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TELEPHONE MAIN 661.

THE WEATHER

Oregon—Fair tonight with heavy frost; northwesterly winds.

MOMENTARY MORALITY.

There is something ludicrous in the effect of a court term on the public moral sense of a community; of the deference we all pay to the alleged immoral conditions that beset the city or town, when the judge, the grand and petit juries, and the officers of law, and all its machinery, are in active operation; of our anxiety to close them, to mitigate them, to reduce and qualify and minimize them; how zealous all hands get in acquiring the necessary degree of ignorance concerning them; and the general adstemiousness of our little local sporting worlds as just such seasons. And when term time is over, and the legal forces have ceased to revolve about us with their threatening coils and people, how quickly we assume our old indifference and how promptly the bars relax and fall and disappear. The story is as old as human society, but it is still one of the stock farces and peurile pretenses of the day, all the same, and probably always will be.

MR. TAFT'S FREEDOM.

William H. Taft, Republican nominee for the Presidency, enjoys a wide degree of freedom in his candidacy that falls to but few men posing for the national vote of this country, in his perfect immunity from any touch of questionable or reproachful record in his own career. He stands unmarked of the scandal monger and beyond the reach of the slanderer; he has no past to hide, nor slur over, nor account for to the exacting and fault-finding; what he is and who he is and all he stands for, are elemental items of the widest public knowledge in America, else he would not have the outspoken endorsement of the man whose shoes he is to fill. At home in Ohio; at the nation's headquarters in Washington; abroad, in all lands, the man is known most honorably and well, and the first thought of the ordinary good citizen of the country, today, when passing upon his perfect fitness for the great post, is that of security; the assurance that with Taft at the head of affairs, the people will have a man who knows the least and largest detail of governmental life and its processes, wrought by deep experiences in place and touch with a great nation's methods and men, and, himself, an administrative adviser of acceptability and renown. There is nothing in all the man's life, public or private, that calls for a word of explanation or that raises a scintilla of doubt or distrust, and with this immunity he goes before the people as one of them, clean, high principled and equipped profoundly for the tasks and achievements of popular government.

MOUTH-ART.

Perhaps the greatest exponent of the mouth-art (that peculiarly American accomplishment) where the minds of men are momentarily swayed and swung out of the plumb set by normal hard sense, is W. J. Bryan. Mr. Bryan has cultivated this gift of gab until his acquired art is the one, and sole, triumph of his public career; one hears of him only while he is talking; or of what he just uttered; or what he intends to speak upon; but always, and ever, of his speeches, lectures, letters, pronouncements, and ceaseless utterances. In perfect, and logical, line with this wonderful adaptability for the use of the tongue, there arises the time and condition when to have said too much is glaringly apparent, and the "peerless one" may not escape the mortal certainty of such a happening. It has happened more than once; but it remained for him to over-

Foraker Makes Long Laborious Defense

(Continued from page 1)

which the congress was then legislating, or at that time proposing to legislate and that the employment was ended long before the company was made the subject of any special attention in congress and longer still before it was attacked in the federal courts or proceeded against in any way by the federal government; and further that the employment was not to defend the company against the charges of violation of the laws of Ohio or of the United States of the orders of any of the courts, but only to assist in executing the orders of the courts, and so reorganizing as to conform to all laws, state and national, and to fully comply with all the orders of the court that had been made against it.

"If my statements in this behalf are true they make a complete defense against Mr. Hearst's charges and all deductions therefrom of improper conduct, unless the ethics involved have been radically changed from what they have always heretofore been supposed to be. From the beginning of our government senators and congressmen who were lawyers have been regarded as free to continue the practice of their profession if they so desired during their terms of office in so far as they might be able to do so without interfering with their public duties and in such practice free to take any kind of employment that was offered which did not in any way conflict with their duties as members of congress. Nobody has ever before been criticised on such account. The only question has been as to the character of the business a senator or member of congress was at liberty to take and uniformly and universally it has been considered that there was no prohibition of any class of business outside of those named in the statutes and such business as might conflict with public duty.

"When I accepted the employment of the Standard Oil Company in 1899 it was not foreseen by me and probably not by anybody else, that it would become the object of federal legislation or of federal prosecution or action of any kind and that employment when the company decided to reorganize under the law of New Jersey which was before anything of that nature occurred.

"That I was not in the employment of the company after the service I have mentioned were rendered and that such employment did not afterward influence me to favor the company in legislation, is shown by the part I took in the enactment of the Elkins Law, approved February 19, 1903. Under this statute the attorney general has brought and caused to be brought all the prosecutions against the Standard Oil Company of which we have read so much, including the one in which Judge Landis imposed the fine of \$29,240,000.

