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THE WEATHER

Oregon—Fair, slightly cooler.
Washington—Possibly light showers west and northeast portions; fair in southeast portion and slightly cooler.

LIES.

It is not often admitted, of course, but we thrive on lies; they constitute the staple of our commercial and political existence, and their culture and dissemination has become one of the adroit and artistic phases of human intercourse, no matter from what point of view we search them out. Our own we wot of; but the lies of our friends and enemies are frequently difficult of determination, though they always rise to the surface sooner or later.

There is the lie of expediency; the lie of safety; the lie of necessity; the lie of the lesser evil; the social lie; the business lie, the political lie, the advertising lie, the friendly lie; all these are amenable to some sort of extenuation, and are, in the main, harmless, because they are frank, anticipated, open, and have to sift through the meshes of common-sense and experience, and are usually discounted and negated before they have worked any damage; but the lie of danger is the lie told in wanton and wicked spirit to wrong and besmirch the man or woman who is impregnable to all other lines of attack; the lie that eats away the fruit of a good life and corrodes the honest radiance of decent repute; the lie that cannot be traced to its foul origin nor along its sinuous route of evil; that grows and fattens upon its own foul substance as it goes, and utterly damns the character it assails before its object is even conscious that it is abroad. This is the lie that murders as it passes; whose author is the most dangerous coward in existence.

Even little old Astoria has this lie, and liar, whose level is occupied by only one other near-specimen, the dog-poisoner.

RAPID REINSMEN.

With perfect good nature, and friendly intent, the Astorian enters a plea for more careful driving on the thoroughfares of this city. It is needless to elaborate on those who do the reckless driving; they know.

There are many careful, well trained drivers here, who can make time and speed, and do it safely for all concerned; and there are others. To the latter this plea is addressed. The streets of Astoria are too narrow, for indiscriminate driving, and nothing but a run-away is forgiveable.

Employer and employe should have an understanding as to time, and distance, and volume of business, in the matter of delivery, that will obviate the necessity for high-speed and conserve horse-flesh as well as human life, limb and peace of mind; even to the putting on of more wagons. As things are now, there is an endless amount of adverse comment on the subject, and we should all profit by it, even the poor horses.

DONT FORGET THE RECALL.

There has been more or less fun all over Oregon on the score of the "Recall;" that newest, and yet untried, franchise of power held by the people. It may be well not to forget that it is on the statute-books. There is a reserve force in that law that may be invaluable when it is least expected. It has the same organic and unappealable dictum that attaches to other popular laws and properly applied will be just as effective.

It may have values transcending many another and better known law, and certainly its intent is admirable, since it gives the people a chance to correct their own blunders and qualify their own faith in the matter of their servants. We hope never to see it invoked in Oregon; but at the same

time it is not wise to forget it, in office nor out of it; the mere knowledge that it is a reservatoin, legal and mandatory, should mimic the chance of its being set in motion.

We believe in placing these powers directly in the hands of those who make them: The courts are far too tender in disqualifying the unworthy servant, and "time is of the essence" of this edict as well as of others of lesser import.

TELL THE TRUTH!

Mr. Taft in the course of a brief but effective address in Athens, Ohio, before an audience which included many laboring men, gave a definite reply to the assertion that he said that "a dollar a day is enough for any man." His answer was short, sharp and right to the point. He exclaimed: "It is a lie!"

That vigorous declaration puts into the mouth of the slanderer a file upon which he may gnaw to his heart's content. It serves notice, also, that in the present campaign the liar will be dealt with as such, and not handled with the soft glove of courtesy.

There is no place in this year's campaign for the liar, the bigot, the crank or the anarchist. What is needed is an honest discussion of real issues in the light of truth and justice, in order that the people may be helped to a correct understanding of the purpose of opposing parties and opposing candidates.

The only democratic occupant of the Presidential chair since the civil war, when confronted with a given proposition during his first campaign, gave his party counsellors this simple instruction:

"Tell the truth."

Mr. Cleveland's admonition is the Republican watchword for 1908. The plain truth, clearly understood, is all that is needed to justify popular confidence in the purpose and policy of the Republican party. The party or the candidate attempting this year to trick the people by statements of half-truth, by misrepresentations or by evasion of records and issues is self-doomed to defeat and humiliation. The people are to-day more thoroughly informed as to national conditions and national needs than ever before. They cannot be fooled by pretenders nor betrayed by false prophets. They are the real rulers of the country, and they will measure each party seeking their favor by what it has done rather than by what it promises to do.

