

Portland New Age

VOL. XI.

PORTLAND, OREGON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1906.

NO. 21.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF KALISPELL

KALISPELL, MONTANA
D. R. PEELER, Pres., F. J. LEBERT, V. Pres., R. E. WEBSTER, Cash., W. D. LAWSON, A. Cash.
Transacts a general banking business. Drafts issued, available in all cities of the United States and Europe, Hong Kong and Manila. Collections made on favorable terms.

LADD & TILTON, Bankers Portland, Oregon

Established in 1859. Transact a General Banking Business. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections made at all points on favorable terms. Letters of Credit issued available in Europe and the Eastern States. Sight Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia. Exchange sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfurt and Hong Kong.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

J. C. AINSWORTH, President. W. B. AYER, Vice-President. R. W. SCHMEER, Cashier. A. M. WRIGHT, Assistant Cashier.
Transacts a general banking business. Drafts issued, available in all cities of the United States and Europe, Hong Kong and Manila. Collections made on favorable terms.
NORTHWEST CORNER THIRD AND OAK STREETS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND OREGON

Capital, \$500,000
Surplus, \$1,000,000 Deposits, \$13,000,000

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of North Yakima, Wash.

Capital and Surplus \$120,000.00
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY
W. M. LADD, President. CHAS. CARPENTER, Vice President. W. L. STEINWEG, Cashier. A. B. CLINE, Assistant Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Wallis Walla, Washington. (First National Bank in the State.)
Transacts a General Banking Business.
CAPITAL \$100,000. SURPLUS \$100,000.
LEVI KENNY, President. A. H. REYNOLDS, Vice President. A. R. BURFORD, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE

TACOMA, WASH.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY
Capital \$200,000. Surplus \$200,000.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
OFFICERS—Chester Thorne, President; Arthur Albright, Vice President and Cashier; Frederick A. Rice, Assistant Cashier; Delbert A. Young, Assistant Cashier.

THE FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY BANK

General Banking CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$390,000 Safe Deposit Vaults
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT: Interest at the Rate of 3 per cent per Annum, Credited Semi-Annually
TACOMA, WASHINGTON

ALFRED COOLIDGE, Pres. A. F. McCLAIN, Vice Pres. AARON KUHN, Vice Pres.

CHAS. E. SCRIBER, Cashier. D. C. WOODWARD, Asst. Cashier.
THE COLFAX NATIONAL BANK of Colfax Wash.
Capital, \$120,000.00

Transacts a general banking business. Special facilities for handling Eastern Washington and Idaho items.

W. F. KETTENBACH, Pres. J. ALEXANDER, Vice Pres. GEO. H. KESTER, Cashier.

LEWISTON NATIONAL BANK
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$215,000.00
Capital recently increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000. Surplus increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000.
DIRECTORS—Jos. Alexan. Jr., C. C. Bunnell, J. B. Morris, Grace K. Pladlin, R. C. Beach, G. H. Kester, W. F. Kettenbach, O. E. Guernsey, Wm. A. Libert, Jno. W. Stevens, A. Freidenrich.
Twenty-two Years a National Bank. Oldest Bank in Lewiston, Idaho.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK ESTABLISHED 1851

Moorehead, Minnesota
JOHN LAMB, DAVID ASKEGARD, LEW A. HUNTON, ARTHUR H. COSTAIN,
President Vice President Cashier Asst. Cashier

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of East Grand Forks, Minn.

Farm Loans Negotiated. Fire and Cyclone Insurance Written. Does a General Banking Business.
Capital, \$50,000. E. ARNSEN, Pres. G. R. JACOBI Cashier
4 Per Cent Interest Paid on Time Deposits

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA
Capital, \$100,000. Interest Paid on Time Deposits
C. B. LITTLE, President. F. B. KENDRICK, Vice President.
S. M. PVE, Cashier. J. L. BELL, Asst. Cashier.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

CAPITAL \$500,000 SURPLUS 725,000
U. S. Government Depository.

GEORGE PALMER, F. L. MEYERS, GEO. L. CLEAVER, W. L. BRENNOLTS

President Cashier Asst. Cashier Asst. Cashier
La Grande National Bank LA GRANDE OREGON
Capital and Surplus, \$120,000
DIRECTORS: J. M. Berry, A. B. Conley, F. J. Holmes, F. M. Bryant, F. L. Meyers, Geo. L. Cleaver, Geo. Palmer.

