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NOW FOR FAIRBANKS

People of Indiana Solid for Vice-President.

TAFT IS STRONGLY OPPOSED

Labor Unions Are Opposed to Taft Because of His Decisions When on the Bench—Burton Has Praise for the Rivers and Harbors Committee.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—And now it's Fairbanks! John I. Hays, a prominent lawyer of Sullivan, Ind., and former law partner of the late President Harrison, declares it is his firm belief that the people of Indiana will be solid for the Vice President when the time comes to pick a candidate to succeed Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Hays, who is here on a vacation, likens the Hoosier statesman to his former partner, President Benjamin Harrison, and asserts that while Mr. Fairbanks is not an intensely popular man he nevertheless has hosts of friends all over the state. The Vice President, he believes, will meet the demands of the reactionists, by reason of his well-known conservatism, and at the same time his shrewdness and his ability to meet any emergency will find favor with those who would see a continuance of more or less radical administration. Mr. Hays declares the people of Indiana regard the celebrated cocktail incident as a joke, and do not put any faith in the stories circulated about the distinguished Indianian calculated to quash his boom.

However, Ohio and a few other States must be heard from before Mr. Fairbanks can be nominated or elected. And one of the natives sons of the Buckeye State who also is sojourning in the capital city declares that despite the recent State endorsement of Secretary Taft over Senator Foraker, the latter easily can defeat the portly member of the President's cabinet in a race for any office, from the Presidency down. He is Jacob Klaver of Youngstown, and while he admits that Taft would win if the politicians had their way, he asserts he has made a careful canvass of the entire State, talking not only with the politicians and office-holders, but also with the rank and file of the voters, and these last unhesitatingly almost unanimously declared they will support Senator Foraker against the field. Mr. Taft is strongly opposed by the labor unions because of his decisions when he was on the bench, says Mr. Klaver, and, furthermore, practically all of the professional and business men prefer to stand by the senior Senator.

Congressman Theodore R. Burton, chairman of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee and of the new Inland Waterways Commission, for the past two or three weeks has been in Washington making plans for the work which is expected to occupy his entire attention during the coming fall and winter. In speaking of his contemplated resignation from leadership of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, Mr. Burton declares that the chairmanship of this committee has been no easy task, because of the fact that there has been in the past a lack of general understanding of the work of the committee or the policy of the government, and he has expressed his intention of accepting several invitations for the delivery of public lectures in universities and elsewhere with a view to adding to the information of the public on the subject. Mr. Burton has nothing but praise for the National Rivers & Harbors Congress for it was the educational campaign conducted by this organization that made possible the passing of the record-breaking river and harbor bill at the last session. Before the work of the National Rivers & Harbors Congress the public regarded the river and harbor organization bills as "pork" measures, but the commercial importance of the widespread and systematic improvement of the nation's waterways now is generally understood, and it is believed that an even greater appropriation will be used by the Sixtieth Congress. This, however, will not come without a concerted and unmistakably popular demand, and the National Rivers & Harbors Congress, therefore, through its secretary, Captain J. F. Ellison of Cincinnati, is bending all his efforts to the immediate recruiting of a greater membership. At present it includes commercial bodies and shippers in every state in the Union, but will not be satisfied until every community and every firm in the United States is represented.

Contra to the general expectation, the Treasury Department received this week from Toledo, O., a check for \$29,240,000 drawn on the Second National Bank of Toledo, dated August 8, and signed by the Standard Oil Company. When the mail clerk in the Secretary's office opened the envelope containing the check and saw the figures, "\$29,240,000," he hurried to the desk of Acting Secretary Reynolds with the information that the big Oil trust had submitted to the inevitable and was paying the fine levied by Judge Landis. A closer examination of the check, however, disclosed the fact that it was signed "Standard Oil Company, per J. D. Rockefeller," thereby demonstrating that some one in Toledo was trying to have fun with the officials of the Treasury Department. The receipt of the fake check caused much amusement in official circles, and many were the jibes poked at Acting Secretary Reynolds, who said he would gladly exchange the check for a real paper dollar.