The Republican party will tell the truth throughout the whole campaign. It will stand fast for the candor, courage and resolute Americanism which pitie a coward but hates a liar.

TELL THE TRUTH!

THE BEST OBTAINABLE.

A Few Interestinf Facts About The Stove Business.

The old reliable stove man of Astoria, W. C. Laws & Company, had almost decided to go out of the stove business, but at the solicitation of many of their old customers have put in an entire new line of stoves, ranges and heaters. In the heating line and also in the old-fashioned good cast-iron cook stoves the old name of Bridge & Beach manufacturing Co. may be seen.

In steel ranges they think they have found the best that can be had in the market, at least they say they will risk their reputation on them, they are called the "RENOWN" range and are made by the Independent Stove Company Co, Detroit, Mich., and have all the modern improvements. They will be an exhibition after Tuesday.

COFFEE

Good coffee is partly in buying and partly in making; like everything else.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like Schilling's Best; we pay him.

JOURNEYING IN LAND OF DREAMS

Impacticable Democratic Proposition for Trust Control.

Convincing Exposition of Fallacy of Bryan's Panacea for Solving Problems of Modern Business.

(From Gov. Hughes' Youngstown speech.)

When we consider remedies that are proposed for the trusts, we find ourselves journeying in a land of dreams. Again the magician of 1896 waves his wand. At a stroke difficulties disappear and the complex problems of modern business are forgotten in the fascination of the simple panacea. And, as the free colnage of silver in the ratio of 16 to 1 was to destroy the curse of gold, so the new found specific of equal perfection is to remove the curse of industrial oppression. The delusion of 1908 is comparable only to that of twelve years ago.

The first suggestion is that the law should prevent a duplication of directors among competing corporations. However advisable it may be to have independent directorates of competing corporations, it would seem still more important to have independent stockholders, for a majority of the stockholders of a corporation choose the directors. If a law were passed preventing the duplication of directors it would easily be evaded in the selection of men who would represent the same interests. The most ordinary experience shows that it is not necessary to serve on a board of directors in order to control its proceedings. Whatever the advantage of such a law as is proposed, it hardly rises to the dignity of a "remedy," or vindicates its title to a place in an imposing scheme of reform outlined in a national platform.

But the more important proposal is "that any manufacturing or trading corporation engaged in interstate commerce shall be required to take out a federal license before it shall be permitted to control as much as 25 per cent of the product in which it deals." A license is permission, and the object of the remedy is not to regulate large businesses, but to destroy trusts. Hence the supposed efficiency of the plan is to be found in the prohibition of the control by any such corporation "of more than 50 per cent of the total amount of any product consumed in the United States." This is another delusion of ratio.

It might be interesting to inquire what is the meaning of "any product consumed in the United States." Does it refer to a class of commodities? And, if so, how shall the classes be defined? Or does it refer to each separate article of commerce? And, if so, what account does this proposal take of the skill and initiative of manufacturers who have built up a more or less exclusive trade in particular articles, often protected by trade-marks, although in most active competition with other articles designed for the same general purpose and seeking the same market? In a desire to correct the evils of business are we to place an embargo upon honest endeavor whose activities present none of the abuses requiring remedies? And, if not, what statutory definitions shall be found to be adequate and just if we lay down our prohibition in terms of volume or ratio of business and not in terms of right and wrong? If we adopt Mr. Bryan's proposal, to what period of production is the prohibition to apply? Is the excess for a day or for a month to be considered? Or is the average production for a year to be taken? And what system shall be devised by which suitable information may be furnished in the nature of danger signals along the routes of trade so that the manufacturer may know when he is about to exceed the prescribed ratio? He may justly be required to govern his own conduct, but how shall he be apprised of the conduct of others upon which is to depend his guilt or innocence?

The patent laws confer a true monopoly in the exclusive right to manufacture and sell. Are these laws to be repealed because a "private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable?"

Bryan's Crude Reasoning.

An example of Mr. Bryan's reasoning is found in his statement that "when a corporation controls 50 per cent of the total product it supplies forty millions of people with that product." There are, of course, specialties which have a limited market and are used by a relatively small number of the people of the United States. More than 50 per cent, and indeed even as much as 100 per cent of the trade in such articles may be in the control of a particular corporation. This may, in fact, be relatively a small corporation. It may never have supplied to the unsavory renown of a "trust." But by prosecuting its particular line with fidelity and meeting satisfactorily a limited want; or by reason of some secret processes or advantage of experience, it may control the trade in a given article of commerce. Or, suppose a concern controls the whole trade in some useful byproduct which it has found it advantageous to make, is the trade to be prohibited?

