THE MORNING ASTORIAN

Established 1873.

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

WEEKLY ASTORIAM. B, mail, per year, in advance..\$1.00

Entered as second-class matter July 1908, at the postoffice at Astoria. Ore-m, under the act of Congress of March 3.

es for the delivering of THE MORE her residence or place of made by postal card or Any irregularity in de-amediately reported to the

TELEPHONE MAIN 66:, Official paper of Clatsop county and

WEATHER.

Western Oregon and Washington-Showers followed by fair; warmer except near coast. Oregon - Generally

Eastern fair; cooler.

Eastern Washington and Idaho Generally fair.

THE OTHER ESSENTIAL.

For years the city of Astoria has been in conspicuous need of two essential utilities, a fine modern hotel and an electric line over and around the hills that constitute the backbone of the peninsula done, nor in the clumsy fashion they ted by Massachusetts, the Bay State upon which she is builded. The hotel is seem to be partial to, an assured fact and is due to the enterprise and public spirit of the trustees of the Henry Weinhard estate, and when it opens next year, will be in the firstclass of northwestern hostelries,

The other essential thing, the railway over the crest and around the base of the hill line, is still among the crying wants of the city and must as certainly materialize in the future. The urgency of this thing is so intimately understood and appreciated locally, that it would seem as though it were not necessary to look to outside capital to carry it to reality and that Astoria money would take advantage of the opportunity to entrench itself in what is known as one of the chiefest and safest of all possible investments here; but as this is apparently hopeless, we must turn to the financiers from abroad to broach the enterprise and take over the rich plum that should be garnered at home. The fact of the matter is, we do not care, now, who shall get the franchise, so long as it is developed into actuality and this badly wanted utility is given us.

The line need not stop at municipal limits, and would not, in the general nature of things, but its faculty for development would make the southern slope of the Astoria hills blossom into a veritable garden of home spots, and the northern heights would swarm as readily with the same contributory elements, not only for the building company, but for the city itself.

Warrenton would be drawn into almost instant touch with Astoria and the venture would redound to the enrichment of both places and start a hundred auxiliary enterprises that would ultimately pay the cost of the original venture. There is money, and lots of it, in the project, and we hope to see some "get-up-and-get" combination take hold of it before long, that will push it to fruition. We have jawed and dawdled and lazied along with this big and substantial thing long enougs and the sooner some real, live concern, that knows a good thing when it sees it, comes here and does business, the better for them and for the people who have stubbornly stalled at the proposition all these

JAPANESE SECRET SERVICE.

The frequent detection of Japanese spies within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States has become so common as to confirm the conviction in the public mind that the secret service of that country is vast and comprehensive and peculiarly directed toward the institutions of America and the elemental nature of their conduct and maintenance, especially the army and navy and the war establishment generally. Indeed, the matter has gone so far that the government has done away with the employment of all Japanese servitors and has placed an iron-clad prohibition againt their invasion of any sort, ship, navy-yard or other organic plants of the public service.

The Japanese have, for years too long to be accounted for, enjoyed the confi- Hart's Drug Store.

dence of the army and navy officers, as quiet, efficient and trustworthy employes and this partiality has been made the most of by the shrewd "little brown man." He has imposed on the situation immensely since the termination of the Russo-Japanese war, and has, for all we know, gathered some invaluable secret statistic and passed them up to his government at home and been duly rewarded for his work. But the day has gone by for his easy access to the forbidden phases of our departmental work, and what he accomplishes in the future will be wrought with all the peril attendant upon the suspected espionage he must pursue if his government demands the information.

It is said that some of the aristocracy or Japan, notably among that nation's naval attaches, have been discovered in very delicate and inexplicable situations in this connection and have been ordered out of this country in disgrace, but the circumstances have not been made public because of the operation of diplomatic codes and agreements, also classed among the national secrets.

The Japanese is intensely loyal to the Mikado and will go through every conpath he crosses with any regularity.

ice corps, and it is an admitted feature of life insurance. . of governmental work, but none of them do the raw stunts the Japanese have vantage is taken of privileges now gran-

MOTHER FINDS SON.