The appointment of Prof. William R. Manning of Purdue University in the chair of diplomatic history in the new College of the Political Sciences connected with the George Washington University, marks the first recognition of the diplomatic aspect of history as entitled to distinct and separate study, and with this innovation George Washington has a chair of diplomatic history, as distinguished on the one hand from political history, and on the other from international law. The new title is indicative of the great change that has taken place during the past ten years in the position of the United States among the world's great nations. This change of attitude brings with it the necessity for a larger outlook, the need on the part of our statesmen and moulders of public opinion of a thorough knowledge not only of present international law but of the history of diplomatic relations out of which that law has been evolved. In its plan, therefore, to train men for the diplomatic service, the George Washington University will provide instruction in the history and practice of diplomacy. Considerable difficulty was experienced by the University in obtaining the services of a man; in other respects qualified to fill the vacancy, who had made more than an elementary study of diplomatic history, and this difficulty only served to emphasize the fact that it is the pioneer institution in this field. This fact undoubtedly will give the University added prestige in its campaign to raise itself to the position of the great American graduate school.

An important and even radical change affecting both the army and navy has been suggested by military officers, and is under consideration by Secretary Taft. It is what the coast artillery of the United States, which is now a branch of the army, should be transferred to the control of the Navy Department. In support of this proposition, it is pointed out that Congress by its legislation of last year made separate organizations of the coast and field artillery. The latter necessarily remains a part of the mobile army. The coast artillery, on the other hand, is just as necessarily anchored to the various fortifications and posts that it defends. In time of war the coast artillery would have to cooperate with the navy in defense of ports, etc. It uses naval wagons, such as submarine and floating mines, and torpedoes, etc. Under these circumstances it is thought that by establishing closer relations between the navy and the coast artillery greater efficiency and better results might be obtained. Secretary Taft has not yet determined whether he will make this recommendation in his next report to Congress, but is giving the matter careful thought.

"It's awful to die in America," but according to a consular report from Paris, it's worse to die in France. As one step in the State Department's campaign to prepare Americans for travel among foreigners, who covet their cash, Consul General Frank Mason warns his countrymen against the luxury of ending their lives in the French capital. "The prices the undertaker may charge for funeral paraphernalia are fixed by ordinances," he says, "but the charges to the family or estate of the deceased are based on the supposed ability or willingness of the surviving relatives to pay. An undertaker presents himself to the relatives as a representative of the municipality, and they are apt to give him a free hand," with the result that extortion follows. The consul general says the usual embalming fee is sometimes raised from \$150 to \$1,000, or more, for Americans.

Owing to the almost constant installation of new machinery which does the

MAY FACE BIG FINE

Probability of Surpassing the Standard Oil Fine.

STRIKE HAS SLIGHT EFFECT

Wall Street Has Nervous Prostration—Nobility in the News—Intends to Have Mail Deliveries at Night in the Residential Section of Manhattan.

NEW YORK, August 24.—New York may find itself in a worse position than Standard Oil and the \$29,000,000 fine of the latter may be cast into the shade by a \$44,000,000 penalty against the city, according to the statement of the chairman of a special committee of the Merchants' Association which is working to stop the pollution of the Hudson by sewage. The chairman of the committee has discovered that under a law passed by the state legislature in 1903 the penalty for failure to obtain from the state a permit for the discharge of sewage from any public sewer in the state is \$500 and \$50 for each day the offense continues. The act also required the filling within 60 days of a report on sewers existing at the time and forbade any increase in the discharge of these sewers without specific authority from the state. Apparently, none of these provisions have been complied with and as over 600 new sewers have been built by the city since the adoption of the law, the Merchants' Association figures that the city is now liable for the trifling sum of \$44,186,735. Whether New York's pride in having the biggest of everything would reconcile the citizens to the present payment of this sum is doubtful.

