

The Daily Astorian

Established 1873.

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

By mail, per year \$7.00
By carrier, per month60

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.

THE RECALL

The fact that the people of Oregon have created, and are holding in their own hands, a law that makes it, practically, as easy to remove a man from office as it is to put him in it, is, obviously patent to every man in the public service, or who has been elected thereto, and the people, themselves, are beginning to take due cognizance of the new and strange power wherewith they have equipped themselves. They are not exulting in it, nor casting about for men, nor occasions, to use it; they are realizing the possibilities of such an agency with a pleasurable sense of its efficacy and perfect justice, when the hour for its employment shall arrive.

We, with all men, hope never to see its provisions called into play; this, for the sake of the men who have been honored and for the best ends served by good government. But, all the same it is an excellent thing to have in store; it will always have its real effect, however quiescent it may be. The mere knowledge that it exists that it may be invoked at any hour, upon any man, and that it is primarily constitutional, and above the reach of the courts, that its application is at the hands of those who granted the honor and trust that is so betrayed as to invoke its power, will have a tendency to cure official life and administration methods, of many of the ills that have grown upon the system and purge it of the grosser and graver sources of reproach.

The equity of the principle underlying the law of recall may not be questioned with any seriousness. It is self-evident, and as true as the vested and unquestioned right to elect. The simple justice of the mandate is the actual source of its great power, morally and actively; and even though it lay inoperative upon the code for years to come, it will, ever and always, a saving, efficacious and powerful lever, ready at the popular hand, to remedy administrative abuses and deal summary justice upon those who have trifled (or worse), with the confidence and conventions of the people. The old-school politician, and the trafficker, in office, and out of it, for spoils and preferment, despite the new law utterly, as a menace to their craft and its practice, but this is understood by the people far and wide, and makes the new gage of popular power infinitely more valuable and influential. Whatever else may happen under its aegis, the law and function of recall will never be recalled.

THE REDOUBTABLE "IF."

If Astoria secures an interurban and coast electric railway service:
If Professor Hawley shall evolve a measurably profitable value from the stumpage of the land hereabout;
If the new and beautiful "Weinhard-Astoria" hotel shall rear its splendid front and open its hospitable doors, by another season;
If petroleum and natural gas shall be discovered in marketable quantities and quantities, in the fields of Clatsop, at any rationally early day;
If this city achieves a fine sea-wall along its bay coast;
If the Astoria & Columbia River Railroad is pushed on into the Tillamook country;
If the clays and earthen products that abound here fulfil handsomely the test and investment of Mr. Ogan and his colleagues;
If the common-point rate on grain is extended to this port and we begin to export breadstuffs coastwise and foreign;
If the Columbia river jetty shall

begin its real work of scouring down the Columbia river bar;

If the federal supreme court leaves us an equitable, proportionate share of the Columbia river, from Tongue Point to Point Adams;

If A. B. Hammond enters the lumbering field here, on the scale his timber holdings warrant;

If Astoria eschews cheap politics, and cheaper politicians, and gets down to business and does business;

If Portland ever forgets herself, and us, for a few days, or weeks, at the fortuitous time;

If the deep-sea fisheries are developed and fostered and centered here; and we take due advantage of these things as they come to pass Astoria may yet "fly with her own wings!"

NOT ABNORMALLY QUIET.

The current commercial quietude here, and everywhere over the country, is nothing abnormal, and presents no strikingly untoward, or dangerous, elements. The "rich-man's" panic of last October had barely subsided before the presidential year dawned, with its usual, and accepted, business inertia.

Money, the most sensitive commodity in human use, invariably recedes, in the face of the great uncertainties inseparable from the great campaign wherein the men, measures and policies of government, as it shall prevail for four years to come, are selected, discussed, and determined. It is among the fixed traditions of the country that business enterprise and commercial expansion shall halt, during the time these grave and significant things are being adjusted and settled.

The people of the East understand and appreciate it, better than we do; and their equanimity would be mightily disturbed and misdirected, if by any chance, the revulsion in business should not assert itself in each fourth year.