Morgue.

PITTSBURG, August 14.-Two weeks ago John V. Miles, aged 31, of Bellevernon lost his job in a glass works there and came to Pittsburg to obtain work. Yesterday the young man's mother, Mrs. Mary Miles, 70 years old, came to Pittsburg from Bellevernon on a brief premiums as they fall due. He may, shopping trip.

"It's strange, I haven't heard from my boy since he came here," remarked the eld lady; "I thought of looking him up." A friend took her to see Pittsburg's

sights and they visited the morgue. "You look like my boy," she said to a deputy standing near, and she told the story

Gently the mother was led into the chapel. There among the unidentified dead she found her son. She was prostrated. "It can't be!" she said.

Two weeks ago the glass plant at Bellevernon shut down. The following day Miles left home, saying he was going to look for work, and adding he would not return until Monday. Wednesday night Miles, accompanied by a man supposed from the papers on his person to be Charles Palmer, were run down and killed by a Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston railroad train near Green Springs.

The bodies of both men were taken to the morgue to await identification. No one could identify Palmer's companion and the body was being prepared for burial when Mrs. Miles arrived yesterday. Mrs. Miles said her husband had been ill for about a year and unable to work and their son was their only

Since his father's illness Mrs. Miles said her son had postponed his marriage. declaring he would never marry so long as they were dependent on him for support, although he had been engaged to a young woman for more than a year. The body of the young man was sent to his home by the railroad company.

The Limit of Life.

The most eminent medical scientists are unanimous in the conclusion that the generally accepted limitation of human life is many years below the attainment possible with the advanced knowledge of which the race is now possessed. The critical period, that determines its duration, seems to be between 50 and 60; the proper care of the body during this decade cannot be too strongly urged; carelessness then being fatal to longevity. Nature's best helper after 50 is Electric Bitters, the scientific tonic medicine that revitalizes every organ of the body. Guaranteed by Charles Rogers, druggist. 50c.

The bites and stings of insects, sunburn, cuts, burns and bruises relieved at once with Pinesalve Carbolized. Acts like a poultice. Draws out inflamms, land was that it should contain departtion. Try it. Price 25c. Sold by Frank ments for issuing life insurance poli- benefit to the people of the United

New Law in Massachusetts Will Aid Laboring Classes.

COLLECTOR DONE AWAY WITH

Bow Industrial Life Insurance Policies May Be Written By Bay State Institutions Of Savings After Next Nevember-A Massachusetts Law.

BOSTON, August, 13 .- With the deign of benefiting wage-earners, Gov. Guild of Massachusetts has affixed his signature to an act which is believed by many of his advocates to be the most important single measure passed by any merican legislature in the session of cievable peril to attain what his mon- 1907. There is, of course, the Public arch desires to know, all of which is Utilities Bill in New York; but this, afcommendable enough, from the stand- ter all, was simply the application in the point of fidelity to one's country, but Empire State of principles of public conentirely unacceptable to the country trol that have before now been recogunder exploitation. The trouble with nized in other American commonwealths. the Jap is that he is pluckier than he There has been bills in many state legisis acute, and his nerve too often out- latures regulating freight and passenger runs his sagacity. He has been discov. charges on railroads; but these have inered and defeated in this signal employ- volved no especial departure from the ment so often that the accuracy of this policy of recent years; everybody, neardeduction is substantiated. Every in- ly, has long believed in some form of telligent, well-dressed native of Japan railroad regulation, and Uncle Sam has now in the United States is, tacitly, already authorized himself to tackle this under popular suspicion as a spy and problem. But Massachusetts has done is watched accordingly, by those whose a novel thing, so far at least as the western world is concerned in permit-Every nation maintains a secret serv- ting the establishment of a new type

