

VOL. XI.

PORTLAND, OREGON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1906.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF KALISPELL MESSAGE IN

Historial Society Hall Hall

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

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Capital, fully paid up, \$25,000.00. Surplus and undivided profits, \$3,000.00. Commenced Business June 5, 1905.

OFFICERS: J. W. FORDNEY, President; R. T. PLATT, Vice President; C. A. WOOD, Cashier. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: J. W. Fordney, R. T. Platt, F. C. Knapp, W. A. Brewer, H. L. Powers, Thos. Cochran, M. L. Holbrook, C. A. Wood.

"Oldest Bank in the State of Washington." DEXTER, HORTON & CO. BANKERS Burplus and undivided profits, \$125,000 Capital \$200,000 Deposits \$7,580,000 Accounts of Northwest Pacific Banks solicited upon terms which will grant to them the most liberal accommodations con-istent with their talances and responsibilities. Wm. M. Ladd, President; N. H. Latimer, Manager; M. W. Pe erson, Cashier. Seattle, Washington. THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORT TOWNSEND Established 1882. Collections promptly made and remitted.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF DEBTLAND Capital, \$500,000 Deposits, \$13,000,000

Surplus, \$1,000,000

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of North Yakima, Wash.

Capital and Surplus \$180,000 00 UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

W. L. STEINWEG, A. B. CLINE Assistant Cashier CHAS. CARPENTER Vice President W. M LADD President

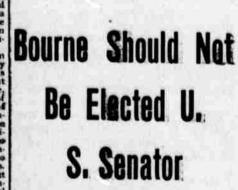
FIRST NATIONAL BANK alla Walla, Washington. (First National Bank in the State.) Transacts a General Banking Business. CAPITAL \$100,000. SURPLUS \$100,000. LEVIANKENY, President. A. H. REYNOLDS. Vice President. A. R. BURFORD, Cashier

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE TACOMA, WASH. UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY Capital \$200,000 Surplus \$200,000 SAVINGS DEPARTMENT OFFICERS-Chester Thorne, President: Arthur Albertson, Vice President and Cashier, Frederick A. Rice, Assistant Cashier; Delbert A. Young, Assistant Cashier.

JNO, C. AINSWORTH, Pres. JNO. 8. BAKER, Vice Pres. P. C. KAUFPMAN, 2d Vice Pres.

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> possessions, should all be directed under one executive department; by preference, the de-partment of state or the department of war. The needs of Hawaii are peculiar; every nid should be given the islands; and our efforts should be unceasing to develop them along the lines of a community of small freeholders, not of great planters with coolie-tilled estates. Situated as this territory is, in the middle of the Pacific, there are duties imposed upon this small community which do not fall in like de-gree or manner upon any other American com-munity. This warrants our treating it dif-ferently from the way in which we treat ter-ritories contiguous to or surrounded by sister territories or other states, and justifies the setting aside of a portion of our revenues to be expended for educational and internal im-provements therein. action in the matter. nt laws which the con was a marked recognition of statute books; nough. In spite em ster em but the on the statute books; but go far enough. In spite of accidents and even deaths y every line of basiness com-mechanic arts. If the entire ed upon the employer he will perly add it to the legitimate on and assess it proportion-consumers of his commodity. ear to my mind that the law entire "risk of a trade" upon either the federal law nor, as ormed, the state laws dealing n of employers' liability are ughgoing. The federal law e include employes in navy-nd the like. territories or other states, and particle to setting maide of a portion of our revenues to be expended for educational and internal improvements therein. Alaaka's needs have been partially met, but there must be a complete reorganization of the governmental system, as I have before indicated to you. I ask your especial attention to this. Our fellow citizens who dwell on the shores of Puget sound with characteristic energy are arranging to hold in Seattle the Alaaka Yukon Pacific exposition. Its special atims include the upbuilding of Alaska and the development of American commerce on the Pacific oceant. This exposition, in its purposes and scope, should appeal not only to the people of the Pacific slope, but to the people of the value states at large. Alaska since it was bought has yielded to the government \$11,000,000 of revenue, and