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THE WEATHER

Oregon, Washington, and Idaho—Cloudy and showers.

HIGHWAYS OF CLATSOP.

In the days of old when every man's boast had to be "made good," and a nation's also, it was the proudest and truest boast of Rome and Romans that "all roads led to Rome"; and so genuine was the predicate, and the cry, that in many instances, those same roads are still leading to Rome after 20 centuries of use. They were at the fundament of the power and wealth of the ancient imperial city. Over them flowed the mighty vehicles with the treasure of vine and field and mine and forest; along their solid and indestructible miles went the legions of conquest in pursuit of victories that lay ready to their rough hands; and returning, the captive nations of the earth followed them over the same adamant routes; as the armies of Rome moved, whatever the direction and distance, they built their own roads and built them right; and the foot of the modern traces these magnificent triumphs of engineering to the same old city, from the uttermost parts of Europe. They were direct, open, capacious, accessible, used by the world at large. We are not looking for road-building such as this in Clatsop, for many reasons, chiefly, because we have not the labor nor the money, nor perhaps, the engineering ability, required for such a system; and the allusion to the Roman road is made simply to accentuate the primary principle of building and routing them rightly and as soundly as we may, with the resources at our command; nor is it made with any disposition to carp or complain of the plans and processes to date. We know as all men know that a county's roads and a city's streets are the avenues of their wealth, the means of constant and feasible inter-communication and inter-trade; that by grade and line and reach, they increase, or bar that promiscuity and commercial intimacy that makes for prosperity and stable conditions generally; and as Clatsop's work is not yet nearly begun, nor done, on its principal routes, we are anxious to urge the adoption the best methods at the right time. Roads, good roads, are costly, and the expediency of correct grades, the most direct routes, and the comprehensive grouping of the systems of the county, are peculiarly essential in view of the fact that roads are presumed to be built for all time to come. The Roman formula is as profoundly valuable today as it was 2000 years ago, and their roads prove it. The same principle applies to the streets of a city, and if any point of the principle takes precedence in municipal work, it is that of grades. The annihilation of the hill; its reduction by rates and ratios of ascent and descent, at once feasible, slight and permanent, are elements that make the question a live one in this city and one that a larger public interest is to be taken in, in the near future. The man who lays out, and the administration that builds, a false line and a bad street, never gets beyond the echo of the reproach to which he, or it, is altogether entitled.

TOMORROW'S TASK.

Tomorrow, election day, government, as it is understood in this country harks back to its first organic principle, and the people declare for their administrative servants and the tools that they shall use in the new official period. In the booths of the State of Oregon tomorrow each man with the franchise will stand, and act, as the representative, the agent, of his fellow citizens, and for the five minutes, or the half hour, it takes him to scan and dispose of his ballot, he is "his brother's keeper" in the large and

lofty sense that he must do the best and truest duty his conscience and judgment dictates, for that brother's welfare under the men and the measures that are voted into power and operation. The task is not so small nor flippant as some people think. It demands all the honor and honesty and loyalty a man possesses to do the right thing at the polls, provided always that he has the right conception of his citizenship; and we reiterate our firm belief in the overwhelming honest intent and faculty of the electorate, here and elsewhere, in this country. Some men are slower than others in unravelling the intricacies of the voting problems passed up to them; but the major part of them "get there" with the consciousness of having done as nearly right as they knew, and no man ever did more, trained, or untrained. For the good of the State and County, we shall be glad to see heavy local and state majorities set up in favor of the following referendum and initiative bills, as submitted on the ballot to be used tomorrow, to-wit: Changing general elections from June to November. 306. X. Yes. Fixing the power for popular recall of officers. 324. X. Yes. Establishing the Oregon National Guard and Armories. 312. X. Yes. Increasing the appropriations for University of Oregon. 314. X. Yes. For the abolition of the fish-wheels in salmon fisheries. 332. X. Yes. Increasing the pay of legislators. 300. X. Yes. Permitting location of State institutions elsewhere than at the capital. 302. X. Yes. Increasing number of Judges of Supreme Court. 304. X. Yes. For working prisoners in county under order of County Courts. 308. X. Yes. Requiring common carriers to grant free transportation to State and County officers. 310. X. Yes. For the creation of Hood River County. 336. X. Yes. As for the personal line-up, we counsel the election of the Republican candidates from one end of the long ticket to the other, without exception, and by such majorities as will preserve the organic status of that party in Clatsop to be used at a later day when its power and influence for good shall mean far more than it seems to mean at present.

INTERESTING VISITOR.