THE W. G. M'PHERSON COMPANY

Heating, Ventilating and Drying Engineers
WARM AIR FURNACES
"NOTHING BUT THE BEST" 47 First Street PORTLAND, OREGON

PORTLAND FUEL COMPANY

Successors to PIONEER, C. R. DAVIS and PHOENIX FUEL CO.
PHONE EAST 26 287 E. MORRISON ST.

COAL—Rock Springs, Diamond, Richmond, Roslyn, New Castle, New Castle Nut, Franklin, Carbon Hill, Coke.

WOOD—4-Foot Fir, 4-Foot Oak, 4-Foot Ash, Sawed Oak, Sawed Fir, Sawed Ask, Sawed Knots.

The Merchants National Bank

Of St. Paul, Minnesota
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY
Capital, \$1,000,000.00 Surplus, \$450,000.00
Transacts a general banking business. Correspondence invited

OFFICERS—KENNETH CLARK, President; GEO. H. PRINCE, Vice President; H. W. PARKER, Cashier; B. VAN VLECK, Assistant Cashier.
DIRECTORS—Crawford Livingston, Kenneth Clark, J. H. Skinner, Louis W. Hill, Geo. H. Prince, C. H. Bigelow, D. R. Noyes, V. M. Watkins, L. P. Ordway, F. B. Kellogg, E. N. Saunders, Thomas A. Marlow, W. B. Parsons, J. M. Hannaford, Charles F. Noyes.

ANNUAL ADDRESS

Booker T. Washington, President National Negro Business League, Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 29, '06.

Special to The New Age

"It is well that the National Negro Business League holds this session right here in the heart of the South where the great body of our people live, and where their salvation is to be worked out. This organization does not undertake to concern itself with all the interests of the race, for there are other organizations that deal with the political, religious and educational interests of our people. From the first, and I hope this meeting will prove no exception, the National Negro Business League has steadfastly held to the policy of stimulating the activities of our people in the direction of agriculture, industrial and business enterprises. It is the policy of this organization to hold up before the race its advantages, rather than its disadvantages, its successes, rather than its failures; to call the attention of the world to the efforts of our friends, rather than to those of our enemies. We believe that while the world may pity a crying, whining race, it seldom respects it. In a word, the National Negro Business League, while not overlooking or justifying injustice or wrong or failing to recognize the value of other methods seeking to reach the same end, feels its efforts in progressive, constructive directions, by constantly presenting to the world tangible and visible evidences of our worth as a race. We believe that the influence of one great success in really accomplishing something that the world respects will go further in promoting our interests. Let constructive progress be the dominant note among us in every section of America. An inch of progress is worth more than a yard of fault-finding. The races that have grown strong and useful have not done so by depending upon finding fault with others, but by presenting to the world evidences of the progress in agriculture, industrial and business life, as well as through religious, educational and civic growth. Right here in Georgia we have abundant evidence that the Negro, in spite of difficulties, is learning this lesson at a rapid rate. It is safe to say that the Negro in Georgia owns at least \$20,000,000 worth of taxable property, and that our people in other sections of the South have made almost equal progress. Within the past year I have inspected and studied the condition and progress of our people in the northern and western States as I have never done before, and I have no hesitation in re-affirming my former opinion that the Southern States offer the masses of our people a better opportunity to find prosperity outside of the South, and have the right to make the effort, yet laying the foundation for growth in life essentials, which this organization seeks first of all to promote. I know no section of this country where our people are making more progress, and where the future is more full of promise than right here in the South. In this expressing myself, I do not overlook the fact that we have a large number of Negroes in the north and west whose success is in the highest degree creditable, nor do I overlook those things in the South, which often discourage many of our people. In connection with our future here in the south, I do not share the fear that immigration will retard or prevent our progress. The millions of unoccupied and unused acres in the South have yet to be used by someone, and the present scarcity of all forms of labor upon which business prosperity in a large measure rests, cannot always remain unsatisfied. A few thousand, strong, sturdy, thrifty foreigners in each county will go far toward quickening our energy and sharpening our wits, by bringing their healthy competition, which is very much needed in many sections of the South. Our salvation is to be found not in our ability to keep another race out of territory, but in our learning to get as much out of the soil, out of the occupations, or business, as any other race can get out of theirs. The more I study our conditions and need, the more I am convinced that there is no surer road by which we can reach civic, moral, educational, and religious development than by laying the foundation in the ownership and cultivation of the soil, the saving of money, commercial growth, and the skillful, conscientious performance of any duty with which we are entrusted. This policy does not mean the limiting or circumscribing of the activities or ambitions of the race. Progress through this method means the exercise of patience, faith, courage and eternal vigilance; but there is no escape from it. It is the road that all nations have traveled, which have gotten upon their feet. There is much that the brave, intelligent, patriotic white men of America can do for us; there is much that we can do for ourselves. The executive authorities should see to it that every law is enforced, regardless of race or color, that the weak is protected against injustice from the strong. We have examples in several Southern States that this is being done in an encouraging degree. Without this encouragement and protection of the law it is not possible for the Negro to succeed as a laborer, or in any line of business.

