

## NEEDS OF THE SOUTH

**New Immigration Headed for the Cotton Belt.**

**MAKES HEARTY IMPRESSION**

**Hundreds of Thousands of Tillable Acres Awaiting Them—Stuff Good Citizens Are Made of—Eke Out Negroes' Failures.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The recent arrival at Charleston, South Carolina, of an immigrant ship carrying more than one thousand immigrants, marks a new era for the whole South. The labor problem has been a very serious one in the South, and the attention of the people of that section has been for some time directed toward inducing immigration. Not alone as laborers were immigrants wanted, but hundreds of thousands of tillable acres have been left uncultivated—acres where climate and soil combine to make it one of the richest agricultural sections of the world—because of the lack of good husbandmen. Aroused to the fact that immigrants were wanted to make the South what it ought to be, organizations were formed for the purpose of promoting immigration. At first it was sought to turn southward a fair percentage of those landing in New York, but success in that direction was very limited. Some months ago agents were sent into other countries, to lay before the people the attractions of the South. To this work is due the recent arrival at Charleston, and the work thus begun is being watched here with great interest.

Commissioner-General Sargent, who was at Charleston when the ship arrived from Bremen, pronounces its cargo of human freight as a ship load of the best immigrants that has come under his notice since he has been in office. They are a thrifty, industrious, sober and intelligent people, seeking homes. Many of them are weavers, and will materially aid in developing

the cotton industries of the South. Others are farmers and will seek land to cultivate, and still others are mechanics—all willing to work. Commissioner Sargent says they will soon assimilate Americanism and become most excellent citizens.

The securing of settlers and laborers is not the only good result that will flow to the South from this attempt of South Carolina to induce direct immigration to Southern ports. The success of this undertaking has opened the eyes of ship-owners to the fact that direct lines of steamships from South Atlantic and Gulf ports to Europe will be a good investment and one such line is to be established immediately. In speaking of this subject Commissioner-General Sargent says he has long urged the policy of directing immigration to other ports than New York; that it is not for the best interests of the country to have all immigrants arrive at any one port. A leading citizen of Georgia, who is in the city, sums up the good results from this movement as follows:

"Negro labor in some occupations in the South has proved both uncertain and inadequate. The class of immigrants landed at Charleston will soon eliminate the negroes from the occupations to which I have referred. It will give us an infusion of high grade skilled labor, including technical talent, into the various industries, and will, thereby, elevate these occupations to a higher efficiency, and enable us to more nearly compete with other sections of the country.

"The South has long been handicapped by the absence of skilled, intelligent labor, and it will not be long now until this handicap is removed. It is the beginning, also, of a new era in agriculture, for it brings to us intelligent farmers who will take up and cultivate small tracts of land to the best advantage. It will, in a very few years, eliminate the negro political problem, and the South will have no more scenes of violence from this cause."

### KIPLING HERO DEAD.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 15.—News has been received here of the death in Germany of Johnny Kerman, a pioneer sailor, who was the hero of Rudyard Kipling's poem, "The Rhyme of the Three Sealers." Kerman was in Germany, undergoing treatment for cancer.

## TAMMANY STRONGER

**Result of Recent Election Makes Important Factor.**

**PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES**

**Considerable Talk of Governor Hughes For President, Also Objections on Account of Great Lack of Personal Popularity.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—A prominent senator in town this week expressed the opinion that the chief result of the recent election will be to clarify the muddled political atmosphere and restore normal conditions. As one evidence that his contention is correct, he points to the fact that Tammany has come out of the fight with colors flying and can be counted on as a power in New York politics for some time to come. Not only will Tammany dictate to New York Democracy, but because it is in a position to so dictate it will have tremendous influence in the next national Democratic convention.

It is the Senator's opinion that Mr. Bryan will be the Democratic nominee two years hence; but that he will have to stand on a platform far more conservative than would have been the case had Mr. Hearst been elected governor of New York. Most political observers agree with the senator in this respect. There also is a widely prevalent belief that on a semi-conservative platform Mr. Bryan will not be able to hold the radical Hearst following, and that there is likely to be a third and radical presidential ticket in the field, with Mr. Hearst as the most probable nominee.