Astoria is no worse off, in a business way, than tens of thousands of like communities all over the land. And she is, fundamentally, better off than thousands of them. What industries she has are all underway, steadily and successfully, even if the scope of business and profit is abridged somewhat. Astoria is a clean, healthy, prosperous, promising place, with plenty of iron on the fire and the fire burning brightly. We Astorians are inclined to deprecate and underestimate our own resources and advantages, just as all home-people do with the things they are tiresomely familiar with; but, to the friendly and disinterested outsider, she puts up a cheerful face and prospect and invites cordial and commendatory comment.

All we've got to do in this good year of 1908, is to carefully nurse our own interests and our own levers, and wait, patiently, the final subsidence of the universal doubt, due to political uncertainties, that will take its quadrennial flight about the middle of November, and leave the field clear for the sound and certain business expansion that will assert itself as it has always done.

There's nothing more the matter with Astoria than with any other normal, well-poised and wide-awake, community in these United States!

EDITORIAL

The Iowa idea is that many good terms deserve another.

Mexico is a protective country, another fact to be remembered in connection with its prosperity.

Senator La Follette will have a new lecture for the Chautauqua circuit this year: "The Rise and Fall of the Filibuster."

The net result of Jeff Davis' mis-

sion to shake up the Senate is that Arkansas has slipped in behind and given him the shake.

The passage of the currency bill spoiled a great deal of Democratic eloquence on the subject of "the do-nothing Congress."

The sounding of the Republican keynote by Senator Burrows is eagerly awaited. Everybody is tired of the "honk, honk" of the automobile.

Mr. Parker may not be permitted to write the platform, but the fact remains that he made a great sensation when he wired it four years ago.

The monitor Florida is less than 10 years old. She is doing well as a target and it is safe to say would give a good account of herself in a scrimmage.

Iowa is under the impression that a senator who has served the state for six terms will be an excellent adviser for a seventh.

Gold production in the Transvaal has lately reached over \$12,000,000 a month. Mr. Bryan is careful not to refer to what he didn't know about gold 12 years ago.

Maryland Democrats declined to instruct for Bryan, who lost the state in both his races. The Maryland Republicans are ready for the third battle, and admit that Bryan has been one of their best helpers.

SUNDAY AT THE CHURCHES

First Methodist.

"The Undiscouraged God" will be the pastor's theme Sunday morning. In the evening the Rev. R. E. Myers, of Richmond, Ohio, will occupy the pulpit. A cordial welcome awaits you at any and all the services of this church. C. C. Rarick, pastor.

Norwegian Danish M. E.

Morning worship at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Scandinavians are cordially invited. O. T. Field, pastor.

Baptist.

Sunday school, 10 a. m.; B. Y. P. U., 7 p. m.; morning worship, 11 a. m., "The Christian Soldier" Evening service, 8 p. m., "A Gospel That Burns and Breaks." Everybody invited to attend. Conrad L. Owen, pastor.

First Lutheran.

Sunday school, both at the German Lutheran and at the church in Uppertown at 9:30 a. m. Morning service in Swedish at 10:45. Evening service in English at 8 o'clock, theme, "The Christian Conception of the Trinity." Luther League Circle meets at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Gustaf E. Rydquist, pastor.

Grace.

Trinity Sunday. Holy communion and sermon, 11 a. m.; Sunday school, 12:30 p. m.

Holy Innocents Chapel.

Holy communion, 9:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 11:15 a. m.; evening service, 7:30 p. m.

Presbyterian.

Morning worship, 11 a. m., "Growing." Sabbath school, 12:15; Children's day exercises; Y. P. S. C. E., 7:00; evening worship, 8:00, "Proof." Male chorus. All are invited. Wm. S. Gilbert, pastor.

Christian Science.

Services in I. O. O. F. building, corner Tenth and Commercial streets, rooms 5 and 6 at 10 a. m. Subject of the lesson sermon: "God, the Preserver of Man." All are invited. Sunday school at 11:30. Reading room same address, hours from 12 to 5 daily, except Sunday.

Ft. Columbia vs. Cathlamet.

Baseball excursion to Cathlamet on Sunday, June 14. Steamer Julia B. leaves Lurline dock at 8:15; fare \$1.50 round trip, including admission to game. 6-13-2t.

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NOVA SCOTIA BLUENOSES.

No One Seems to Know Just Why They Are So Called.