"On the Negro's part we have a duty. Our leaders should see to it that the criminal Negro is gotten rid of whenever possible. Making all allowances for mistakes, injustice and the influence of racial prejudice, I have no hesitation in saying that one of the elements in our present situation that give me most concern is the large number of crimes that are being committed by members of our race. The Negro is committing too much crime North and South. We should see to it, as far as our influence extends, that the crime of lynching everywhere and at all times should be condemned and those who commit crimes of any nature should be punished. Our Southland today has no greater enemy to business progress than lynchers and those who provoke lynching. In this same connection let us bear in mind that every man, white or black, who takes the law into his hands to lynch or burn or shoot human beings supposed to be or guilty of crime is insulting the executive, judicial and lawmaking bodies of the State in which he resides. Lawlessness in one direction will inevitably lead to lawlessness in other directions. This is the experience of the whole civilized world. In this connection let us consider the classes of Negroes that do not commit crime and are seldom charged with crime. They are those who own homes, who are tax-payers, who have a trade or other regular occupation; they are those who are in professional service; those who have received education, and such business men and women as those who compose this organization. I think I would be safe in saying that no graduate of Clark University, Atlanta Baptist College, Atlanta University, Morris Brown College or Spelman Seminary has been arrested for any crime in Atlanta during the last twelve months. In this we have a strong, practical demonstration right here at home in favor of education of the classes of our citizenship. Ignorance will always mean crime, and crime will always mean a burden fastened about the neck of the South. The only safety for both races is in the direction of education, industry and high character. I have named the classes that do not commit crime. Which is the class that is guilty, as a rule, of criminal action? They are the loafers, the drunkards and gamblers, men for the main part without permanent employment, who own no homes, who have no bank account, who glide from one community to another without interest in any one spot. One of the practical courses that men such as those who compose this business league, our leaders in the pulpit and every sphere of life, should pursue, is to try to get hold of the floating class of our people and see to it that their lives are so changed as to make them cease to disgrace our race and disturb our civilization. We cannot be too frank or too strong in discussing the harm that the committing of crime is doing to our race. Let us stand up straight and speak out in no uncertain terms in this direction. Let us do our part and then let us call upon the whites to do their part. Let us never grow discouraged as a race. Right here in the South there are more things upon which the races agree, than upon which they disagree. Let us not be so much absorbed in our grievances that we fail to remember our successes and opportunities. In the Southern States the Negro has organized and is now conducting thirty-three banks. He has in the United States over one hundred drug stores. Almost every town and city in the South has its Negro grocery store and other places of business. There is practically no section of the South where the Negro farmer, mechanic, merchant, laborer cannot find encouragement, opportunity and prosperity. In this respect let us not overlook the fact that many similar opportunities are at our door. At a very conservative figure the Negro is now paying taxes upon over \$200,000,000 worth of property—and I suppose the Negro imitates other races in not always paying taxes upon all of his belongings. What we have accomplished in the past, in the face of many difficulties is a guarantee of what we can attain in the future. Finally, let us cultivate a spirit of racial pride. Let us learn to be as proud of our race as the Frenchman, German, the Japanese, or the Italian is of his. The race that has faith and pride in itself will eventually win the respect, the confidence and co-operation of the rest of the world."

