

FOLLOWS OWN PATH

"Roosevelt Will Split the Party"
is Common Declaration.

CONSERVATIVES DOUBTFUL

Strenuous President Will Outpace All
Save the Radical Members of His
Following, According to the
Belief of Many.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Now they are telling of a breach in the Republican party. By "they" is meant Senators and Representatives in Congress. They are not talking it very loudly, nor are they talking for publication, but there is a good deal of certain concern in the exchange of congressional confidences.

The President's message is responsible for the talk. It is not indulged in by every one, understand, but Republicans and Democrats alike are among the participants. The message is looked upon as the first complete and comprehensive setting forth of what is come to be known as the "Roosevelt platform." It meets with the approval of a good many Democrats. There are other Republicans, conspicuous and influential in the party's council, who can no more approve it than they could approve free trade or the free coinage of silver. There are also a good many Democrats who look upon the President's proposed measures as far too radical.

That gives you the situation. The Republicanism of Theodore Roosevelt, say those senators and representatives who do not accept his preachments, is no more the Republicanism of McKinley and Hanna than the Democracy of William Randolph Hearst is the Democracy of Grover Cleveland. The difference between Hearst Democracy and Cleveland Democracy split the Democratic party wide open—all men admit that, no matter what their creed. That is why Democrats are amazed and confronted at the spectacle of Theodore Roosevelt and Joseph G. Cannon pulling together for the maintenance of party organization; Cannon, of course, being the king-bee in the school of Republicanism standardism. They should be as far apart, Democrats argue, as Hearst and Cleveland are apart.

The pertinent question is, How long can such a situation continue? Some believe the end is even now in sight; that while the present short session of Congress may be tided over without a breach, it is almost sure to come when the Sixtieth Congress convenes. Others—and they are the optimistic ones—think there will be no serious trouble before 1909, and they are counting on the national convention of that year to put forth a platform and nominate a candidate acceptable to all kinds of Republicans. Optimistic Democrats, by the way, are counting on their own party doing the same.

That either party will be able to do this is doubted by a good many men, who for years have been close students of political history and whose judgment generally is looked upon as good. It would create a sensation to publish the names of some of the men in the Republican party who have abandoned hope of continued party supremacy. Among them are men who are recognized as candidates for the presidential nomination; others are Senators, and, it is said, members of the President's cabinet.

No doubt this dolorous talk has a familiar sound. A realignment of the parties has been discussed as a possibility for several years, but the belief that it was inevitable never was so pronounced as it is to-day. Many Senators and Representatives came to Washington for the opening of Congress filled with apprehension but still hopeful that the President would omit from his message some of the radical beliefs he was known to entertain. This hope was dissipated when the message itself appeared. Democratic praise of the message has not helped the Republican situation.

The fact that Mr. Roosevelt makes no mention of the tariff, other than to advocate free trade with the Philippines, was not greatly helped. The belief is general that he has held the tariff back, and that when he does speak on that subject his utterance will be as objectionable to the stand-patters as any other of the things he advocates.

For a number of years there has been more or less of sentiment in Congress that the right of suffrage should be

conferred upon the people of the District of Columbia, carrying with it representation in the House. The matter has never made any great headway, chiefly because a majority of the influential people at the National Capital appeared to care nothing about it.

Now, since Washington aspires to be a great commercial center, more interest is taken in the suffrage question. Men who have always professed themselves as satisfied in their disfranchised state are clamoring for a right to vote, and the bill introduced on Monday by Representative Kline of Pennsylvania is receiving considerable attention. Mr. Kline's bill provides that the District shall be entitled to two representatives in Congress, with the same right to speak and vote as is possessed by any other members. There isn't any chance of its passing at the present session, but an agitation has been started that is likely to be productive of results next year.

The inhabitants of the District of Columbia have a smaller measure of self government than any other people under the American flag, probably smaller than any other people in the civilized world. In fact, they have no self-government at all, every office in the District, even that of Justice of the peace, being an appointive one.

YOU ARE BURNING UP

A HUMAN BEING LITERALLY LIVES BY
BEING CONSUMED ALIVE.

Energy and Heat Combined Help to
Burn Away the Bodily Tissue, and
Fresh Material is Constantly Being
Supplied by Nature.

"You, of course, believe, with the rest of the world, that every seven years nature, up to a certain age, supplies you with practically a new body that every seven years, when you have wasted by ordinary natural processes the muscles, tissues and fibers of your body, you have given to you quite a new outfit to enable you to carry on life, barring accident and disease, for the next seven years."

"There is not a minute atom of your body from the crown of your head to the sole of your foot but what is practically undergoing a process of burning, both night and day," said the celebrated lecturer on anatomy, Professor Loreau. "While you are looking at me now I am being burned to ashes," continued the professor.

"Nature is never stationary or inactive. The body spends its energy in the way of physical labor and in the constant emission of heat, the former method comprising waste that occurs through muscular work entailed by, for instance, moving the body on itself, walking, speaking, shouting, singing, breathing and in the action of the heart and by mental activity, though each effort be slight."