Washington has had an interesting visitor this week in the person of Herr Louis Adlon who enjoys the title of "King of European hotel-keepers" and who is inspecting the hotels of the larger cities of the United States in order to obtain new ideas for his great and fashionable establishment, the largest in Germany, which has just been opened in Berlin. This was not the primary object of his coming to the national capital however. He wished to see and meet President Roosevelt, whose reputed likeness to the Kaiser, Herr Adlon says, has greatly interested all Germans in him. As befits the distinguished German's rank in his own profession, he enjoys the friendship and patronage of Emperor William, and the first dinner held in his hotel was given by the German Crown Prince to members of the royal family. Incidentally, diplomatic Washington was interested in the fact that the visitor is the host of Ambassador Hill, who makes the Hotel Adlon, his Berlin stopping-place. According to the statement of Herr Adlon, the reported opposition to the Ambassador in German court circles never existed, and the stories of it was based on misapprehension. The Kaiser is a warm admirer of the American diplomat's abilities, and the "Hill incident" which received so much discussion here attracted no attention whatever in Germany.

SUNDAY AT THE CHURCHES

Grace Episcopal.
Sunday after Ascension Day. Morning service, 11 a. m.; Sunday school, 12:30 p. m.

Holy Innocent Chapel (Uppertown).
Sunday school, 11:15 a. m.; evening service, 7:30 p. m.

First Norw. Ev. Lutheran.
Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; morning service, 10:45; evening service, 8 p. m. Theo. P. Neste, pastor.

Christian Science.
Services in I. O. O. F. building, Tenth and Commercial streets, rooms 5 and 6 at 10 a. m., subject, "Ancient and Modern Necromancy; or Mesmerism and Hypnotism." All are invited. Sunday school, 11:30; Wednesday evening meeting, 8 o'clock. Reading room same address, hours 12 to 5 daily, except Sunday.

Norwegian M. E.
Morning service, 11 a. m., Rev. F. A. Scarvie will preach Sunday school at 11 a. m. There will be no evening service. O. T. Field, pastor.

Presbyterian.
Morning worship, 11 o'clock; Sabbath school, 12:15; Y. P. S. C. E., 7:00. At the morning service the theme will be "Echoes of the General Assembly." Five minute addresses by the following men: Extract from retiring moderator's sermon, Jno. Bryce; "The Ledger," J. A. Eakin; "The Presbyterian Church and Laboring Men," R. M. Gaston; "Men," Prof. A. E. Koenig; "The Presbyterian Church and Young People," E. J. Nyman. Dr. J. M. Holt will have charge of the service. Male chorus. No evening service on account of mass meeting in the theatre building. Wm. S. Gilbert, pastor.

First Methodist.
Sunday services as follows: "The Unavoidable Christ" will be the sermon theme at the morning hour. At this service Mr. Douglas Dirkin, leading soloist of Zion Church, Winnipeg, Canada, will sing a solo. The evening service will be a mass meeting at the opera house, addressed by F. A. Scarvie. The public is cordially invited to attend. C. C. Rarick, pastor.

First Lutheran.
Sunday school, both at the Uppertown and at the German Lutheran church at 9:30 a. m. Morning service in Swedish at 10:45; theme for sermon, "The Cause of Jesus Christ Victorious." Evening service at the German Lutheran Church on Grand avenue at 8 o'clock. This service will be in English and of a memorial character. Theme for sermon, "Christian Patriotism." The Luther League Circle meets at the same place one hour before evening service. All are cordially invited. Gustaf E. Rydquist, pastor.

Baptist.
Sunday school, 10 a. m.; sermon 11 a. m., subject: "What Christ is Expecting." B. Y. P. U., 7 p. m. No evening service on account of mass meeting at opera house. Conrad L. Owen, pastor.

THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

"How do you manage your railroads in this country?" inquired the Man from Mars. "In those countries of what you called the Old World which I have visited, they are owned and managed by the Government." "Inasmuch as I have never been abroad," replied the politician, "I must, of course, conclude that their methods are purely theoretical. We, in this country, pride ourselves on being practical." "May I ask you to explain?" said the Man from Mars. "Certainly," replied the politician. "Our practice proceeds on the theory that the Government is too poor and too inefficient to own and manage our railways. Accordingly, the work is turned over to private individuals." "And are the individuals trustworthy?" "By no means," said the politician. "We have to appoint railroad commissions to watch them." "The commissions, then, are to be depended upon?" "Not at all. They are watched by the legislatures." "And the legislatures?" "They in turn are watched by the magazines." "Oh, I see, the magazines are the final arbiters. That is very interesting." "No, you are mistaken. The magazines are watched by the people." "Of course. It finally gets back to the people. They act upon the information provided by the magazines. Surely the people do not need watching." "Wrong again. That's where we come in," said the politician, proudly sticking his thumbs in the armpits of his waistcoat. "We have to watch the people to keep them from watching us." "And how does it all work?" inquired the Man from Mars.

SATISFACTION IS THE LIVE WIRE HERE

Satisfaction from your viewpoint as well as ours. We measure quality and the value that stands behind the price by what you are to get out of it. The mere payment of money and the delivery of the goods doesn't end any transaction here by any means--no matter whether you spend ten cents or ten dollars, it's all the same to us.