Duty of the Negro.
"On the Negro's part we have a duty. Our leaders should see to it that the criminal Negro is gotten rid of whenever possible. Making all allowances for mistakes, injustice and the influence of racial prejudice, I have no hesitation in saying that one of the elements in our present situation that give me most concern is the large number of crimes that are being committed by members of our race. The Negro is committing too much crime North and South. We should see to it, as far as our influence extends, that the crime of lynching everywhere and at all times should be condemned and those who commit crimes of any nature should be punished. Our Southland today has no greater enemy to business progress than lynchers and those who provoke lynching. In this same connection let us bear in mind that every man, white or black, who takes the law into his hands to lynch or burn or shoot human beings supposed to be or guilty of crime is insulting the executive, judicial and lawmaking bodies of the State in which he resides. Lawlessness in one direction will inevitably lead to lawlessness in other directions. This is the experience of the whole civilized world. In this connection let us consider the classes of Negroes that do not commit crime and are seldom charged with crime. They are those who own homes, who are tax-payers, who have a trade or other regular occupation; they are those who are in professional service; those who have received education, and such business men and women as those who compose this organization. I think I would be safe in saying that no graduate of Clark University, Atlanta Baptist College, Atlanta University, Morris Brown College or Spelman Seminary has been arrested for any crime in Atlanta during the last twelve months. In this we have a strong, practical demonstration right here at home in favor of education of the classes of our citizenship. Ignorance will always mean crime, and crime will always mean a burden fastened about the neck of the South. The only safety for both races is in the direction of education, industry and high character. I have named the classes that do not commit crime. Which is the class that is guilty, as a rule, of criminal action? They are the loafers, the drunkards and gamblers, men for the main part without permanent employment, who own no homes, who have no bank account, who glide from one community to another without interest in any one spot. One of the practical courses that men such as those who compose this business league, our leaders in the pulpit and every sphere of life, should pursue, is to try to get hold of the floating class of our people and see to it that their lives are so changed as to make them cease to disgrace our race and disturb our civilization. We cannot be too frank or too strong in discussing the harm that the committing of crime is doing to our race. Let us stand up straight and speak out in no uncertain terms in this direction. Let us do our part and then let us call upon the whites to do their part. Let us never grow discouraged as a race. Right here in the South there are more things upon which the races agree, than upon which they disagree. Let us not be so much absorbed in our grievances that we fail to remember our successes and opportunities. In the Southern States the Negro has organized and is now conducting thirty-three banks. He has in the United States over one hundred drug stores. Almost every town and city in the South has its Negro grocery store and other places of business. There is practically no section of the South where the Negro farmer, mechanic, merchant, laborer cannot find encouragement, opportunity and prosperity. In this respect let us not overlook the fact that many similar opportunities are at our door. At a very conservative figure the Negro is now paying taxes upon over \$200,000,000 worth of property—and I suppose the Negro imitates other races in not always paying taxes upon all of his belongings. What we have accomplished in the past, in the face of many difficulties is a guarantee of what we can attain in the future. Finally, let us cultivate a spirit of racial pride. Let us learn to be as proud of our race as the Frenchman, German, the Japanese, or the Italian is of his. The race that has faith and pride in itself will eventually win the respect, the confidence and co-operation of the rest of the world."

Bandits Loot Bank at Kieff.
Kieff, Sept. 12.—At Bjelzserkov yesterday a band of armed roughs attacked the local bank in full view of many people and got off with \$40,000. One robber was killed and one of the others, fearing capture, committed suicide.

MARINES ARE LANDED.

Will Protect American Interests on Island of Cuba.

Havana, Sept. 14.—One hundred armed sailors from the United States protected cruiser Denver, landed last evening and camped in front of the president's palace, in anticipation of possible uprising within or attacks upon Havana.

Tampa, Fla., Sept. 14.—A private cablegram received here from Cienfuegos, Cuba, states that marines from the United States gunboat Marietta were landed at that place yesterday to protect American interests.

Washington, Sept. 14.—So far as can be ascertained no official word has been received regarding the reported landing of marines at Cienfuegos, Cuba. The Marietta's commander had special instructions.

Havana, Sept. 14.—A dispatch from Cienfuegos says that the United States gunboat Marietta has debarked a detachment there. Cienfuegos is besieged by insurgents and some of the fortifications have been damaged.

Washington, Sept. 14.—It was officially announced here that the sailors who were landed at Havana from the American cruiser Denver have been ordered to return to their vessel immediately, save for a small guard which will be left at the American legation. This action followed the receipt of an official report by Acting Secretary of State Bacon from Mr. Sleeper, the American charge d'affaires at Havana, regarding the landing.

The report was not made public, but it was announced officially shortly afterward that the sailors were landed from the Denver solely for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens; that such action was in pursuance of a discussion between Mr. Sleeper and the naval commander, with the belief that it was a wise precaution looking to the protection of the lives and property of Americans. There was no intention, it is stated, to do otherwise than to safeguard American inhabitants, and the services of the sailors were to be utilized only in case of disorders within the city which threatened such inhabitants. That the landing in any way contemplated the protection of either the Cuban government or the insurrectionary government, President Palma, or any other persons than American citizens, was disclaimed officially and it was pointed out that this fact could not be emphasized more strongly.

Secretary Bonaparte conferred with officials of the Navy department today. He declined to say anything about the conference, but it is known that Cuba formed the main topic. The cruisers Tacoma and Cleveland, now outfitting at Norfolk, he said, would be held in readiness to go to Cuba if needed.

