

THE MORNING ASTORIAN

Established 1873.

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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

WEEKLY ASTORIAN.

By mail, per year, in advance, \$1.50

Entered as second-class matter July 30, 1906, at the postoffice at Astoria, Oregon, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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.

THE WEATHER

Oregon, Washington and Idaho—Fair, probably warmer.

MURDER RAMPANT.

The murder-wave is running its course over the land, and the majority of the cases reported are of the lowest, most vicious and brutal sort. It looks as if one beastial crime inspired the other and no man may say where it will stop. There is no law to subdue the normal passion that lusts for the life of another, whatever it may do for the dispassionate man or the coward. Most men have their limitations and recognize the check of law, public opinion, family shame, or other deterring cause; but the man with the primal spirit aflame is unamenable and untamable ever.

Happily it is one of the rarest of crimes in this community. Astoria, as a seaport city is very free from the stain of murder, and has been for years. And it is a good thing to be free of; it commends any community to the homeseeker and the investor and counts largely in the general estimate held of the place. No man knows, however, how soon the blasting work will be done anywhere, nor how to forefend against it; all that is left in the terrible exigency is the fulfillment of the law and that has become a gamble and a featherweight in the scales of justice, if the murderer happens to possess the wherewithal.

LEGAL RESISTANCE TO LAW.

The modern is, most unhappily, justifiable in his concrete conclusion that the science of the law is the legal and successful resistance offered to its direct operation; the scientific thwarting of its essence, and fact, with the indisputably correct and effective weapon taken from the same covers that bind the law assailed. And this, not with the mere use of sophistry, plausibility, hair-splitting and the unctious and perverted handling of the law by its advocates before the bar, but with the immense and varied line of opinions that have come down from the bench itself and are arrayed as fundamental precedents, to the broad divergencies of which and their interminable and baffling use in counteracting each other, the law must look for the growing disrespect, if not contempt, in which it is held by the public.

"A man is innocent until he is proven guilty!" is an idyllic conclusion that has long since lost its inspired justice. It still holds in many a case and should be the cardinal precept that guides the men charged with the application of the

law; but there are so many, and so plain, instances of men haled to court for civic crimes, such as grafting and the like, forced there by the pressure of an outraged public sense of their crimes, freed upon the flimsy technicalities and undue warping of the statutes, that the old and friendly aphorism is belittled and condemned and laughed at.

There are countries where the very king himself has been placed in the dock and made to bear his share of the shame of tacit conviction; and this is the spirit that is needed, sorely, to eliminate from American jurisprudence the growing doubt of its purity and efficacy.

THE PRESIDENT.

The real friends of Theodore Roosevelt are not thinking for an instant that he will abandon his declaration not to be a candidate for the presidency again; nor are they lending hand or word to the theory of his right or duty in such a premise. Knowing him and respecting him and the faith that moves him, they know if, in some supreme hour, the voice of the people is raised in this behalf, he will steadfastly turn from the overwhelming lure and do what he has said he will do. To believe anything else of this man, is to dishonor him and place him in the category of the weaklings, and the tuff-hunters of the political cult; no man who actually appreciates the courage and sanity and high-purpose of the President, will entertain the idea longer than to discount and deny it boldly.

WHAT WE VOTE FOR.

The people of Oregon, having assumed the power of initiating and passing their own laws, are bound by the unescapable and correlative obligation to see to it that those laws are duly considered, weighed and disposed of at the polls. There must be no flinching, no shirking, no reneging; these propositions are up for full and final treatment and must receive it at the hands that thrust them forward.

There are several grave, and many important, issues involved in the list and it is worth every man's while to study them closely and vote with the grace of good citizenship for, or against, them. They are above the personnel of the June ticket in many ways; notably that the laws are passed for all time, and men come and go, by period, or the will of the electorate. It is not safe to ignore the referendum; it may contain elements of disorder and disruption, and defeat, and again it may contain things that mean, and make for, the peace and freedom of the masses, and for the curing of a thousand ills. Therefore it is a supreme duty to scan it and know what to do, how to differentiate, and to cull the blessings while we ward and bar the evils. Go to it, and begin the work of scrutiny and segregation right now; you cannot give the matter due thought in the few moments you devote to the voting booth on election day!

