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FORCED TO ACCEPT

Kansas Governor Thinks Roosevelt Will Accept.

CANNON CONSIDERED TOO OLD

Illinois Heads List of States Having Naval Militia—United States Army is Leading Commercial Nations of the World—Public Lands Convention.

WASHINGTON June 22.—If Governor Edward W. Hoch, of Kansas, runs afoul of "Uncle Joe" Cannon, it is altogether probable that the Sunflower state will have to call a special election to fill the vacancy in its chief executive's chair caused by the meeting. Governor Hoch spent three days here on his way to the head of a committee of Kansas to the League Island Navy Yard at Philadelphia, where the delegation will present a silver service to the battleship Kansas. He discussed Presidential possibilities and gave it as his opinion that President Roosevelt will be forced to accept a renomination at the hands of the convention. He added, however, that if the President's decision was irrevocable, Secretary Taft certainly would be given the Kansas delegation, and added:

"There has been considerable talk in Kansas of Secretary Root, and some of Vice-President Fairbanks; but Mr. Taft will have the vote of the Kansas delegation to next year's convention. Speaker Cannon is regarded as too old."

Ye Gods this reflection on the sprightly and agile young Speaker of the House is the saddest thing yet! "Uncle Joe" is frisking around in political territory like a two year old colt in a pasture lot, but with little kicking up of heels. In fact, the quiet activity of the Speaker causing the other contestants a good deal of uneasiness. In any event, Governor Hoch's friends should offer up prayers that he get home without meeting "Uncle Joe" enroute.

Illinois leads in the list of states which boast of a naval militia. According to a table prepared by direction of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Newberry, the total strength of the naval militia organizations of the United States on July 1, 1906, was 5,097. Of this number 473 were officers and 4,624 enlisted men. Illinois leads the list with a total of 638 officers and men; California has 452; Connecticut 220; District of Columbia 219; Louisiana 544; Maryland 237; Massachusetts 493; New Jersey 303; New York 615; Ohio 182; Rhode Island 187; South Carolina 161; North Carolina 177; Minnesota 117; and Michigan 191. Plans are being made by the navy department for practice cruises for all these different divisions. The maneuvers to be undertaken on the Great Lakes are to be elaborate this summer and a fleet of five war vessels, harmless so far as armor is concerned, will be utilized in giving the fresh water sailors an insight into what "life on the bounding wave" actually is. All the cruises, whether on salt water or fresh, will each be a week in duration.

The United States has established its right to a place among the leading commercial nations of the world. According to a report issued this week by the Department of Commerce and Labor, the foreign trade of this country for eleven months ending May 31st, for the first time in history in such a period, passed the three billion dollar mark, exceeding by \$329,451,700, the totals for the corresponding months of the last fiscal year. Of this enormous business \$1,322,005,432, represented imports and \$1,742,959,210 were exports. A large increase in imports reduced the balance of trade in favor of the United States, but this loss, if it can be termed a loss, was more than balanced by the excess of gold imports which totalled \$84,777,587. This marvelous showing, it will be fully expected, will be outdistanced, and eclipsed within the next decade, once the Panama Canal is completed, and the policy of waterways development to which the government now seems committed, is under way. At the present time, practically all that bars American manufacturers and exporters from the rich markets of South and Central American trade, is the inability to move freight cheaply to the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the South American continent. Because they have cheap water rates all the way, the com-

peting English, French and German firms have been enabled to shut the American business out of that rich trade territory. This outside competition is due entirely to the fact that the waterways of the United States are not developed and utilized, and this has been pointed out frequently by the National Rivers & Harbors Congress, whose well known contention that the Federal Government should appropriate \$50,000,000 annually for this work is receiving ever-growing support.

It is possible that the Public Lands Convention gathering in Denver may have had nothing to do with it, but the fact remains that the Secretary of the Interior this week hastened to restore to the public domain several thousand acres of land which had been withdrawn for forestry purposes. President Roosevelt evinced extreme uneasiness over the probable action to be taken by this convention in criticism of his land policy and as a result a formidable array of government officials, headed by Secretary Garfield and Secretary Wilson, was marshalled and hurled upon the enemy. It may be that the restoration of these lands, coming on the eve of the convention, is intended as a peace offering. The lands to be restored include 266,480 acres near the Cachatopa Forest; 309,440 acres near the San Juan Forest and 46,680 acres near the Park Range all in Colorado. In addition there are 30,400 acres restored near the Medicine Bow and Sierra Madre Forests in Wyoming.