"We expend heat by respiration and perspiration. Motion is energy, and energy motion. Now, the daily average income of energy as created by the human body on ordinary diet is calculated at about 2,200 pounds avoirdupois. That quantity of energy represents our daily storage in the ordinary, active, healthy body."

"How is this 2,200 pounds of energy spent by each human body? It will surprise you, perhaps, to be told that all our muscular work done in a day only requires about 315 pounds of this 2,200 pounds and that the remainder becomes, as it were, evaporated and is being constantly thrown off by the body in the way of heat."

"We literally live by being burned alive. Energy and heat combined help to burn our tissue, and fresh is being supplied by nature, just as a new building is built on the site of one which has been burned down."

"You have heard of the man who gets 'warmed to his work,' and that, being 'warmed,' everything goes on satisfactorily, 'like a house on fire.' That is literally what happens to every human creature, for his 'house' is always on fire, though the real meaning of the descriptive phrase is not always rightly understood by those who utter it. The phrase 'getting up steam,' so often used in a jocular sense, is another truth but little understood. Our body is never done getting up steam, and this steam is our propelling power, by which we are able to get about our work and by which the brain is able to keep up its rush of ideas. Let nature stop getting up steam and we have a nervous collapse."

"With plenty of steam we can fire away; without it we run down. There is nothing to keep our body warm, nothing to warm our food, nothing to warm and render moist the air we inspire and there is nothing to provide for the radiation and evaporation of different moisture from the skin."

"Brain workers give off a greater amount of heat than physical workers; hence they are more liable to collapse. Their expenditure exceeds income, and the result is bankruptcy. They are obliged to lie up till they can obtain more capital—in other words, they have been consumed by the fire of the body at a quicker rate than it takes nature to supply a quantity of fresh tissue and muscle."

"The ages of twenty-one, twenty-eight, thirty-five and forty-two are the most critical periods of a person's life-time, for at about these ages nature will have fitted the body out with new raw materials."

"A child of seven has different hair and eyes from those which it had when it was born. There's the proof."—New York News.

YEARLY MESSAGE OF
MAYOR WISE

CITY'S EXECUTIVE TOUCHES
UPON THE LEADING ELEMENTS
OF MUNICIPAL NEEDS AND
BUSINESS.

The new city council held its first meeting at noon yesterday. After the roll call, to which all members responded, Councilmen Robinson, Kaboth and Stangland were appointed by the mayor, in pursuance of a motion, a committee on credentials.

The committee reported that the following officers had been duly elected and had qualified, and recommended that they be installed: Herman Wise, mayor; C. H. Abercrombie, city attorney; C. H. Hansen, and L. Lebeck, councilmen from the first ward, and L. O. Belland from the third ward. Geo. Kaboth was called to the chair and Councilmen Geo. Morton, N. C. Logan and C. A. Lieneweber were made a committee to escort the mayor to his seat. City Attorney Smith conducted his successor to his chair.

Mayor Wise appointed the following committees for the present year: Ways and means—Logan, Robinson and Belland.

Health and police—Lieneweber, Lebeck and Morton.

Streets and public ways—Hansen, Belland and Logan.

Fire and water—Kaboth, Lieneweber and Morton.

Public property—Stangland, Kaboth and Lebeck.

Wharves and water frontage—Robinson, Hansen and Stangland.

A motion was adopted fixing the time of meeting on the first and third Mondays of each month, with the provision that a first meeting shall be held next Friday evening.

Mayor Wise delivered his address, which was as follows:

Astoria, Oregon, January 7th 1907.

Gentlemen of the Council:—

The city charter requires the Mayor to submit an annual message to the council, therefore I have the honor to transmit this, as a message of good will, of hope and of progress; a message from one who owes much to all parties and to all the people.

Astoria has reasons for feeling good, the year 1906 will be long remembered as the year that brought employment and liberal remuneration to the artisan, the trader, the professional man, the banker and to the city as a whole.

There has been no epidemic of any sort. Calamities that have unfortunately visited less favored cities have fortunately been kept from us. Want and discontent are strangers here. It is therefore manifest that God has been extremely kind to us and we should gratefully acknowledge His power and goodness and reverently pray for a continuation of His manifold blessings. Cities may vanish through the night, but they cannot arise in a year. However, we can and we must advance a little every year. Astoria has advanced considerably during the past year. About 30 separate street improvements have been started and all but two or three have been completed. A beginning has been made on the city park; the foundation for a large new fire-engine building has been finished so that ere long the efficiency of our splendid fire department will be materially increased. The people have had the first opportunity of making their own charter and while some of the amendments will have to be tried to prove their merit most of them are undoubtedly an improvement over old provisions.

The unsightly telegraph and light poles have been painted and through the efforts of the West End and Shively improvement clubs, many untidy places have been cleaned.