Francis M. Finch, who died last year and who wrote "The Blue and the Gray," was for 15 years an associate justice of the New York state court of appeals. The poem first appeared in September, 1867, in the Atlantic Monthly. When he became a judge, Mr. Finch continued to write verse, but made no attempt to get it printed. "I did not feel," he said, "that the publication of poems was compatible with the dignity of a judge of the court of appeals."

A memorial of granite and bronze erected on the battlefield at Vicksburg by Illinois cost \$200,000.

TO MOVE OUR PLANET

Power It Would Take to Raise the Earth One Foot.

THE WEIGHT OF THE GLOBE.

It Has Been Calculated to Be Some Six Million Million Tons—What Would Happen if the Earth Should Come to a Sudden Standstill.

It is not generally known that the rotundity of the earth and its movement were known long before Copernicus and Galilei. Thus, Aristotle says, "almost all those who claim to have studied heaven in its uniformity declare that the earth is in the center, but the philosophers of the Italian school, otherwise the Pythagoreans, teach entirely the contrary. In this opinion the center is occupied by fire and the earth is only a star, which by a circular movement round the same center produces night and day."

The following Greek philosophers believed in the rotundity of the earth: Pythagoras of Samos, Anaximander, Nicetas of Syracuse, Heraclides of Pontus, Aristarchus of Samos, Seleucus and Ephantus. Heraclides and Ephantus admitted that the earth moved only upon its own axis, the diurnal movement. The Pythagoreans held that each star was a world, having its own atmosphere, with an immense extent of ether surrounding it. Many centuries before Copernicus wrote his work on "The Revolution of the Heavenly Bodies," which was about 1542 A. D., the Jewish cabalistic book, called "Zohar," stated as to the cosmography of the universe:

"In the book of Hammanuah the Old we learn through extended explanation that the earth turns upon itself in the form of a circle; that some are on top, the others below; that all creatures change in aspect, following the manner of each place, keeping, however, in the same position. But there are some countries of the earth that are lightened while others are in darkness. These have the day when for the former it is night, and there are countries in which it is constantly day or in which at least the night continues only some instants. These secrets were made known to the men of the secret science, but not to the geographers."

Maimonides (1190 A. D.) held that the earth had the form of a globe; that it was inhabited at both extremities of a certain diameter; that the inhabitants had their heads toward heaven and their feet toward each other, yet they did not fall off.

In India at a very early period the astronomer Arya-bhata (born A. D. 476) held to the opinion that the earth revolved upon its own axis. It is known that the Chaldeans at a very ancient period calculated with certainty eclipses of the moon and closely approximated the time of eclipses of the sun. Dr. Schlegel gives the great antiquity of 18,000 years to the Chinese astronomical sphere.

Though astronomy affords the means of determining with great precision the relative masses of the earth, the moon and all the planets. It does not enable us to determine the absolute mass of any heavenly body in units of the weights used on earth. To determine the absolute mass of the globe its mean density must be known, and this is something about which direct observation can give no information, as we cannot penetrate more than an insignificant distance into the earth's interior. The most probable mean density of the earth is 5.6—that is, the earth is 5.6 times as heavy as a ball of pure water of the same size. From this and similar estimates the weight of the globe has been calculated to be six million million tons.

Archimedes, the greatest ancient geometer, is accredited with the saying, "Give me where I may stand, and I will move the world!" With a lever of sufficient length this task might possibly be accomplished. But let us see what it would require to accomplish it with the forces at our command. The weight of the globe has been calculated to be six million million tons.

To move this weight one foot a steam engine of 10,000 horsepower would have to work incessantly for a period of seventy thousand millions of years. During this time the engine would use up forty million million quarts of water, a quantity sufficient to cover the whole globe 300 feet high. Now, as to the fuel consumed by the engine, if its boiler was good and working economically it would require four thousand million tons of coal to feed it during the seventy thousand million years. To ship such a quantity of coal by railway it would take two hundred thousand million cars of a capacity of twenty tons each. These cars, when placed in a line, would form a train so long as to encompass the earth forty-five times, and if this train should move with a velocity of twenty-five miles an hour it would take it five million years before it could traverse the distance of its own length.

This calculation shows that the globe rests pretty firmly in the place assigned to it by nature and how difficult would be the task suggested by the great mathematician.