The Democratic platform makes no

exceptions to cover such cases, and we have learned that it is equally "binding as to what it oults."

If we could imagine such a crude prohibition to be enacted into law, and to be regarded as valid, what would be the effect? Mr. Bryan, with his usual readiness, suggests that the concern may sell as much of its plants as are not needed to produce the amount allowed by law. He speaks as though every manufacturing concern had as many fully equipped units of production as would correspond to any given percentage of trade which it might be required to lop off. Plants are not so easily dismembered. Reduction in output means reduction in work, reduction in the number of men employed and curtailment of the efficiency of a going concern. Let us suppose a concern which controls 50 per cent of a given product—that is to say, makes and sells \$8,000,000 in value out of a total trade in the product amounting to \$10,000,000. Is it to be compelled to reduce its output to \$2,000,000 because only \$2,000,000 in value are made by others? Then, if it could sell a part of its plant on Mr. Bryan's theory, what should it sell? Should it sell off enough to reduce its capacity to \$5,000,000, and allow three-fifths of its plant to remain idle until others developed a capacity for handling the other \$5,000,000? Should it assume that the total trade will increase and is not always to remain at \$10,000,000, and hence retain a larger portion of its plant in idleness? Or suppose a concern controls 100 per cent of the trade in some article, what plants shall it retain? It can produce nothing until others produce; but it may produce an amount equal to the production of others, and it hopes the trade will grow. What a vision of business uncertainty and confusion, of idle and impaired plants, of the ruin of workmen whose lives have clustered around particular industries and who depend upon their continued efficiency, is presented by this fanciful remedy for the destruction of trusts!

Apart from this, if the dissolution were effected in the manner desired and portions of plants could be sold and were sold as suggested, to whom would the sale be made? Would it be necessarily to foes or to those ambitious to be competitors and anxious to take advantage of its plight?

This proposal in its utter disregard of the facts of business, in its substitution of the phantasies of the imagination for the realities of life, stamps the Democratic platform with the fatal stamp of 1896. The commerce and industry of this country, the interests of its wage earners and of its interdependent masses, who must rely upon the stability of business, cannot afford to give license to such vagaries.

In the solemnity with which this proposal has been declared, and the insistence with which it is advocated, we find an appropriate test of the capacity of our opponents to deal wisely with the problems of the day.

They Take The Kinks Out.

"I have used Dr. King's New Life Pills for many years, with increasing satisfaction. They take the kinks out of stomach, liver and bowels, without fuss or friction," says N. H. Brown, of Pittsfield, Vt. Guaranteed satisfactory at Charles Rogers & Son's drug store. 25c.

How To Get Strong.

F. J. Daly, of 1247 W. Congress St., Chicago, tells of a way to become strong. He says: "My mother, who is old and was very feeble, is deriving so much benefit from Electric Bitters, that I feel it's my duty to tell those who need a tonic and strengthening medicine about it. In my mother's case, a marked gain in flesh has resulted, insomnia has been overcome, and she is steady growing stronger." Electric Bitters quickly remedy stomach, liver and kidney complaints. Sold under guarantee at Charles Rogers & Son's drug store. 50c.

Cured Hay Fever and Summer Cold.

A. J. Nusbaum, Batesville, Indiana, writes: "Last year I suffered for three months with a summer cold so distressing that it interfered with my business. I had many of the symptoms of hay fever, and a doctor's prescription did not reach my case, and I took several medicines which seemed to only aggravate my case. Fortunately I insisted upon having Foley's Honey and Tar in the yellow package, and it quickly cured me. My wife has since used Foley's Honey and Tar with the same success." T. F. Laurin, Owl Drug Store.

One of the worst features of kidney trouble is that it is an insidious disease and before the victim realizes his danger he may have a fatal malady. Take Foley's Kidney Cure at the first sign of trouble as it corrects irregularities and prevents Bright's Disease and diabetes. T. F. Laurin, Owl Drug Store.

Health kidneys filter the impurities from the blood, and unless they do this good health is impossible. Foley's Kidney Cure makes sound kidneys and will positively cure all forms of kidney and bladder disease. It strengthens the whole system. T. F. Laurin, Owl Drug Store.

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