The moment you hand over your money we are responsible to you for two things in return--the fullest value for that money in the best merchandise that can be sold at the price you pay--and absolute satisfaction. These are what you pay us for--until you get them both the transaction remains open--we stand ready to give you "Your money back if you want it," regardless of which of the two you have failed to receive.

MEN'S SPRING SUITS

SUITS AT TEN DOLLARS--We could easily get \$12 for them--they're really worth it. Men are paying that for inferior suits at other stores. Our profit basis is smaller than theirs--that's the reason. The fabrics are of excellent quality, in tasteful patterns. All sizes are included. **\$10**

SUITS AT TWELVE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS--The materials are strictly all wool--fancy worsteds, Scotches, plain chevots. The tailoring is smart and stylish--made to hold its shape. The suits, in appearance and satisfactory qualities, are just the sort a practical man wants for business wear. **\$12.50**

SUITS AT FIFTEEN DOLLARS--It's a very common occurrence for a man to come in for a \$20 suit, but make up his mind, after looking at our qualities at the prices, that \$15 will do the business. It will. Let us prove it to you today. **\$15**

SUITS AT TWENTY DOLLARS--Nowhere else can \$20 be made to do as good service as here. Suits that hold their shape by reason of the careful way they're made--hand made buttonholes, hand padded collars and so on. **\$20**

Luukinen & Harrison

9TH AND COMMERCIAL STS.

FORESTRY METHODS

Timber Cut by the "Selection Method" is Best

TAKES ONLY PART OF TREES

Service Has Many Knotty Problems to Solve and Requires a Great Deal of Calculation as to Future Needs of the Country.

To bring the forests to their full productiveness, however, they must be cut over. The ax is the forester's hoe as well as his scythe. Reaping and sowing are usually for him one and the same operation, and cultivation is accomplished by getting rid of what he does not want. There were cut from the National Forests during the last fiscal year the equivalent of a little over 280,000,000 board feet of timber. This involved cutting operations on slightly less than 360,000 acres of land, or about one-fourth-dredths of the total area of the Government's forests. In other words, hardly a beginning has been made in bringing the forests to their highest productiveness through use, and their reserve of mature timber has scarcely been touched by the operations under way. Timber cutting on the National Forests has hitherto been done almost entirely by what foresters call the "selection method." This takes out only a part of the trees and leaves the rest to grow rapidly as a result of the opening up of the forest, while permitting also the seeding up of the ground with new growth. Each tree to be cut is selected by a forest officer, and stamped at the base of the stump, and again at the breast height. If the cutters fell any tree which were not marked for them, the absence of the "U. S." stamp on the stump betrays the fact to the Government inspector, and the persons responsible are brought to book. By this method of cutting the actual practise of forestry is being gradually introduced. This means not merely that the timber is protected nor merely that it is made use of as it matures, but also that it is cultivated like a crop in order to get as much as possible out of the land. The total cut from the National Forests during the last fiscal year (280,000,000 board feet) was insignificant in comparison alike with the total timber cut of the country, the total stand of Government timber, and the yearly productive capacity of all the forests when they have been brought under management. Balancing one thing against another, the Government has undoubtedly not lessened its stock of timber in consequence of the cuttings made during the year, but on the contrary has much more now than it had a year ago. A great part of the increase, however, has been on timber which has not yet reached merchantable size. This suggests one of two important reasons why it may not be safe to cut right along as much wood as grows, taking the forests as a whole. The first reason is that it will do the country no good some years hence to know that the forests are making a certain amount of wood per year, if it is all in sizes not big enough to cut to advantage. The second is that it is necessary to forecast the needs locally. The inhabitants of Arizona will find it small consolation to them in the future to be told that there is a large supply of timber remaining in Washington if their own forests have nothing for them. Such problems as these the Forest Service is preparing to meet. It is too much to hope that mistakes will not be made.

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To Republican Voters

AN OVERWHELMING majority of Oregon's voters by registration have formally declared that they believe in the principles of the Republican Party. Let them now show that they are honest by voting in accordance with their declarations. The Oregon election comes before the Republican National Convention. Let every Republican voter in the Second Congressional District uphold the honor of the Republican Party in Oregon and strengthen the influence of Oregon's delegation in the National Convention by voting for H. M. Cake for United States Senator and W. R. Ellis for Representative in Congress. If either of these Republican nominees fail of election the primary election system will be discredited and a return of boss rule will be invited. The good name of Oregon's delegation to the National Convention will be placed in a humiliating position. For the effect it will have on the November election it is imperative that the Republican nominees in the June election shall be elected by an overwhelming majority. As a believer in the principles of the Republican Party it is your duty to be at the polls June 1st, and vote for Cake and Ellis.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT REPUBLICAN CENT'L COMMITTEE

E. H. FLAGG, Secy. W. E. WILLIAMSON, Chairman

COFFEE

Schilling's Best is a business-like name; you know what it means; and it means what you want. Your grocer returns your money if you don't like it; we pay him.