S. M. Ross, of Nashville, Tenn., resigned his official position in the District Department this week, and will take up the practice of law in his home state. Mr. Ross is a graduate of the George Washington University law school having come here with the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the University of Nashville. Mr. Ross's case is a fair example of scores of others, for the government clerk of today is nothing if not ambitious. Their hours are not onerous, the government departments closing at 4:30 in the afternoon, and a large number are to be found enrolled in the Department of Law and the Medical Department of the George Washington University. Special opportunities are offered this class of students in the arrangement of lectures and classes and as a rule they make brilliant students. The extensive field of research, which is to be found in the different departments of the government, gives the graduating student a wider and more thorough insight into the especial study he is pursuing than probably could be secured in a university situated in any other city. This is one principal reason why the movement under way by the authorities of the George Washington University to raise an adequate endowment fund has met with such hearty approval from the highest officers of the United States government.

There is a growing tendency to decorate men in the public service with university degrees. Debarred by the Constitution from the conferring of decorations of any kind, the government has no means of recognizing publicly the useful careers of public servants, or of showing its appreciation in any material way of the acts of those from foreign governments who have helped to uplift the race. In this quandry the American Universities have stepped in. Last week the University of Chicago conferred an honorary degree upon the British Ambassador and this week Fordham University conferred upon the Hon. Herbert C. Squiers, United States Minister to Panama, the honorary degree of LL. E. The degree is given in approbation of of Minister Squiers' long and useful career in the service of the country. The diplomat made a notable record in Peking during the Boxer troubles, when he was chief of staff for Sir Claude Macdonald and did splendid service in preserving from massacre the inhabitants of the beleaguered legations. For his work in this connection he was given the thanks of the British Government. Later he made a brilliant record as United States Minister to Cuba, a post he held from May, 1902, until November, 1905, when he resigned.

The Navy Department this week accepted the battleship Nebraska from a shipping concern in Seattle, and the official orders have been given placing her in commission. As yet the captain and other officers have not yet been selected, but this is a mere matter of detail. The Nebraska will be the only battleship in commission in Pacific Coast waters and in case of any trouble with Japan, which is altogether unlikely, she will be given an opportunity to show her mettle.

Era Meeker, of Indiana and Oregon, is preparing to descend on President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay within the

NEW WATER SUPPLY

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MANY MILLIONS FOR WATER

But Not in Stocks—City to Pay \$161,000,000 for Gigantic System to Furnish 800,000,000 Gallons Daily—Academic Honors For New Yorkers.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Mayor McClellan by the simple expedient of sticking a spade into the ground at Peekskill this week and turning over a sod, formally inaugurated work on the new water supply system for New York which will be the most tremendous ever undertaken. It will exceed the Suez Canal in cost, with a total of \$161,000,000, and is to ultimately furnish the city with a mere trifle of 800,000,000 gallons of water daily, in addition to its present supply. So great is the consumption of water here, that one after another all the available streams and watersheds in the immediate vicinity have been exhausted, and the problem of getting the necessary supply has assumed more and more serious proportions. As a result the greatest undertaking ever attempted for such a purpose is now underway. It involves nothing less than the transformation of a whole countryside, together with tunnel, aqueduct and reservoir construction on a Titanic scale. The water will flow 130 miles from the farthest limits of the supply to the fountain in City Hall Park, and the watersheds to be drained have an area of more than 900 square miles. A filter plant 60 acres in extent and two reservoirs one of them having a capacity of 12,000,000 gallons, and the other 40,000,000, will be features of the work. The large reservoir, which will collect the water supply from half a dozen smaller ones, will be 12 miles long, and 2 miles wide, while the smaller one will necessitate the removal of the entire village of Kensico, including many old homesteads where families have lived for generations. The great aqueduct conveying the water to the city will have a bore larger than the subway and will pass under the Hudson River at a depth of 600 feet. Of course New York does not expect to drink all of the water. Some of it will be used for bathing purposes, and Street Commissioner Craven is of the opinion that the streets also should be washed every day an operation demanding the contents of a small lake.