Those who dwell in the Canadian province of Nova Scotia are called bluenoses. The name has stuck to them since time out of mind, but how they came to get it is a matter of conjecture. One thing is certain—they don't like it.

Nova Scotians pride themselves on their English ancestry, and some will offer the suggestion that the name is a token that the blue blood shows. When the French were driven out of Acadia the fertile lands they vacated were taken up by English colonists, chiefly from Massachusetts.

The spirit of revolt was strong then in Boston and elsewhere in New England. Those who were loyal to the king and taxes found it a good opportunity to move, and from these loyalists Acadia was largely repopled.

It may be that the blue blood shows and that the name is a badge of honor, but most Nova Scotians don't believe it, for they feel that it is a term of reproach.

"Why bluenose?" was the question put to one young woman whose home isn't far from Nova Scotia.

"Why, after the bluenose potatoes, of course," she said, "and I think it's mean to name people after potatoes."

Now, it's true that, next to apples, potatoes form the greatest product of the rich Nova Scotian soil. And it's also true that the bluenose is the bright particular star among the varieties of potatoes they raise in Nova Scotia.

But the potatoes were named for the people, not the people for the potatoes. It's a simple question of chronology.

You explain it carefully to the young woman, and she says, "How silly of me!" but you can see with half an eye that you haven't convinced her.

Here's another guess. Being the third and last, maybe it's the right one. At any rate, it's the one generally accepted in that part of the American world known as down east.

It is cold in Nova Scotia, mighty cold, for six months out of every twelve, and the Nova Scotian nose, peeping out from the furs and woolen mufflers, first gets red and then turns blue as the icy breath of the north nips it.

But, however it is, the easiest way to put the Nova Scotia nose out of joint is to dub it bluenose.—New York Sun.

For Value Received.

When Mr. Amasa Howe decided to turn the old Howe mansion on Todd's hill into a summer hotel there were persons who prophesied that he would make a success of it and others who were sure he would not, but at the end of two years it was evident to all that Mr. Howe's enterprise was a financial triumph. "And no wonder, when he charges for everything except air," said one of the dwellers in the village at the foot of the hill.

"What do you mean by that?" asked a visitor at one of the village homes. "He doesn't charge for water, I hope?"

"Some of it he does," said the resident, nodding. "All that comes from the north pasture spring he does—a cent a glass. I understand the folks can have the arty-arshtyan well water free, but they all take the other and pay the cent. Charges 'em for riding, boating—half a mile walk included—tenpins and the swimming tank."

"But the cap beef was the charge he made on the bill of a New Yorker. I heard tell that the man looked at it and looked at it, and finally he called Amasa, and says he, 'Look here, isn't there some mistake about this?'"

"I guess not," Amasa told him, dry as chips. "Your wife is so shortsighted she can't see up into the air, she tells me, and it's took my clerk or one o' the boys right away from their work night and morning to keep her posted on the wind."

"You've been here a full month. I call one-fifty for the use o' weather vane pretty reasonable myself." — Youth's Companion.

Italian Hat Straw.

Few people know where the straw for making summer hats comes from. A great part of it is grown in Italy. To make suitable straw the wheat is sown as thickly as possible in order that the growth of the plant may be impoverished as well as to produce a thin stalk having toward the end from the last knot the lightest and longest straw. The wheat blooms at the beginning of June and is pulled up by the roots by hand when the grain is half developed. If allowed to remain in the ground a longer time the straw would become brittle. About five dozen uprooted branches, the size of the compass of two hands, are firmly tied together into little sheaves and stowed away in barns. Then the straw is again spread out to catch the heavy summer dews and to bleach in the sun. After additional bleaching the straw is put into small bundles and classified. Finally it is cut close above the first joint from the top and again tied up in small bundles containing about sixty stalks each.—London Chronicle.

Where She Drew the Line.

Mr. Brrell's anticipation that, owing to the bigness of heaven, it will not be inevitable that we shall knock up against our acquaintances there may have been suggested by one of Dean Ramsay's best Scottish stories. It should be mentioned that at Hawick, the scene of the anecdote, the people used to wear wooden clogs, which made a clanking noise on the pavement. An old woman lay dying some friend said to her, "Weel, Jeeny, ye are gao to heeven, an' gin you should see our folk ye can tell them that we're a weel."



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