On and after November 1, 1907, if ad-

wage-earner who wants protection for his family through one of the policies of the type known as "industrial"-that is whose premiums are payable at fre-Identifies Him on Slab in Pittsburg quent intervals-will be able to exerise a choice. Henceforth there will be competition between two different life insurance systems. The working man may, on the one hand, yield to urgings to take out a policy with one of the insurance companies which do an industrial business and which will keep a collector perpetually on his heels to gather the on the other hand, go to a "savings and insurance bank"-a new title under the out life insurance not exceeding \$500, bank of Massachusetts. This must be with the understanding that he is vol- kept, however, entirely separate from untarily to pay his premiums once a the ordinary savings trust; and before month without being teased by a col- any step can be taken in this direction, nuity of a value not to exceed \$100. If a two-thirds vote of the trustees at a of the son from whom she had not heard he has an account in the savings de-meeting specially called for the purpose partment of the bank he may arrange to must express sense of the wisdom of

matically as they fall due. tcher and the "bar-keep."

These folk think that Massachusetts is a particularly good state in which to test out their ideas. The savings bank, which is naturally adapted to handling life insurance-since insurance is only a specialized form of savings-has such public confidence that it is, they hold, the ideal institution from which to offer policies "over the counter." The first savings bank in the United States was pened in the city of Boston ninety years ago. Massachusetts has long had the best saving communities, proportionately to population, of any American state. The total of deposits to the credit of wageearners on October 31, 1906, was \$694,-081,141.68, a sum nearly equal to the interest-bearing debt of the United States, and exceeding the total assessed aluation of Maryland, Kentucky or Connecticut. The savings banks have for many years been conducted without scandal or reproach and they necessarily stand high in the esteem of the popula-

tion supporting them. Part of the original scheme of the savcies and annuity contracts. The sav. States as are our savings banks."

ings banks in this country have up to this time had to establish their position s a necessary part of the financial world, and as civic centers comparable with the school and the church in the inculcation of the standard virtues. Now, however, it is proposed to see if the original idea of the founders of the institution cannot be successfully executed, first in Massachusetts and afterward elsewhere.

The act enabling the experiment to e tried was passed by decisive majorities in both branches of the Legislature on Beacon Hill. Public opinion in support of the measure was aroused through the energetic campaign conducted by he Massachusetts Savings Insurance League-an association formed last November for the purpose of promoting the idea of savings insurance, an outgrowth of the investigations made by Louis D. Brandeis, a Boston laywer into the preent excessive cost of industrial life insurance.

Practical direction of the affairs of the League was taken by Representative Norman H. White, a young Boston publisher, serving his first term in the Legislature. Mr. White organized the activities of the League much as a campaign for new business would be organized. The argument for savings insurance was presented in every important center of the state by a flying squafron of speakers. Citizens were urged to enroll themselves until at the present time a membership of more than 100,000 stands on the books at the headquarters, No. 2 Park street, this city. Ex-Gov., William L. Douglas, a wealthy shoe manufacturer of Brockton, who early became interested in the plan, consented to become the League's president. Among the vice-presidents is Ex-Gov. John L. Bates. The present Governor of the State, Curtis Guild, Jr., was so trougly impressed with the project that he included a strong recommendation of it in his 1907 inaugural. large proportion of the labor unions of the state, one after another, have expressed their pproval of the scheme, almost always by unanimous vote. When the measure in the form of a carefully drafted bill, finally came before the Legislature, bearing the approval both of the recess committee, the insurance commissioner. Pierce Jay, what else was there for the the legislators to do but to pass it? The people wanted it. It was merely a permissive act. No bank was obliged to try it. Accordingly it went through amidst plaudits from a well laden band wagon.