has produced nearly 1300,000,000 in gold, furs and fish. When properly developed it will become in large degree a land of homes. The countries bordering the Pacific ocean have a population more numerous than that of all the countries of Europe; their annual forcign commerce and pushed by our manufacturers and producers, the industries not only of the Pacific slope, but of all our country, and particularly of our cotton-growing states, would be greatly benefited. Of course, in order to get these benefits, we must treat fairly the countries with which we trade. The sure mark of a low civilization, a low morality, to abuse or discriminate against or in any way humiliate such stranger who has come here lawfully and who is conducting home for a low civilization, and it is of course peculiarly incumbent on every dimerican citizen, and it is of course peculiarly incumbent on every government official, whether of the mation or of the several states. the like. that the nation should ng coal lands. I have tem-a from settlement all the geological survey has indi-c or in all probability con-question, however, can be ally by legislation, which in geoiorical arrivy into the second sec . The withdrawal of these onstitute a policy analogous been followed in withdraw-inds from ordinary settle-like the forests, should be perty of the public, and its e under conditions which e benefit of the public as a of the railway rate bill, and egree the bassage of the pure-e provision for increasing and effective the national control teking industry, mark an im-in the proper direction. In will in the end he advisable eith the packing-house inspec-ide for putting a date on the harging the cost of inspection bent on every American childen, and it is of ment official, whether of the mation or of the several states. I am prompted to say this by the attitude of hostility here and there assumed toward the Japanese in this country. This hostility is sporadic and is limited to a very few places. Nevertheless, it is most discreditable to us as a people, and it may be fraught with the gravest consequences to the nation. To no other country has there been such an increas-ing number of visitors from this land as to Japan. In return, Japanese have come here in great numbers. They are "elecume, socially and intellectually, in all our colleges and in-titutions of higher learning, in all our pro-fessional and social bodies. The overwhelm-ing mass of our people cherish a lively regard and respect for the people of Japan, and in almost every quarter of the union the stranger from Japan is treated as he deserves; that is, he is treated as the stranger from any part of civilized Europe is and deserves to be treated. But here and there a most unworthy feeling has manifested itself toward the Jap-anese—the feeling that has been shown in dutting them out from the scannes of their efficiency as workers. To shut them out from the public schools is a wieled absurdity, when there are no first-class colleges in the land, including the universities and colleges of Californis, which do not gladly welcome Japanese students and on which Japanes estu-dents do not reflect credit. I ask fiar treat-ment for the Japanese as I would ask fair treatment for Germans or Englishment, French-men, Russians, or Italians. I ask it as due to humanity and civilization. I ask it as due to ourselves because we must set uprightly toward all men. of taxation is difficult in any is especially difficult in ours, system of government. Some every ground be levied in a ruse in that district. Thus real estate is peculiarly one te locality in which the real But there are many kinds of only be levied by the general s to produce the best results, other reasons, the attenut to one perticular state tos often a driving the corporation or ed to some other locality or national government has long revenue from a tariff on im-an internal or excise tax. In a there is every reason why. there is every reason why, stem of taxation is revised, nment should impose a grad-tax, and, if possible, a gradand agricultural classes must capitalists and wageworkers er, if the best work of which apable is to be done. It is horoughly efficient system of next to the influence of pat-ng about national success of federal form of government, vantage to our people in cer-her ways undoubtedly limits culveness. It is not possible. ntage to out provident limits r ways undoubtedly limits crasss. It is not possible, the national government to chnical industrial education. Ubic school system of this on all its technical, indus d commercial sides. This