"But if that fact is not sufficient, the following correspondence is not only additional proof, but conclusive in its character, to the same effect: "26 Broadway, New York, May 7, 1906.

"My dear Senator: In the possibility of an action being brought against us in Ohio, are you in a position to accept a retainer from us in connection with such a matter.

"Your early response will oblige, yours very truly. (Signed) John D. Archbold."

"To Hon. J. D. Foraker, 1500 Sixteenth St. N. W. Washington, D. C. To which I answered as follows: "Washington, D. C., May 19, 1906. "John D. Archbold, Esq., No. 26 Broadway, New York.

"My dear Sir: My duties in the Senate have so multiplied that I find it necessary to retire entirely from the practice of the law. I have not taken any new employment for more than two years past.

"On this account as well as because of my relations to the public service I cannot accept a retainer in the contingency named as I would be glad to do if it were otherwise.

"Assuring you of my proper appreciation for the compliment involved in the inquiry you make, I remain. "Very truly yours, J. B. Foraker.

"For weeks prior to the date of these letters, the newspapers were filled with announcements threatening the company with very serious litigation and with criminal prosecutions in the courts of Ohio. It was in view of these threatened proceedings that the company again sought to employ me; surely an idle and unnecessary performance if already employed and these letters further show that I declined such employment, among other reasons, because I could not accept the same consistently with my

relations to the public service. The conditions had greatly changed since my former employment, largely because of the prosecutions against the company under the Elkins Law which I had helped to frame; furthermore, the employment proposed was different in its character from that which I had previously accepted. That is to say, instead of being an employment, as the former employment was, to aid the company in complying with the orders of the court, and the statutes of the state, it was to be an employment to resist suits and prosecutions instituted by the state.

"I submit that these proofs should be sufficient to show to any fair and unprejudiced mind that I was never employed except prior to 1901, and that my employment then had no relation to anything that was in conflict with my public duties, but had reference solely to the reorganization of the company and the Ohio affairs with which congress had nothing whatever to do.

"Mr. Hearst to create a different belief, read at Louisville the following letter:

"26 Broadway, New York, Feb. 25, 1902.

"To Hon. J. B. Foraker, Washington, D. C.

"Dear Senator: Again my dear Senator, I venture to write you a word regarding the bill introduced by Senator Jones, of Arkansas, known as H. B. 92, intended to amend the Act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies, introduced by him. It really seems as though this is very unnecessarily severe and even vicious. Is it not much better to test the application of the Sherman Law instead of resorting to a measure of this kind? I hope you will feel so about it and I will be greatly pleased to have a word from you on the subject.

"With kind regards, Very truly yours, John D. Archbold."

"I have no recollection of ever receiving any such letter and a most diligent search fails to disclose any such letter in my files or any copy of any answer to any such letter in my letter book. But waiving all that, the letter shows that Mr. Archbold did not pretend to have an right to address me on any such subject, except as any citizen might have done.

"Such requests are of daily occurrence in the experience of every senator, if I ever received such a letter my inability to find it, or to find any answer, is doubtless due to the fact that I simply referred it to the judiciary committee for consideration in connection with the bill.

"I would not deem it necessary to make an explanation if it were not that Mr. Hearst, in reading this letter, coupled it with the following letter:

"26 Broadway, New York, Jan. 27, 1902.

"My dear Senator: Responding to your favor of the 25th, it gives me pleasure to hand you herewith certificate of deposit for \$50,000, in accordance with our understanding. Your letter states the conditions correctly and I trust that the transaction will be successfully consummated.

"Yours very truly, John D. Archbold."

"Mr. Hearst accompanied the reading of these two letters together with comments calculated, if not intended, to convey the impression that the one had reference to the other and that they constituted evidence that it was for money received trying to influence legislation in accordance with the views of Mr. Archbold. The dates of the two letters show that the money was sent almost a month prior to the letter about the Jones Bill.

"This in itself would ordinarily be enough to disconnect the two, in the average mind, but I have already shown in a former statement that the certificate of deposit was sent on account of the proposal purchase of the Ohio state Journal, and that the proposition to purchase being abandoned, it was returned on the fourth day of February only a week after it was received."

Mr. Foraker, here introduces letters to verify his statement as to the newspaper proposal. He continues:

"If Mr. Hearst had read these accompanying letters, particularly that from Mr. Archbold of Jan. 21, and my letter of Feb. 4, returning the money,

Of Interest To Many.