While politicians of all shades of belief are disposed to give President Roosevelt large credit for the results of the election, it is noteworthy that there is less talk than formerly of the necessity of Mr. Roosevelt's consenting to accept a third term. It is contended that with the South demanding

conservatism and radicalism defeated in New York, Mr. Bryan must put aside some of his radical preachments or be himself put aside. With Democracy and radicalism divorced, the threatened conditions which, in the opinion of many Republicans, would have demanded the nomination of Roosevelt, would not exist and some Republican other than Roosevelt could lead the party to victory.

There has been considerable talk of Charles H. Hughes as likely presidential timber, provided he makes good as governor of New York. Prominent Republicans in Washington do not take kindly to the idea, basing their objection to Hughes on the theory that he could never be a popular hero. There is in his personality, they say, nothing attractive to the people, and in a national contest he would not have the benefit of the local conditions venerator. In fact, the opinion is gaining verner. In fact, the opinion is gaining ground that Mr. Hughes had personally very little to do with the New York result, antagonism to Mr. Hearst having been the determining factor in deciding the governorship.

As indicated several days ago, Secretary Root's Utica speech has caused something of a revival of talk of Mr. Root as a presidential candidate, but as yet the talk is not given serious weight among Republican politicians. Secretary Taft seems to have a long lead over the field and his boom would now have formidable proportions but for the fact that the Republican organization in Ohio is not greatly disposed to Mr. Taft's favor. There is even talk that Ohio's delegation to the next Republican national convention may be instructed for Senator Foraker. In a number of notable instances presidential candidates have been named when they were opposed by their own state delegations, but it is a serious handicap for any one to overcome and Mr. Taft will have to grow largely throughout the country if he is to set aside the natural order of things political.

Washington has been greatly interested in the gossip concerning Lord Curzon as a possible successor to Sir Henry Mortimer Durand as British ambassador to the United States. It is the opinion of diplomatic circles that his appointment would have been almost a foregone conclusion had it not been for the recent death of his wife, who before her marriage was Miss Mara Letter, of Chicago and Washington. The British ministry could not have made a more happy appointment, as Lady Curzon was as popular in Washington as she proved to be in London and in India, where during her husband's service as viceroy she accomplished wonders by her social tact and graces.

Whether Lord Curzon, in view of his bereavement, would care to accept the Washington post is problematical, but should he be appointed he would receive a warm welcome to the American Capital. Aside from the personal worth of Lord Curzon, America has a high regard for him because he treated his American wife as American men believe wives should be treated. The well-known mutual affection and esteem which existed between Lord and Lady Curzon is in striking contrast to the recently disclosed misery of some international marriages. It is undoubtedly true that these disclosures have greatly increased Lord Curzon's popularity.

A number of prominent Republican members of Congress who came to Washington to see the President just before the latter's departure for Panama, made vain efforts to learn what Mr. Roosevelt will say in his forthcoming message on the subject of tariff revision. The most arrogant of the stand-pat Republicans are still arrogant, but among other Senators and Representatives there is a desire to give the country assurance that the Republican party is not unalterably committed to the Dingley schedules. There is no serious thought that revision can be attempted at the coming short session, but undoubtedly an attempt will be made to commit the leaders to consideration of the subject by the Sixtieth Congress.

### SAN FRANCISCO'S DOCKS.

Magnificent System to be Exploited On Her Waterfront.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The Examiner says:

San Francisco is going to have the most modern water front on the Pacific Coast. Plans are now being drawn for a system of docks that will accommodate three or four times the shipping the city now boasts and there is sufficient capital behind the scheme of improvement to insure success. It embraces not only the water front of the city, but the betterment of the entire harbor. Expert engineers have been employed to draw the plans and public spirited merchants have already pledged \$20,000 to cover the work of the engineers and draughtsmen. A committee of capitalists and business men has been formed to awaken interest in the improvements and this organization will exert every effort to secure State aid in the enterprise

## Southerners Excited Over Cooper's Work

There seems to be no let-up in the excitement over the remarkable cures of stomach trouble and rheumatism that L. T. Cooper, the young philanthropist, is effecting with his medicines.