Nem Ane



THE REASON WHY

NO: 33..

The New Age has said before and it

now says again that it does not be-

leve that the next legislature will

elect J. Bourne, Jr., to the United

States senate. It has, been said that our oppesition to Mr. Bourne is in-

spired, by prejudice, and that we can

give no good mason for opposing him

since he was regularly named by the

epublican voters for the office.

We opposed Mr. Bourne during the

primaries for the reason that we knew

him to be white for the high office to

which he aspired.

First-That he is net a loyal and

consistent republican.

Second-That' he is a traitor and

political black-leg.

Third-That he could not be depend-

ed upon to support Roosevelt.

If he had been a loyal and consistent

republican he would not have deserted

his party in the hour of its dire distress, when the blight of Bryanism and

dians, and have prosecuted their work up to the very islands themselves. We have not relaxed our efforts to secure an agreement with Great Irritain for adequate protection of the seal herd, and negotiation with Japan for the same purpose are in 1906. But as a true and loyal lican would have put self aside

JNO. C. AINSWORTH, Pres. JNO. B. BAKER, Vice Pres. P. C. KAUFPMAN, 2d Vice Pres. A. G. PRICHARD, Cashier. F. P. HASKELL, JR., Assistant Cashier.	where are true that e question in
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	ficial invest sults public toward aro curing unit Among gress passe ployers' lia
ALFRED COOLIDGE, Pres. A. F. MCCLAINE Vice Pres. AARON KUHN, Vice Pres. CHAS. E. SCRIBER, Cashier. D. C. WOODWARD, Aust. Cashier.	in advance ployers' lit the law di all precaut
THE COLFAX NATIONAL BANK of Oolfax Wash. Oapital, \$120,000.00 Transacts a general banking business. Special facilities for handling Eastern Washington and Idaho items.	are unavo involved in nected with trade risk promptly a cost of pr ately upon It is therei
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK ESTABLISHED Moorehead, Minnesota JOHN LAMB, DAVID ABKEGAARD, LEW A. HUNTOON, ARTHUR B. COSTAIN, Vice President Cashier Interest Paid on Time Deposite	should plac the employ far as I a with the ufficiently should of yards, arse It is r alienate its norarily w lands whis cated as c
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of East Grand Forks, Minn. Farm Loans Negotiated. Fire and Cyclone Insurance Written. Does a General Banking Busidess. Capital, \$50,000 E. ARNESON, Pres. G. R. JACOBI Cashier 4 Per Cent Interest Paid on Time Deposits	taining comproperly so my judgm drawal of entry, sav The owner United So attempt to
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF DULUTH, MINNESOTA. CAPITAL \$500,000 SURPLUS 725,000 U. S. Government Depositary.	worked by system, th as to perm was charge be as nece
GEORGE PALMER President Preside	expense o coal lands to that will ing the ment. Th treated as disposal r would inu whole, The par
THE W. G. M'PHERSON COMPANY Heating, Ventilating and Drying Engineers WARM AIR FURNACES "NOTHING BUT THE BEST" 47 First Street PORTLAND, OREGON	portant as my judgm in connec- tion law t label and to the pac
PORTLAND FUEL COMPANY Successors to PIONEER, C. R. DAVIS and PHOENIK FUEL CO. PHONE EAST 26 287 E. MORR SON ST.	The qu country, I with its F taxes shot small dist the taxati for the i estate is i toxes whit
COAL-Rock Springs, Diamond, Richmond, Roslyn, New Cas- tle, 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.	results mi individual other state derived it ports and addition
The Merchants National Bank	when nex the nation uated inhouse The ind work tog
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY	the count
Capital, \$1,000,000.00 [Surplus, \$500,000.00 Transacts a general banking business. Correspondence invited	education riotism in this kind. so fruitfu
OFFICERS-KENNETH CLARK, President; GEO. H. PRINCE, Vice President; H. W. PARKER, Cashier; H. VAN VLECK, Assistant Cashier.	Andres and see
DIRECTORS Crawford Livingston, Kenneth Clark, J. H. Skinner, Louis W. Hill, Geo. H. Prince, C. H. Bigelow, R.D. Noyes, V. M. Watkins, L. P. Ordway, P. B. Kellogg, E. N. Saunders. Thomas A. Marlow, W. B. Parsons, J. M. Hannaford, Charles P. Noyes.	take the li to see the country d trial, scie

with Japan for the same purpose are in progress. In case we are compelled to abandon the hope of making arrangements with other gov-ernments to put an end to the hideous cruelty now incident to pelagic scaling, it will be a question for your serious consideration how far we should continue to protect and main-tain the scal herd on land with the result of continuing such a practice, and whether it is not better to end the practice by extermi-nating the herd ourselves in the most humane way possible. The United States navy is the surest guar-antor of peace which this country possesses. It is earnestly to be wished that we would profit by the teachings of history in this mat-ter. A strong and wise people will study its own failures no less than its triumphs, for there is wisdom to be learned from the study of hoth, of the mistake as well as of the suc-cess.

of both, of the mistake as well as of the suc-cess. I do not ask that we continue to increase our navy. I ask merely that it be maintained at its present strength; and this can be done only if we replace the obsolete and outworn ships by new and good ones, the equals of any afloat in any navy. To ston building ships for one year means that for that year the navy goes back instance, would now be of little service in a stand-up fight with a powerful adversary. The old double-turret monitors have only on their usefulness, while it was a waste of money to build the modern single-turret monitors. All these ships should be replaced by others; and this can be done by a well settled program of providing for the building cach year of at least one first-class battleship equal in size and speed to any that any nation is at the same time building.

Another small revolution has broken out in Ecuador.

There will be not tariff revision this ssion of congress.

> Dr. Lapponi, physician to the pope has cancer of the stomach

The Harriman system has decided to build its own refrigerator cars.

Great Britain will give France and Spain a free hand to pacify Morocco.

Christmas gifts sent to United States he conspired to bring about. soldiers in Cuba will not be subject to duty.

The Wells, Fargo Express company will advance the wages of its employes within the next 30 days.

A house committee is considering bill which provides for a rate of 2 cents per mile on all railways of the United States.

Russia and Japan are building up their forces and another war is likely when one or both recover from the effects of the recent struggle.

The Interstate Commerce commission will this month commence an investigation of the Harriman lines., the board believing the laws have been broken.

Senator Cullom wants an amendment year term for the president and vice |

rendered whatever service he could for

his party his republican friends, If Bourne's will had prevailed

and Bryan had been elected who can

say that there would have been today

a strong, invincible republican party

in Oregon to honor him for his perfidy.

The legislative session of 1895 was

the most spectacular in the history of

Oregon and the King

sion was J. Bourne Jr., whose

dorous record is even yet a stench in

the nostrils of decent people.

goodly supply of money and other cor-

rupting influences the trick of thwart-

ing the will of the people and debauch-

ing the honor of the citizenry was the

special mission of this political monte-

bank, who, now, ten short years after-

ward, has the brazen affrontery to seek

this high and honorable position at

the hands of the party, whose murder

In the light of the past record of Mr. Bourne, who is so unsuspecting as to trust him in the future? Does any one who knows him, save his hired henchmen, think for a minute that he can be depended upon to stand up for republican principles and policies in the United States senate, and to uphold the hands of life-long, true and tried republican leaders in that body, and to "stand pat" the party's profound matchiese leader, stateman, patriot and humanitarian since the days of Lincoln-Theodore Roosevelt.