't go ahead by sitting still. Respectfully,
THE NEW HOTEL COMMITTEE.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

Fine hats at the Bonton Millinery store, 483 Bond street. Mrs. Jaloff, milliner. tf.

The steamer T. J. Potter arrived down yesterday evening at 7 o'clock on her first trip on the new summer schedule. She had a big crowd of people bound for the northshore beaches.

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