The balance due on city hall indebtedness has been paid. Quite a number of electric street lights of a better standard have been added; several minor improvements have been brought about, and all of this has been accomplished without increasing the city's indebtedness or requiring a special tax levy for the year 1907.

Profiting by the experience of the past we should begin this year's street improvements early, giving contractors the benefit of good weather, but reminding them that no extension will be granted save in exceptional cases. There should be no delay in finishing the Irving avenue improvement as it means another connecting link between the East and West ends of the city and the building up of our slightly residence section.

You gentlemen have the opportunity of building your own monuments. If you will but begin to fill up our hollow

streets. The prevailing high cost of lumber with an additional increase in price furnishes the very best reasons for making solid and permanent streets. Posterity would write us down as short sighted idiots if we continue to repave our streets with expensive lumber every three or four years. Even if the cost of filling and rocking the business thoroughfares should amount to twice or three times the cost of wooden streets it will be still more economical in the end, because the work will be done for good and the business lots affected would gain in value more than the petty difference in cost of solid improvement. We must throw aside these wooden crutches.

In the erection of the new fire department headquarters let us provide room for the installation of a steam engine as well as another hose truck. While it is to be hoped that our water service will never fail in case of fire, prudence demands that we prepare for every emergency. The increased number of buildings, and excessive rate of insurance makes it our duty to provide adequate fire protection. While writing upon this subject I feel constrained to remind you that there is not a sufficient number of exits in the Astoria Theatre. The many sad catastrophes in other cities have proved that people will lose their senses in the face of danger. We should therefore insist that at least one exit be added on the east side of the theatre building leading for the gallery directly to the open street. I believe the enterprising owners of that building will agree to this reasonable demand.

There has been a considerable number of street lights added during the year; few things give a city a brighter appearance than well lighted streets but the limited appropriation for that purpose for the current year cautions us to stop granting further petitions for such additional lights for the time being.

Little time should be lost in testing the validity of the new charter amendments, as suggested by the retiring city attorney who has given Astoria services which no private corporation could have secured for double salary. Every contract and ordinance drawn by him has stood the test; he was patient, accommodating and courteous. Fortunate indeed will any of us be if upon our retirement from public service there will be such genuine regret and unstinted praise.

A change in the treatment of vagrants is suggested. At present they are confined, which penalty is suspended providing they leave the city, but sooner or later most of them return. I advise the creation of a rock pile. Work is the sure cure for vagrancy.

One of the new charter amendments gives the Mayor with the consent of a majority of the council power to remove from service certain officers or employees of the City. That power should never be abused. The fact that the Mayor and council have that power will in itself act as a regulator of official conduct. Neither political nor personal grudges should sway our judgement. We shall only insist that each and every officer and employee do his duty faithfully, efficiently and courteously. We must expect no more, we can expect no less. The various departments of the city government have been well conducted. The work has multiplied without adding unnecessary deputies and without decreasing the standard of efficiency.

In my first message to you I suggested an ordinance be passed prohibiting messenger boys under age from being sent to the restricted districts and re-affirm this suggestion that an ordinance be passed that they shall not be allowed to see hell on earth until they are old enough to distinguish the difference between right and wrong.

The idea has been advanced that it would be advisable to pay the chairman of the street committee a reasonable monthly salary for the reason that it takes much of his time to carefully supervise street contracts. I believe that such a step would be to the best interests of property owners. The annual street work has doubled over former years and it is hardly fair to ask any councilman to leave his work or his business for hours at a time, almost daily, without compensating him for the loss of such time.

It occurs to me that it might be prudent for the council to make a rule that no ordinance or resolution be hereafter considered except by unanimous consent unless such ordinance or resolution is filed with the Auditor at least two days prior to any regular meeting, as it is impossible for the members of a legislative body to look over a mass of papers during the short time within the assembling and calling to order of the council. It is easier to avoid than to correct mistakes.

In conclusion I but wish I had the gift to impress upon you my fellow citizen's, this injunction, and I wish that I could learn that lesson fully myself.

"To weigh every word and every act as though it were our last for who knows which may be the last act or word. So if the summons hence come at any moment, let our last act and last word be so measured that it may bring the glow of gladness to our neighbor's hearts and praises and blessing to their lips."

HERMAN WISE
Mayor of the City of Astoria.

Indigestion, constipation come and go like rent and tax day and other sorrows, if you take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea, the greatest remedy known to mankind. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. For sale by Frank Hart.

DONE BY DEED	
H. E. Noble to Ella T. Noble, 80 acres Section 7-5-10.....	800
A. R. Cyrus and wife to C. R. Higgins and F. L. Warren, lot 11, block 8, lot 3, block 11, Warrenton Add to Astoria....	5
Theodore Rhode to Augusta Jacobson, lot 7, block 72, McClure's Astoria	1,500
Glad Maldaus and wife to John Heine, lot 3, block 6, Taylor's Astoria	310

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