His work in New Orleans for the past few weeks has been creating wide attention in that section of the country. On the streets, in hotels and other public places, Cooper's cures are the sole topic of conversation. He is discussed everywhere and the newspapers contain daily reports of his work. A number of startling cases have been cited and the names of the most prominent citizens have appeared in connection, which fact seems to verify the truth of the reports.

In an interview with Mr. J. T. Russell, a well known business man of New Orleans, living at 2538 Delachaise St., who is reported as having been cured of rheumatism with the new medicines, he said: "It is true that I have been wonderfully benefited by Cooper's New Discovery medicine in a very severe case of Sciatic Rheumatism, from which I suffered for some time. I have used Cooper's medicines one week and the results have been truly marvelous. Before that time I was almost helpless, and now I can use the afflicted parts freely without the least pain. The swelling and soreness disappeared soon after I began using the treatment and now I am improving every day."

Mr. A. J. Erskine, another prominent and influential man of New

Orleans, living at 1005 Annunciation St., whose name was among those printed in a recent issue of the Picayune, was seen and talked freely of his experience. He was enthusiastic in his praise of Cooper and said: "I am surprised myself, at the wonderful results I have obtained from the use of these preparations, for my case was a most obstinate one and has baffled medical skill for the past three years. I have been suffering from Inflammatory Rheumatism and some time ago I went to a hospital, where I received the best of care and was treated by several physicians, but without relief. One of my knees was greatly swollen and so sore that I could not bear to touch it. I had tried everything I ever heard of and had about given up hope of ever getting better when I began to read the stories of Cooper's marvelous work. I determined to see what his remedies would do for me, however, and began using them. At the end of the first week the swelling had been reduced I could use my limb freely and without the least pain. I have been improving right along, and now I feel better than I have for some time.

Cooper's preparations are well known in this city and have effected some remarkable results here. At Chas. Rogers' drug store, the local sales agency for the medicines, it is said that the demand has been enormous and that the sales are still on the increase

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## Social Tragedy



### Women Who Brave Death for Social Honors.

In the midst of one of the most brilliant social functions of the season, a noted society woman started suddenly from her chair with a scream of agony and fell insensible to the floor.

A few hours later the distinguished physician told her anxious husband that she was suffering from an acute case of nervous prostration brought on by female trouble, and hinted at an operation. Fortunately a friend advised her to try

## Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

The result was that she escaped the surgeon's knife and to-day is a well woman.

The derangement of the delicate female organism sets every nerve in the body quivering with pain. Headaches, backaches, torturing bearing down pains and dragging sensations make women nervous and hysterical.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was troubled for eight years with irregularities which broke down my system and brought on extreme nervousness and hysteria. I could neither enjoy my meals nor sleep nights, became easily irritated and nervous and very despondent. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound proved to be the only medicine which helped me. After taking the third bottle, my general health began to improve. At the end of the fifth month I was well and could attend to my household and social duties and enjoy life.  
Mrs. CHESTER CURRY, 42 Saratoga Street, East Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Curry, whose portrait appears on the right, is the leader of the Ladies' Symphony Orchestra. The following letter is from Miss Goode, President of the Bryn Mawr Lawn Tennis Club of Chicago:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I tried many different remedies to try to build up my system, which had become run down from loss of proper rest and unseasonable hours, but nothing seemed to help me. Mother is a great advocate of Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for female troubles, having used it herself some years ago with great success. So I began to take it, and in less than a month I was able to be out of bed and out of doors, and in three months I was entirely well. Really I have never felt so strong and well as I have since.  
Miss CORA GOODE, 355 E. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Pinkham's advice is free to all. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cures Where Others Fail