UNIFORMITY IN BUSINESS.

Commission Works to That End and Railroads Help.

Washington, Sept. 14.—Discussing the probable method of proceeding under the new railroad rate law, Interstate Commerce Commissioner Cockrell said the first effort of the commission would be a uniform way of doing business. "We are," he said, "giving most of our attention to securing the adoption of a general system, believing that by pursuing this course we will lighten our own labors and render it possible for the railroads to aid us in carrying the law into effect." He then outlined the plans of the commission to be to secure: First—A uniform system of accounting by the railroads. Second—A uniform system of classification of freight throughout the United States. Third—A uniform schedule of rates, fares and charges. Fourth—The performance by the roads of the entire transportation from the place where freight is received to the point of destination. Mr. Cockrell also said that the railroads are manifesting a disposition to aid the commission in the enforcement of the law.

Tube Trust in Great Britain.

Glasgow, Sept. 14.—It is announced that a combination of Scotch and English tube manufacturers to regulate the home and export business has been formed with a view to abolishing the present keen competition. The industry has suffered incalculably since the previous agreement was cancelled 18 months ago. It is understood that the new combine is wider in its scope than the old, taking in all the firms in the United Kingdom except one Caledonian firm. It is stated that the American producers are supporting the combine.

Rain of Liquid Sulphur.

Buenos Ayres Sept. 14.—The state telegraph department today received a telegram from Jachate, province of San Juan, stating that the night of September 11 there was a rain of sulphurous liquid and that in consequence the inhabitants were greatly alarmed.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

HAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

Russian Democrats will hold a convention in Sweden.

Secretary Root was showered with honors at Lima, Peru.

Colorado Democrats have nominated Alva Adams for governor.

The freight car blockade in San Francisco has been almost cleared away.

E. H. Plummer, American consul at Maracibo, Venezuela, has discovered a cure for leprosy.

Charles Francis, American ambassador to Hungary, has been slighted by not being invited to the unveiling of a statue of Washington.

Admiral Evans says men of his ships were badly treated while at Portland, Maine. Secretary Bonaparte will endeavor to have congress correct the evils.

Rabbi Hirsch, of Chicago, who has just returned from the border between Germany and Russia, says the Russian Jew is bound to get the worst of it whichever way Russia goes.

Cuban rebels are constantly gaining strength and have taken possession of Santiago de Las Vegas, 13 miles from Havana. They are believed to be concentrating for an attack on Havana.

The Chicago Civil Service commission claims to have evidence that police captains have been inducing burglars to make robberies that they might recover the booty and received honor and reward.

The Kaiser has just witnessed a sham battle in which 30,000 German troops were engaged.

The Canadian Pacific has arranged to put on a new fast train between Montreal and Vancouver.

There is great excitement over a recently discovered copper deposit south of Bullfrog, Inyo county, California.

Three earthquake shocks in Ecuador have greatly excited the people. The volcano of Tunguragua is in an active state.

Secretary Root has declined to accept any social entertainments in Panama and the young republic feels greatly slighted.

Harriman has set aside an additional \$3,000,000 for railroad extension in Oregon. All work is being hurried as fast as possible.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad company has announced a passenger rate of 2 1/2 cents a mile, effective November 1.

Unfounded rumors started a run on the Hibernia Savings bank, of San Francisco. Depositors were paid in full and quiet soon restored. A welcoming insurance company is accused of starting the movement.

A revolution is threatened in Venezuela.

An attack on Havana by rebels is feared.

Many Cuban veterans, angry with Palma, will join the rebels.

The ravages of peasants in Veronesh, Russia, are being drowned by brutality by troops.

The American minister to Chile has renewed his appeal for help for the people there. Suffering as a result of the earthquake is said to be very great.

B. O. Velguth, clerk in the Portland Gas company's office, has spent about \$15,000 of the company's money on wine, women, horses and automobiles.

Ten persons have been made seriously ill at Kalamazoo, Mich., by eating dried beef. An investigation reveals that the meat came from one of the large packing houses.

Littlefield has been re-elected to congress in Maine. While the fight of the labor people failed to defeat any of the men desired, there were heavy losses in pluralities estimated at about 60 per cent.

Strike breakers at San Francisco were pursued by a mob of strike sympathizers, who threw bricks and stones. Guards with the strike breakers lost their heads and began shooting and a half dozen men were wounded. Twenty of the guards were arrested.

Building in San Francisco is progressing rapidly.

Repairs to the steamer Elder are almost completed.

The Hill railroads will increase the rolling stock 8 per cent during the next year.