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WHAT THE ELECTION MEANS.

The result of the presidential election leaves little room for doubt that Mr. Roosevelt's administration of the affairs of our government has given satisfaction. Even the most enthusiastic of his friends did not expect such sweeping victory, and the result is really astonishing. Judge Parker is a conservative man, and he made his canvass upon a conservative platform. He opposed trusts, which are denounced by the republican party, and favored the maintenance of the gold standard, which the republicans likewise favor. He was opposed to the policy of imperialism and advocated revision of the tariff. Tariff revision is undeniably necessary, republicans of prominence conceding this, so of the four great issues involved, Judge Parker and Mr. Roosevelt differed on but one—our policy in the Philippines. Radical democrats bolted Judge Parker because they could see no difference between him and Mr. Roosevelt.

With a situation of this sort confronting the people of the nation, Mr. Roosevelt is elected by an unprecedented majority in the electoral college. His victory, then, must be regarded as a personal tribute, and as indicating the people's full confidence in him. Mr. Roosevelt became president by chance; he is continued as president by the emphatic approval of the people.

The interesting feature of the occasion concerns the probable future of the democracy. The reorganizers were permitted to have their own way at the St. Louis convention, where they built the platform and selected the candidate. Although Mr. Bryan stumped the country for Judge Parker and urged democrats, through his Commoner, to support him, the men who supported the ticket in 1896 and 1900 declined to rally to the support of the 1904 candidate. Their displeasure can reasonably be regarded as retaliatory.

It is evident, then, that the reorganizers have failed utterly to reorganize on a successful basis. They congratulated the party on once again being solidified, but this congratulation was premature. Apparently the party is worse off than in 1896 and 1900, when gold democrats deserted Mr. Bryan and openly supported McKinley, in 1896 electing him. The gold democratic disaffection was trifling then as compared with the radical disaffection this year. The two elements of the party are hopelessly at loggerheads, and the last three campaigns have demonstrated the futility of intelligent action in the direction of reconciliation.

In view of these considerations, it is not surprising to learn that the organization of a new party is in contemplation. This will be the greatest step ever undertaken politically, for to be successful the new proposed party must have the support of more than 6,000,000 voters. It will be a radical party, advocating those principles so vigorously espoused by William Randolph Hearst, Thomas Watson and Mr. Bryan. If it forsakes the name democrat, as will doubtless be necessary to secure the assistance of Mr. Watson and the populist party, conservative democrats will desert it, and in any event it is not to be presumed, perhaps, that Mr. Cleveland, Judge Parker, Mr. Olney, David B. Hill, Mr. Murphy and others of their kind will affiliate themselves with Messrs. Bryan, Hearst, Watson and others. The conservatives will retire or else become republicans, and the radicals will have full swing.

The election has left the great democratic party in bad shape, but for the calamity Mr. Cleveland is responsible. He split his party in twain, and the breach cannot be healed.

PROOF OF CIVILIZATION.

A distinguished Japanese recently said: "As long as we were only great artists you called us barbarians, but now that we have shown how we can kill, you call us civilized men." And this is true. It was only when they had shown their ability and progress in the war that the attention of the world was attracted to the Japs, and it was found that Japan was equal to if she did not excel at least one of Europe's most powerful nations in advancement in the science of war. Then it was also discovered that the unassuming Japs were progressive in other branches of science and art as well. But it was her ability to fight and her achievements in war that

really gained for her the recognition, and even more the respect of the world powers.

An article in the Atlantic Monthly says that it is the great self-control and power of endurance of the Japs which have given them, in large part at least, their amazing success, and that by the nature of their country, where great loss of life has been caused through earthquakes, floods and the like, death in wholesale numbers has come to be accepted more as a matter of fact than of fear. Their religion also has probably been an important factor in making this their more natural attitude.

Whatever be the cause it must be admitted that Japan's unsuspected warring abilities have gained for her prominence, position and respect in the civilized world, while up to the time of this success she had been unnoticed in spite of other achievements. Notwithstanding the fact that war is generally conceded to be a relic of barbarism, today even a civilized nation's standing in the world is governed and maintained by her military power and prestige.

THE MAGAZINES IN POLITICS.

While in previous political campaigns the American magazines have not been absolutely inconspicuous as factors of influence, nothing like their present participation in affairs political has been in evidence. It is not only the professional writers—they might otherwise have found their way to the columns of the partisan press—who have added interest to the pages of the magazines during the campaign that has just closed, but it is, more significantly, the leaders of political opinion themselves.