any time after next November be estab-Massachusetts law-and arrange to take lished by any one of the 189 savings lector. He may also buy there an an- a majority vote of the incorporators and have his premiums paid from that auto- the action. A license by the state will not be granted until a special guaranty One of the greatest advantages claimed fund has been provided from sources for the new system of savings insurance outside the bank to cover any possible s, of course, its greater cheapness. The deficincies in the expenses of the departxpense of teasing people into insuring ment, and a special insurance guaranty their lives and of collecting their pre- fund has been secured to make good miums from house to house causes this any death losses exceeding the expectaform of protection to the wage-earner tions of the ordinary or special morto cost from two to eight times as much tality tables. A stable and uniform sysas his wealthier neighbor has to pay for tem throughout the state is to be assurordinary life insurance. There is, to be ed by the existence of a general guarure, a familiar argument to the effect anty fund maintained by a small perhat the average individual won't buy centage on all premiums and annuity rean insurance policy unless he is talked ceipts of banks establishing life insuinto it by an agent. Some people, how- rance departments. If any savings and ver, believe that a large enough pro- insurance bank needs help, it may get portions of American laboring men are in- it from the fund, the amount advanced dustrious, thrifty and far-seeing to do being returnable with interest as soon the thing they ought to do without being as the bank's surplus permits. When eternally nagged about it; there are so the general fund is of sufficient size, its ber mechanics who do not allow the con- trustees may loan from it the special tents of the pay envelope week after guaranty fund which is required when week to be wholly absorbed by the bu- a savings bank intends to establish an insurance department.

In the employ of the trustees of the state fund there will be an actuary, in charge of the work of preparing all the standard forms, and empowered if neccessary to construct special mortality tables. He will have as assistant a state medical examiner. Many provisions safeguard depositors and the general public.

It is understood that a number of Bay State savings banks are already preparing to take advantage of the new law. At the same time, enthusiastic advocates of the idea, who without possibility of personal aggrandizement have spent considerable sums of money in getting the measure tried in Massachusetts, hope to extend the demonstration in the near future to other American states. The feeling among thousands of members of the savings insurance league is expressed in the words of Thomas G. Plant, one of the best known of American shoe manurfacturers: "I wish to express my sincere belief that ngs bank as this was devised in Eng- you have started a movement which will become as national and as great a

Ten Years in Bed.

"For 10 years I was confined to my bed with disease of my kidneys," writes R. A. Gray, J. P. of Oakville, Ind. "It was so severe that I could not move part of the time. I consulted the very best medical skill available, but could get no relief until Foley's Kidney Cure was recommended to me. It has been a God-send to me."

Morning Astorian, 60 cents per month, delivered by carrier.

Opened Sundays

AS A REQUEST

HILL'S RUSSIAN AND TURKISH BATHS

will be open Sundays. Cure guaranteed in any case of rheumatism, skin diseases, etc

217 Astor St., Astoria, Ore.

WARD'S TURKISH BATHS NEVER CLOSE

539 Commercial St., ASTORIA, ORE.

The only Turkish Baths, Russian Tub and Shower Baths

First Class and Sanitary Night Accommodations All Modern Conveniences that are Modern

FRANK F. WARD, Proprietor

Phone Black 2253

Look for the Sign on Sidewalk

IRON & BRASS WORKS

ASTORIA, OREGON

IRON (AND BRASS FOUNDERS! LAND AND MARINE ENGINEERS

Up-to-Date Saw Mill Machinery; Prompt attention given to al. repair work

18th and Franklin Ave.

Tel. Main 2451

BANKING

BY MAIL YOU MAY KEEP AN ACCOUNT WITH US IN

PORTLAND, OREGON

AND YOUR NEIGHBORKNOWS NOTHING OF IT

INTEREST

WRITE FOR OUR BOOKLET ON

BANKING BY MAIL Uncle Sam's Post Office Makes Our

Banking by Mail System a Success

SAVINGS BANK

OF THE

Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

240-244 Washington St., Cor. Second, Portland, Ore

STEEL & EWART

Electrical Contractors

Bells, House Phones, Inside Wiring and Fixtures Installed and Kept in Repair

IN BUSINESS FOR BUSINESS AND YOUR SATISFACTION.

222 Twelfth Street

Phone Main 3881

FINANCIAL.

First National Bank of Astoria, Ore.

ESTABLISHED 1886. Capital \$100,000

I. Q. A. BOWLBY, President.

FRANK PATTON, Cashier.

O. I. PETERSON, Vice-President.

J. W. GARNER, Assistant Cashler.

Astoria Savings

Capital Paid in \$100,000; Surplus and Undivided Profits 180,000 Transacts a General Banking Business. Interest Paid on Time Deposits FOUR PER CENT PER ANNUM

Eleventh and Duane streets.

ASTORIA, OREGON.