In spite of the reiterated assurances contained in the reports of continued and increasing prosperity which have been gathered from all quarters of the country and hung before its gaze day by day, in spite of the optimism of the interviews given out by E. H. Harriman, Judge Gary and other captains of industry and high finance, Wall Street refuses to be comforted. In the street the ticker talks more loudly and eloquently than can any financier or politician and the ticker has told a story of something like a billion dollars cut from the value of stocks within the past few weeks. Not all of this is "paper loss" by any means, as thousands of operators who have been forced to close out lines that they had been carrying at from 10 to 40 points below the prices at which they were purchased can testify. After every slump there have been numerous predictions that the trouble was over but each succeeding decline has been worse than the one before and the "Roosevelt panic" of August has far outstripped the "silent panic" of March in its shattering of prices. In spite of the tempting quotations which the stock sheets hold before them investors still decline to scramble for bargains in railway shares or industrials. The situation has been described as a case of "nerves" but it more nearly resembles nervous prostration so far as the leaders of speculation are concerned.

work automatically, the force of employees at the Government Printing Office steadily has been reduced, until at the present time there are less than 3,700 men and women on the pay roll at the big printery, as against the more than 4,000 who found work there during the past few years. Folding now is done largely by automatic machines, as well as gathering, stitching and pasting. In the preparation of bulletins for the Department of Agriculture, the big web press prints, pastes, and folds the pamphlets, and a run of 200,000 copies on one of these machines is not considered an exceptionally large number.

Recently compiled figures on the production of coal in Washington and Oregon show that although both states suffered a decided falling off in the output of the "black diamonds" in 1905, while Oregon's production suffered a still further decrease, Washington mined 411,258 tons more than in 1905, an increase in value of \$757,176. Despite the larger output in Washington over the preceding year, only 4529 men found employment in the coal fields during 1906 as against 4765 in 1905. This was in part compensated for by an increase of from 22 to 206 in the average number of working days for each man.

SHOES

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The telegraphers' strike has served to show New Yorkers how rapidly they have progressed in the matter of communication. Then years ago the suspension of telegraphic communication would have been of vast inconvenience to the city. At the present time, even if the strike had been successful to the point of stopping all telegrams, the difficulty would have been by no means insurmountable, or many classes of business the telegraph and New York is better supplied with telephones than any other city in the world, having twice as many as London. When the strike began there was a rush to the headquarters of the telephone company to secure additional wires. It was found, however, that at most of the exchanges it was impossible to make any considerable extensions on account of the fact that there was not room for the operators. Practically all the big business houses having branches in other cities now do their business over the talking wire. New York does most of its long-distance talking to Philadelphia and next to that comes Boston, 100 wires being required to handle the through business between the two cities. The fact that it is possible to talk from New York to almost any place in the country within two thousand miles leaves only the Pacific Coast and a few other places that are dependent upon the telegraph for quick communication with the metropolis.

An unusual crop of nobility stories on one day of the present week, however, when the newspapers contained reports of the marriage to a wealthy young woman of a Duke who not only did not insist upon a dot of millions but actually gave his bride an ancient castle as a wedding present, the failure in business of a Baron who is the husband of a light opera star, the incarceration of another Baron for pawing his financier's diamonds and pocketing the proceeds, and the announcement of plans for the approaching visit of Prince Wilhelm of Sweden. As Chuck Conners of the Bowery expressed it after showing Prince Henry the sights of Chinatown, "Nuttin' in de king line kin faze us now."

introduce an evening delivery of mail at hattan. The reasons given for this action are the necessity for lightening the burden of the early morning deliveries and also to make it possible to send a letter in the city and receive an answer the same day. New Yorkers are fairly well accustomed to the all night bank, the all night court, all night law offices and barber shops and dental establishments. When they can receive their mail at any hour of the 24 there will be small reason for going to bed at all in Manhattan.

TIPS MOLTEN LEAD OVER LEG.
BROOKLYN, August 24.—George Costello, 20 years old, of 2098 Third avenue, turned over a pot of melted lead yesterday afternoon, and scalded his legs. He was removed to Seney Hospital. He may lose the use of his legs.

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