To go no further back than the past few weeks, we find men like Congressman Samuel W. McCall and Edwin M. Shepard handling the foils in a sort of political fencing that every voter can appreciate. Ex-President Cleveland and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge have trained on each other heavy guns loaded with political hotshot that would compel attention in a far noisier campaign than we have been witnessing. And W. Bourke Cochrane has recently added his views in a way to compel popular attention. Articles, too, that deal with the "trusts" and the larger operations in finance and stocks and have something of a bearing on politics as well, have given an interesting balance to the more strictly political debate in current magazine literature. Such contributions do not, of course, add the last word to a discussion. But they do stimulate healthy discussion.

A medium of political expression that attracts not only those whose reputation as writers must be measured by their care in preliminary investigation, their accuracy of statement and their clearness and power of expression, but also leaders in political life, is certainly something to be reckoned with in coming campaigns.

The wealthy New Yorker is as uneasy as a member of an infant school on a summer day, says the Boston Herald. He is forever skipping from one abode to another, never satisfied with his house or its location, no matter where. No sooner does he buy one costly residence than he changes his mind and seeks another, meanwhile leasing the furnished abode of somebody else who is as fickle and changeable as himself. Some obnoxiously wealthy person builds a palace. When it has been pronounced the most luxurious thing that, every was, and he has lived in it a few months, it gets on his nerves, so to say, and with his family he flees to Europe. In the course of time he returns, but a boom in real estate has disturbed the fastidious millionaire's neighborhood, and he feels obliged to live in a newer and more up-to-date palace, in a more exclusive section, or retire to his million-dollar country seat. It is very, very sad, except for the builders and decorators.

Major Harrison, of the federal army, has made a statement to General Chaffee declaring that the submarine and torpedo defenses of this country are lamentably insufficient. Major Harrison's report is included in a document submitted by Major Murray, commandant of the school of submarine defense at Fort Totten. Major Murray strongly supports the recommendation of Major Harrison that a force of somewhat more than 3800 men be put on duty, and it is recommended that \$3,819,420 be appropriated for the necessary expenses.

The dentists of the United States, it is said, annually put \$2,000,000 in gold in the teeth of the people. As they extract very much more gold from the pockets of the people than they put in their teeth, it is probable they will go on making their patients gold standard men and women.

"They say alcohol can clean silver up nicely," remarked the man who acquires facts.

"It will," agreed the red-nosed individual. "It cleaned up all my silver."—Philadelphia Record.

Anyway, Texas and Maine were not "claimed" by the other fellow.

Judge Parker carried 13 states. No wonder he was defeated!

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TO A FINISH.

Finns Make Good Soldiers, and the Czar Knows it.

Why, if the czar so distrusts Finns in their own country, does he appoint so many to high responsibility in the fighting line? Admiral Avellan, the minister of marine, and Admiral Wientus recently preferred to an important command, both hail from the land of the Thousand lakes. Then there is Gen. Gripenberg, now to be the equal of Kuropatkin, if he does not actually supercede him. He is a Finn, and born of a family which fought for Charles XII and Gustavus III. The only plausible explanation of the mystery was given the other day by a very young diplomat. "When a man can't bring a fight to a finish, you know," said this infant Bismark, "the best thing he can do is to send the Finnish to the fight."—London Leader.

Removal Notice.
Dr. J. A. Regan has moved his dental office to rooms over A. V. Allen's grocery store.

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RIVER AND HARBOR WORK.

A Six-foot Channel from St. Paul to St. Louis—Widening of Missouri.

St. Paul, Nov. 9.—The establishment of a six-foot channel in the Mississippi river from St. Paul to St. Louis will probably be one of the provisions of the river and harbor bill presented at the next session of congress. Congressman J. Adam Bede, of Duluth, a member of the rivers and harbors committee, which recently inspected the upper Mississippi, says that substantial improvements in the upper Mississippi will be provided for. The committee will meet at Washington November 21, to frame the rivers and harbors bill. "The committee will consider the establishment of a six-foot channel in the Mississippi river from St. Paul to St. Louis advocated by the Upper Mississippi River Improvement Association," said Congressman Bede, "and substantial improvements will be provided for. The building of a channel, whether it be six or four feet, will be of great advantage to the middle west. Barge owners can then be induced to put boats on the river and trade between the north and south will be greatly stimulated. The trend of trade in the middle west is getting to be more and more from north to south and when the Panama canal is built and the South American countries are developed, this trade will figure prominently in the commerce of the United States.

"Any one that thinks the trip of the rivers and harbors committee was a mere junket is mistaken. It was about the hardest work I ever did. We