Foley's Bladder Cure will cure any case of kidney or bladder trouble that is not beyond the reach of medicine. No medicine can do more. T. F. Laurin, Owl Drug Store.

COFFEE

There is a time for good tea, and a time for good coffee; there is no time for poor either.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like his coffee. The Best we pay him.

he would have known that the certificate of deposit had no reference whatever to the Jones bill or any other bill.

"Mr. Hearst states in his speech at Columbus that the letters had been furnished to him by a 'gentleman' whose name he could not give for fear the Standard Oil Company might persecute him.

"He represents the gentleman did not find these missing letters. Perhaps, if he found them he did not furnish them to Mr. Hearst. In any event, perhaps the omission to read them was made because if read they would have defeated the object to be accomplished. However, that may be, this correspondence surely and conclusively disposes of that matter.

"Until now, I have not made any statement about the letter Mr. Hearst read at Columbus from Mr. Archbold to me dated March 9, 1900, calling my attention to two bills introduced in the Ohio legislature by Mr. Price. I have delayed saying anything about this letter because, having no recollection on the subject, I have been trying to ascertain if I received the letter and what I did with it or did on account of it. I cannot find any trace of such a letter in my files or of any answer in my letter book. I have not been able to communicate with Mr. Price, who introduced the bills mentioned but he has stated in a public interview that he abandoned the bill because Gov. Nash told him that Senator Hanna and I were both opposed to the measures, and feared it might damage President McKinley's interest in the campaign of which we were then entered, if the bills should be insisted upon. Mr. Price's statement suggests to my mind that in all probability I referred the letter to Gov. Nash. In any event I know that I took no action with re-

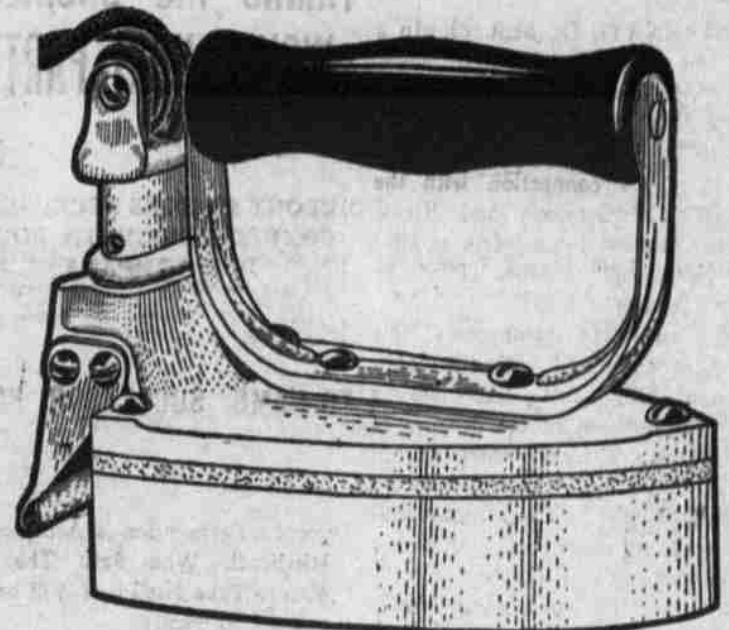
spect to it or any bill pending in the Ohio legislature at that time or any other time since I became a member of the senate, March 4, 1897.

"In no instance since that date have I sought to influence any legislator on any subject except by argument in open.

"While I have occasionally heard from Mr. Archbold during the period that has elapsed since the termination of my employment in the early part of 1901, I do not recall receiving any letter from him except the one relating to the Jones bill and that had no reference to pending bills or to anything with which I had any official duty to perform. In any event he never addressed me on any subject since my employment, except only as any other citizen with whom he was acquainted might have done, and there was never a suggestion from him, or from anybody else that I was under the slightest obligation to support or oppose any proposed legislation in behalf of that company; nor was there ever a suggestion by anybody that I should receive any compensation or reward of any kind whatsoever on that account. And, what is true in this respect as to the Standard Oil Company is also and equally true, as to other trust, corporation or person.

"Notwithstanding that the president says in his answer to Mr. Bryan of Sept. 23 that I was a representative and defender of corporations in the senate there is not a word of truth in any such statement whether made by him or anybody else, and there is not a scrap of evidence that can be produced supporting any such charge that cannot be as fully and satisfactorily explained as has been explained in the letter about the Jones bill and the proposed purchase of the Ohio State Journal.

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