



I feel that the country is indeed to be congratulated upon the nomination of Mr. Taft. I have known him intimately for many years and I have a peculiar feeling for him, because throughout that time he worked for the same object, with the same purposes and ideals.

I do not believe there could be found in all the country a man so well fitted to be President.

He is not only absolutely fearless, absolutely disinterested and upright, but he has the widest acquaintance with the nation's needs, without and within, and the broadest sympathies with all our citizens.

He would be as emphatically a President of the plain people as Lincoln, yet not Lincoln himself would be freer from the least taint of demagoguery, the least tendency to arouse or appeal to class hatred of any kind.

He has a peculiar and intimate knowledge of and sympathy with the needs of all our people—the farmer, of the wage earner, of the business man, of the property owner.

No matter what a man's occupation or social position, no matter what his creed, his color, or the section of the country from which he comes, if he is an honest, hard working man who tries to do his duty toward his neighbor and toward the country, he can rest assured that he will have in Mr. Taft the most upright of representatives and the most fearless of champions.

Mr. Taft stands against privileges and he stands pre-eminently for the broad principles of American citizenship which lie at the foundation of our national well being.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS

Machinery of Congress Already Started for Postal Savings Bank Law.

A Safe and Sane Plan for the Convenience of the People and the Encouragement of Thrift.

"We favor the establishment of a postal savings bank system for the convenience of the people and the encouragement of thrift."

This is the declaration of the Republican national platform, and postal savings banks will without doubt be authorized by law and established as a part of our financial system by the action of Congress at its coming session, which will be convened in December. Indeed, much has already been accomplished towards the enactment of this law. At the last session of Congress a bill was carefully prepared which met with the approval of the Postmaster General, and was reported upon favorably by the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. This bill is now on the Senate calendar and can be acted upon as soon as Congress is convened.

The scope of the proposed law is set forth in the committee report, which is in part as follows:

Committee Report.

The purpose of this bill is to place at the disposal of people of small means the machinery of the Postoffice Department to aid and encourage them to save their earnings. The subject of postal savings banks or depositories is not new in this country and it may be truly said to be quite familiar to the people of Europe and the British colonies. The propriety of establishing postal savings banks became the subject of discussion in England as early as 1807. Every objection to such use of the postoffice facilities urged in this country was vigorously pressed in the long-continued discussion of the subject in England.

For over fifty years private savings institutions waged bitter opposition to the growing sentiment in favor of postal savings banks, but notwithstanding such opposition in 1861 an act of Parliament was passed entitled "An act to grant additional facilities for depositing small savings with the security of the government for the due repayment thereof." That the alarm of private institutions was ill founded is amply proven by the recorded fact that the private savings banks increased their capital by more than ten millions of dollars in the first fifteen years following the establishment of postal savings institutions.

That the postal savings institutions proved successful is satisfactorily attested by the fact that no backward step has ever been taken in England on this subject and by the further fact that in rapid succession the lead of England was taken by other countries.

The primary purpose of these institutions is to encourage thrift and a saving disposition among the people of small means by placing at their disposal in every part of the country ready facilities for the depositing of small sums, with absolute assurance of repayment on demand with a low rate of interest on a limited aggregate amount.

Postal Savings Banks Needed.

In certain parts of our country savings institutions are sufficiently numerous to accommodate the people, but such areas are quite limited, being confined to New England and New York. It is alleged that by reason of the number and location of savings banks there is one savings account to every two of the population of New England, whereas in all the country outside New England and New York the average is only one savings account to every 157 of the population. Taking such figures to be approximately correct and recognizing the fact that the people of all sections of this country are pretty much the same in habits, inclinations, and purposes, it must be obvious to the most casual observer that the people of the South, the Middle West, and the West do not save their earnings as do those of New England from the mere want of secure places in which deposits may be made.

To those who feel inclined to believe that the establishment of postal savings depositories will involve an element of paternalism it seems quite sufficient to suggest that the machinery of the Postoffice Department is now in existence and will continue to exist without diminution of expense whether such depositories are created or not and that the establishment of these depositories for the benefit of the people will not involve one farthing of loss to the Post-Office Department, but will probably, on the contrary, prove more than self-sustaining. Very slight computation will clearly demonstrate that the postal savings depositories can not burden the Post-Office Department with any additional deficiency.

If I am elected President, I shall urge upon Congress, with every hope of success, that a law be passed requiring a filing in a Federal office of a statement of the contributions received by committees and candidates in elections for members of Congress and in such other elections as are constitutionally within the control of Congress.—From Hon. Wm. H. Taft's speech accepting Presidential nomination.

Campaign of Education.

In the great battle of 1896 the Republican party again stood for the maintenance of the integrity of the nation. The fight was against odds produced by a great industrial depression, and against the most sophistical arguments.

The Republican party maintained a campaign of education among the wage-earners and the farmers, which ultimately led to the complete defeat of this second financial heresy which has threatened the integrity of our business structure.—Hon. Wm. H. Taft, at Kansas City, Mo.