It is known what happens when a rapidly running train comes to a sudden standstill. We are thrown forward in the direction of its motion. The same result would follow the sudden stopping of the earth's motion, only on a much larger scale. Everything on its surface would be hurled

into space with a velocity hundreds of times as great as that of the swiftest express train.

But we should have hardly the time to realize this somersault into space because of the other immediate result—viz, the transformation of the earth's motion into a heat so intense as to raise the temperature of the air by hundreds of degrees, turn seas, lakes and rivers into steam and instantly consume forests, buildings and cities. And men and animals would instantaneously perish from the mere breathing of the hot air, and their corpses would be incinerated in the general conflagration. In short, the result would be a tragedy such as is depicted by St. Peter for the judgment day.

Scientists have given the temperature which one would feel when penetrating to the center of the globe. To obtain this estimate of heat they had to confine themselves to simple observations on the rise of temperature in mine shafts. Geologists believed that the mean temperature of the earth increased by 1 degree with every hundred feet of descent. With these figures for a basis they calculated that the mean heat of the central nucleus must be 4,320 degrees F.

This was good mathematics, but incorrect, for observations made in Nevada with instruments of great precision showed that the heat of the central nucleus was much greater. For the experiment of 1897 a silver mine was selected, and there they found that at 2,500 feet under the earth's surface the air showed a temperature of 94 degrees F. and the water of 120 degrees. In the vicinity, at Yellow Jack shaft, the mine reaches a depth of 3,000 feet, and the thermometer shows constantly 139 degrees F., so that miners cannot work there for more than fifteen minutes at a stretch. The works in the Simpon showed likewise an uncommon subterranean heat, and the calculations justify an assumption for the central nucleus of a temperature of 680,000 to 700,000 degrees, the same as is assumed of the sun.—Leon Landsberg in Chicago Record-Herald.

Passed College "Exams" at Seven.

Few people in Connecticut realize that there once lived a boy in Waterbury who possessed the remarkable precociousness which enabled him to pass the Yale examination at the age of seven years. He didn't enter Yale until his thirteenth year, yet the record remains and ought not to be lost sight of. The boy's name was John Trumbull, born in 1750, and he died full of honor, scholastic and political, at the ripe age of eighty-one years in 1831. He was frail and tender as a youngster, and his remarkable intellect overbalanced his physical makeup. Nobody thought he would grow up, and his mental achievement at an age when most boys nowadays are entering the district school attracted the attention of scholars and distinguished men in his day.—Hartford Courant.

HOUSE WORK



Thousands of American women in our homes are daily sacrificing their lives to duty.

In order to keep the home neat and pretty, the children well dressed and tidy, women overdo. A female weakness or displacement is often brought on and they suffer in silence, drifting along from bad to worse, knowing well that they ought to have help to overcome the pains and aches which daily make life a burden.

It is to these faithful women that **LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND** comes as a boon and a blessing, as it did to Mrs. F. Ellsworth, of Mayville, N. Y., and to Mrs. W. P. Boyd, of Beaver Falls, Pa., who say:

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Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Look In Tomorrow's Papers for The Secret of the Wink

FOR YOUR SUNDAY DINNER

How to Feed Alfalfa Hay. In order to prevent undue waste when feeding alfalfa to pigs, the hay should be fed in a slatted rack placed in a flat bottomed trough. The spaces between the slats should not exceed 2.5 inches, and the trough should extend at least eighteen inches beyond the rack in every direction. The coarse stems left by the pigs may be fed to stock cattle.—J. J. Vernon.

Alfalfa Makes Cheap Milk. A summary of feeding trials with dairy cows shows that alfalfa can be made to take the place of at least one-half of the grain usually fed our dairy cows, and as the nutrients needed by dairy cows can be produced much more cheaply with alfalfa than with grain the cost of producing milk may be greatly reduced by its use.—D. H. Otis, Wisconsin.

Disturbed the Congregation. The person who disturbed the congregation last Sunday by a continually coughing is requested to buy a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar. T. F. Laurin, Owl Drug Store.

Notice to Our Customers. We are pleased to announce that Foley's Honey and Tar for coughs, colds and lung trouble is not affected by the National Pure Food and Drug law as it contains no opiates or other harmful drugs, and we recommend it as a safe remedy for children and adults. T. F. Laurin, Owl Drug Store.

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