THE MORNING ASTORIAN

Established 1873.

Published Daily Except Monday by THE J. S. DELLINGER COMPANY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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

WEEKLY ASTORIAN.

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

Entered as second-class matter July 20, 1906, at the postoffice at Astoria, Oregon, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

UNION LABEL

Orders for the delivering of THE MORNING ASTORIAN to either residence or place of business may be made by postal card or through telephone. 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.

Western Oregon—Cloudy with showers in northern portion. Cooler except near coast.

Western Washington—Showers, cooler, except near coast.

SELF HELP IN COLLEGE.

Among the excellent features of American student life is one that has developed along most satisfactory lines in New York city with the Columbia University students. It is in the nature of self-help as applied to necessary expenses at the university. Many students there, as in various other American institutions of learning, earn what they can by tutoring and other work in the leisure of their courses, but with a certain difference that is characteristic of Columbia. In this case there exists a committee or bureau with a definite purpose of bringing demand and supply together, and on this committee are members of the faculty. It is this cooperation of instructor and student that makes the Columbian plan singularly efficient. Last year five hundred and forty-three students secured employment. Of this number three hundred and thirteen—all who reported their earnings—earned $104.240, an average of $330 each. Twenty-seven women earned an average of $117 each, the Barnard girls enjoying the additional money-making advantage of a students' exchange. The students in the graduate schools earned an average of $284. This willingness and desire to earn in order to secure higher education thus attested by concrete endeavor, is an effective answer to the still too-frequently heard assertion that the higher education does not evolve earnest and qualified workers, but is largely a satisfaction for the rich and the idlers, and falls short as a practical essential of life.

NOT A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE, BUT—

The Committee of Safety which is to be organized in this city on Saturday afternoon is a movement in the direction of a better understanding between the people, touching common interest in things educational, sanitary and political. It is time for such an aggressive movement. It is not to be a committee of violence, but of peace but not without that indomitable authority which is vested in an indignant public opinion. The organized reaction against self-interest and individualism is necessary to the higher rehabilitation of the city, and its inauguration is none too soon. Leading merchants and professional men are awakening to the peculiar needs which the Bulletin has been insisting upon for some time. At the meeting on Saturday the civic conscience of the city will express itself in a way that must make an impression on law-breakers, in and out of office, and it will surely have a wholesome effect upon those in authority as officials as well as upon the large indifferent class who are out of touch with local conditions.—S. F. Bulletin.

AMBITIOUS FOREIGN FAILURES.

Himself a Russian Jew, naturalized only a few years since and now engaged in law practice among his countrymen, a New York lawyer hopes to be the first socialist to enter the house of congress. He is making the race in an east side district where Russian Jews predominate. By an appeal to the ignorance and prejudice of his constituents he expects to win. What sort of a rerresentative he will make and to what a period has this country come when a sufficient number of New York's slums have been admitted to citizenship to enable them to elect a congressman? These are the people who stormed the public schools a few weeks ago, under the impression that sanitary inspectors on a tour of the district were butchering their children. What judiciary esteemed such people worthy of citizenship? There are 800,000 Russian Jews in New York. Not one per cent can speak English. America has offered them a haven from the cruelty of the czar's domain; but is America prepared to give them a directing voice in government under the circumstances? The percentage of the citizens of New York who have the faintest notions of the American system of government, to say nothing of American ideals, is becoming alarmingly large. The government in its effort to stamp out fraudulent naturalization could begin an investigation in no better city. The peril of the rule of ignorance and indifference, as embodied in a large portion of the southern and eastern European immigrants of the past decade constitutes a grave problem before the nation.—Ex.

THE PATENT MONOPOLIES.

Judge Seaman of the United States circuit court, sitting in Milwaukee, has virtually decided that a combination of patents may create a monopoly in violation of the provisions of the anti-trust law and even defeat the purpose of the patent law itself. The case was decided against an Indiana corporation owning some 200 patents covering what is known as a "wind stacker" and a Racine manufacturer of threshing machines, infringed the patents, claiming that the plaintiff corporation was a monopoly against public policy. If this decision is sustained the consequences will be far reaching and will overthrow many monopolies covered by patents.

STRONG AND SIGNIFICANT.

The President as an expounder of the constitution and an interpreter of our institutions appears in Mr. Roosevelt's speech at Harrisburg. Passing over details, the conclusion seems to be the sensible and practical one which might be expected from his motive rather than static mind—that there is plenty for both state and federal governments to do. As a change from the old arguments as to what each could by right do to the new spirit of urging what either in duty should do, Mr. Roosevelt's explication is not only interesting but significant.

EDITORAL SALAD.

The quantity of coal used by some of the big steamships is startling, to say the least of it. The new turbine liner, Luesicania has an indicated horse power of 65,000, which means a consumption of 435 tons of steam per hour, which it will require 50 tons of coal to make, nearly a ton a minute. This means more than 1,200 tons of coal a day, or if she can cross the Atlantic in five days she will consume in the trip over 6,000 tons of coal.

The "parcels post" dispute is being brought to the front again by the Merchants League of America, which says the adoption of the plan would mean "calamity to thousands of communities." If the express companies were made to carry parcels at reasonable rates, there would be no need for the government to go into the business, but those companies won't do it.