FINANCIAL. REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE First National Bank

At Astoria, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business, September 23, 1908.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$465,686.12
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	3,517.04
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	40,000.00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	1,200.00
Bonds, securities, etc.	55,430.00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	78,390.32
Due from State Banks and Bankers	13,225.16
Due from approved reserve agents	177,732.16
Checks and other cash items	426.78
Notes of other National Banks	1,495.00
Nickels and cents	317.25
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:	
Specie	\$203,000.00
Legal-tender notes	715.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	2,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent redemption fund	350.00
Total	\$1,043,485.43

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$100,000.00
Surplus fund	26,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	25,058.94
National Bank notes outstanding	40,000.00
Due to State Banks and Bankers	981.02
Individual deposits subject to check	\$682,707.70
Demand certificates of deposit	169,477.09
Certified Checks	260.68
Total	\$1,043,485.43

I, S. S. GORDON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. S. GORDON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of September, 1908.

V. BOELLING, Notary Public.

FINANCIAL. REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Astoria National Bank

At Astoria in the State of Oregon, at the close of business, September 23, 1908.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$433,677.79
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	8,465.35
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	47,500.00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits	20,000.00
Other Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits	34,000.00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	3,045.00
Bonds, securities, etc.	65,413.30
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	4,030.00
Other real estate owned	8,233.41
Due from State Banks and Bankers	4,845.45
Due from approved reserve agents	143,049.01
Checks and other cash items	3,672.71
Notes of other National Banks	1,240.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	241.22
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:	
Specie	\$77,379.65
Legal-tender notes	720.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	2,375.00
Total	\$857,887.89

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$50,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	18,786.55
National Bank notes outstanding	44,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	\$339,642.98
Demand certificates of deposit	51,457.61
Time certificates of deposit	253,859.00
Certified checks	141.75
United States deposits	50,000.00
Total	\$857,887.89

I, J. E. HIGGINS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. E. HIGGINS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of September, 1908.

M. C. MAGEE, Notary Public.

SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK ASTORIA, OREGON.

Statement called by the State Bank Examiner, September 23, 1908. (Condensed)

Loans and securities	\$107,182.95	Capital	\$50,000.00
Furniture and fixtures	4,421.46	Undivided profits	4,358.25
Expense account	1,279.41		
Available funds:			
Due from banks	\$15,533.47		
Cash in vault	\$16,887.82	Deposits	90,946.86
Total	\$145,305.11	Total	\$145,305.11

J. M. ANDERSON, Cashier

Seen California?

Here's Your Chance at \$25.00 Round Trip

Dates of Sale Oct. 3 and 4 Return Limit 29 Days

On Oct. 3rd and 4th round trip tickets will be on sale from Portland to San Francisco at \$25.00. The SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO. (Lines in Oregon)

Has put in this exceedingly low excursion rate on account of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, but it is open to the entire public. Tickets bear a final return limit of twenty-nine days. This provides loads of time to take in the sights of San Francisco—a city rising in splendor from her own ashes—as well as "Excursion" to Los Angeles and all the delightful resorts in Southern California.

California has been called the Mecca of the "winter tourist." It is a state rich in historic and unusual attractions—of natural and man created beauties—of luxurious resorts—of fine, homely homes and hospitable citizens. We will take pleasure in sending you descriptive literature on California and providing full information.

WM. McMURRAY General Passenger Agent PORTLAND, ORE.

ENEMY OF TARIFF.

Labor World Sees Danger in Bryan Plan of Tariff for Revenue Only.

(From the Labor World.)

Workmen and producers generally should not delude themselves with the belief that, if Mr. Bryan shall be elected President, his plans for revision of the tariff will present no menace to the country. Mr. Bryan is the professed enemy of the tariff system. He would impose duties, if at all, for revenue purposes only. On articles competing with what he chooses to call trust-made goods he would have no duty at all. Any apparent defect in import duties arising from revised schedules he estimates would be more than made up by increased imports. Of course, his hope is to strike at the great protection States, which happen to be Republican in politics, like Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, West Virginia, etc. It does not seem to matter to him that every dollar's worth of foreign goods in the competitive class coming into the United States on a revenue or free trade basis necessarily by so much reduces the demand for home goods, thus displacing just that much American labor. What he wants to do is to rebuke and avenge himself upon protected manufacturers who do not agree with him in politics and who will have none of him at the polls, says an exchange.

But while Mr. Bryan is gunning for protected industries and Republican States, once his proposed tariff law should be in force it would fall alike upon all sections of the country, the only differences between one State and another being in the degree of hardship imposed.

We hear of workmen saying that this time they intend to vote for Mr. Bryan, because for the past ten months we have had hard times. But what good will that do? How is a tariff for revenue, ignoring the protection idea altogether, going to open the shops and mills? How will the election of Senators by direct vote start the wheels of industry? Or the publication of campaign contributions? Or the further harassment of the railroads? Or the reorganization of the House, so that the Speaker may be powerless? Why open this country now to the markets of the world when we have not sufficient demand to consume what we ourselves manufacture? Under Republican rule we have just had ten years of unparalleled prosperity. Under Democratic administrations we have never had prosperity for any period, long or short.

Can't Disaffect the Farmers.

The failure of Bryan's desperate attempts to curry favor with the farmers is illustrated by the manner in which he was received at Crookston, Minn. According to Congressman Halvor Stenerson the event went off as follows: "Bryan's speech at Crookston was a great disappointment. He actually lost ground there for Democracy. Thousands of people were there to hear him, and waited till ten o'clock in the evening before he appeared. The address was a narrow appeal to farmers, a harangue, trying to prejudice them against Republicanism. It didn't take at all. Only once was there the slightest symptom of applause. He spoke to a silent, disappointed audience."

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Concord	50c quart
Catawba	60c quart
Welch's Grape Juice	
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