It is not often that honors in academic, military and diplomatic fields fall to the lot of one person, but nevertheless that is what came to the Hon. Herbert C. Squiers, now United States Minister to Panama, this week when Fordham University, conferred on him the honorary degree of LL. D., to express in so doing, as her president stated, in writing to Mr. Squiers, "the affectionate regard in which she holds you and to testify to the pride she feels in the excellent service you have rendered our beloved country through a long and honorable career." That career began in the army in 1878 and was later transferred to the diplomatic field in Berlin, China, where special honors were gained, Cuba, and later Panama. Mr. Squiers, is still, however, a comparatively young man, being only 48 years old, and it is expected that he may shortly be made an ambassador. Governor Hughes probably will hold the record of 1907 for the receipt of commencement honors, several institutions conferring degrees on him. Mark Twain is another prominent New Yorker to receive an academic badge of distinction, but he is travelling all the way to England for his, thus incidentally escaping some highly unseasonable weather. This year's commencement in New York was regarded as the coldest ever, both by Columbia and Fordham universities, and the graduating classes of both institutions will doubtless be able to remember the date of their class by counting back to the year of New York's springless spring.

About the Fourth of July, Era Meeker, who has come out of the farthest West in a prairie schooner drawn by oxen, expects to lay before President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay a plan for the overthrow of Mr. Harriman and the solution of the problem of railroad monopoly in the United States which deserves careful consideration. The plan contemplates nothing else than the construction of a great continental roadway from the Missouri River to Puget Sound, over the line of the old "Oregon Trail," and possibly continuing eastward from the Mississippi to the Atlantic seaboard over the old Cumberland pike, a national road built by the Federal government in the early part of the nineteenth century. Twice Mr. Meeker has traveled the trail in an ox wagon. The first time was in 1851, when he left Indianapolis and crossed to Puget Sound. A few years ago he conceived the idea of returning East over the same route and interesting the inhabitants of the towns along the way in erecting monuments to mark historic points along the old highway. He set out with his ox-team and the original prairie schooner in January, 1906. After reaching his old home at Indianapolis he evolved his scheme for a reconstructed Oregon Trail, free to all who could find any means of conveyance, as likely to point the way to a solution

SUMMER OPENING TO-DAY

It will be a red letter day for seekers after good values in Men's and Boy's Clothing. With the cash in one hand and a knowledge of our business in the other we bought direct from the great Clothing Centers of the East, and today we will be proud to welcome you to come and see what we have accomplished—accomplished at our store for you. Remember this store is run in your interest. When we get a great bargain in MensClothing it is you we are thinking of. When we buy a lot of shirts etc. at less than the usual price we think of the pleasure it will give you. It is the same way in respect to every article in which we deal.

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FOR EXAMPLE:

Men's \$12.50 Suits for.....	\$ 8.50	Boys' \$3.00 Suits for.....	\$2.00
" 15.00 " " " " " " " " " "	10.50	" 4.00 " " " " " " " " " "	2.75
" 17.50 " " " " " " " " " "	13.00	" 5.00 " " " " " " " " " "	3.50
" 18.00 " " " " " " " " " "	13.25		
" 20.00 " " " " " " " " " "	14.50	Men's \$1.25 Silk Front Shirts for.....	\$0.90
" 22.50 " " " " " " " " " "	15.00	" 1.00 " " " " " " " " " "	.65
" 25.00 " " " " " " " " " "	17.50	" 2.00 Shirts for.....	1.50
		" 1.75 " " " " " " " " " "	1.35
		" 1.50 " " " " " " " " " "	1.15
		" 1.25 " " " " " " " " " "	.95
		" .75 " " " " " " " " " "	.50
Boys' \$2.00 Suits for.....	\$1.35		
" 2.50 " " " " " " " " " "	1.75		

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(Continued on Page 10)