Three men out in Illinois laid a wager as to who could eat the most limburger cheese, and as they were not all arrested for perpetrating a nuisance, one, who ate two pounds of it, is dead, and two others seriously ill, with small chance of recovery. There seems to be no end to the fool things some folks will do.

The curious statement is made that since The Hague arbitration tribunal was established seven years ago, the naval expendiitures of the powers has increased on an average fifty per cent. Perhaps it is the ounce of prevention, etc.

A Milwaukee photographer says it is harder to take a good photograph than to make a good painting. He has evidently been trying to make Milwaukee girls look the way they would like to look.—Los Angeles Times.

Pay heed to the criticisms of an enemy. They often teach you more about yourself than the compliments of a friend.

The new senator from Delaware is understood to be at the head of the powder trust. And Addicks was at the head of the gas trust. Good thing they don't get together.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

He—Well, if you're never going to speak to me again, what are you waiting here for.

She (tearfully)—I—I didn't know but what you might want to speak to me.—Pick-Me-Up.

Hill and Cleveland are said to be lying awake nights reading the papers to see if one can detect signs of the other's making a start for the Bryan band wagon.—Middleton News.

The Prohibition candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania says that his nomination cost him only $50. Most people will think even then that he paid too much for it.—Atlanta Journal.

It is said if fresh apples are eaten with salt after every meal they will cure indigestion and make the skin beautiful.

Mrs. Rebecca Brewer of Swedesboro has worn the same bonnet for thirty-two summers. Mrs. Brewer is 88 years old.

Farm lands in America have increased in value six billion dollars since 1900; in other words, in the past five years the increase of value amounted to one-third.

Women grow old through fretting more than men. The routine of home wearing.

There are different kinds of misers. With some it is money and with others its comforts.

Do not forget that women had no small share in getting the pure food bill passed by Congres.

The woman old in years but young in spirit is the sweetest blessing mankind knows.

Open up the doors of your heart. There's nothing very inviting about a jail.

Whining never found happiness, and certainly it never kept it.

Women retain their vitality and spirits longer than men do.

Amer-ica is a woman.

How Municipal Ownership Works In Europe's Cities

By GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor of New York

MUCH of Europe's vaunted municipal superiority is a delusion and a snare. I have kept my eyes wide open for evidence of successful municipal operation, PARTICULARLY IN GERMANY, which is constantly held as an example, but I have failed to find it. I have discovered conditions in cities like Frankfort and Dresden, which own their street railways, which no American community of second rate importance, to say nothing of New York or Chicago, would tolerate. Not only is the traffic of these places insignificant, judged by American standards, but it is handled inadequately AND INEFFICIENTLY.

The conditions in Great Britain, with the possible exception of Glasgow, where our cousin, Mayor Dunne of Chicago, has been taking lessons, are even worse than on the continent. The British tramways act of 1873 gives municipalities options upon franchises BEFORE THE FRANCHISES EXIST, and the result has been perpetuation of old fogyism and the stunting of private enterprise. My European observations convince me more than ever that municipal operation is the LAST DESPERATE MEANS, which ought to be resorted to only when private enterprise has absolutely failed.

Berlin's oft quoted ideal municipal conditions are lacking even in so elementary a thing as the REGULATION OF TRAFFIC. Here and there a few helmeted gentlemen mounted on martial steeds look daggers at the frightened truck drivers and pedestrians, but the traffic around them is in a state of chaos.

ONE GOOD IDEA IN BERLIN IS THAT OF REPAIRING THE STREETS IN THE NIGHT TIME, THUS REDUCING THE INTERFERENCE WITH TRAFFIC TO THE MINIMUM.

Pilgrim Fathers "Grafted" as Much as Men of Today

By JOHN D. LONG, Former Secretary of the Navy

THE saints in Plymouth colony can be counted on the fingers. Some of the very elect were false to their trust and USED THEIR POSITIONS TO FEATHER THEIR OWN NESTS—falser to the trust than any president of a modern insurance company. Within the first decade social vices infested the community. Drunkenness, bickering, slander, licentiousness and even crimes against nature were common. All this took place in a community of VERY LIMITED NUMBERS.

NO NEW ENGLAND VILLAGE OF TODAY NEED FEAR COMPARISON WITH THE EARLY PLYMOUTH COLONY.

A Poem for Today

THE FLIRT'S PROGRESS

By Theodosia Garrison

YOU asked me for a rose tonight, and I
Laughed at you and said "No," and by and by
When you were watching me above my fan
I smiled and gave it to another man.
Perhaps it was a foolish thing to do,
But, then—but, then, I care so much for you!

And yesterday I saw you in the crowd
At the Van Norden wedding, and you bowed
And looked so puzzled when you saw me stare
And bow as though I wondered who you were.
Perhaps it was a foolish thing to do,
But, then—but, then, I care so much for you!

And, then, today when Marjorie and Bee
And Lilian and I were having tea
We spoke of you, and I—I called you queer,
Stupid and unattractive. Oh, my dear,
Perhaps it was a foolish thing to do,
But, then—but, then, I care so much for you!

Well, yes; I love to flirt—to act as though
The things I say and look are really so,
But when I talk to you I just congeal
For fear you might think—fancy—know them real.
Perhaps it was a foolish thing to do,
But then—but, then, I care so much for you!