

The New Age.

A. D. GRIFFIN, Manager.

OFFICE 384 MORRISON STREET.
Oregon Telephone Oak 501.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon,
as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION.
One Year, Payable in Advance.....\$2.00

OPPORTUNITIES FOR COLORED PEOPLE IN OREGON.

There is no section of the country which offers more advantages to settlers than Oregon. To those who reside within the state no arguments are necessary to convince them of its many and varied resources. This fact, so self-evident to Oregonians, is not so well known elsewhere. Oregon has never received one-tenth the advertising of her sister states, yet she has practically the same resources as they, and even more. It would seem that, while she is trying to induce immigration, those who have failed of getting on in the world in other localities would avail themselves of the opportunities here offered. In this connection let it be remembered that Oregon extends a welcoming hand to all who desire to locate within her borders. All those who are willing to take off their coats and get down to work can here find a chance. There is a broad domain here, awaiting the industrious. Drones, or those who are not willing to do their portion of the great work of settling up and developing the state would better remain elsewhere.

It would seem that the colored people who exist under discouraging conditions in other parts of the Union, might well consider the splendid advantages to be had here. To those who are willing to take up farming or timber lands, it may be said, Oregon is the place for them to come to. There is little, if any, race prejudice in this state, and the colored man who is willing to pursue agriculture will receive a bounteous return for his labor. Here he will find a mild and equable climate, a market for his products, and, better than all the rest, he will find this a land where crops never fail. There is plenty of land, which can be cheaply acquired. A few hundred dollars, coupled with a stout heart and willing hands, will enable many an industrious negro to here work out his own destiny.

While we would not attempt to discourage the immigration to Oregon towns of the negro, we firmly believe that the agricultural sections should first be peopled, it makes little difference whether by blacks or whites, so long as they are ready to work. With developed farming country, the towns and cities will speedily become prosperous. Here will come the greater opportunity for the colored tradesman and mechanic. At the present time there is too great a tendency of people generally to flock to the more populous centers. In a state which is sparsely settled, there is great danger of overcrowding the towns and cities. It is the natural result that employment cannot be found for all, and some must suffer hardships. Notwithstanding, there are some opportunities open in Oregon's cities, towns and villages for skilled labor, be it black or white. The extremely creditable advances which have been made in these lines by colored people in other parts of the country is a most encouraging indication of the advancement of the race. To some of those there are now openings. When Oregon shall have become more thickly settled, there will be more. To any thoughtful colored man who has hard luck where conditions have proven insurmountable, Oregon's opportunities should most strongly appeal.

Colored immigrants will find Oregon's schools open to their children, and that they will have equal advantages with white children. The race, in spite of all discouragements, is progressing. Under easier and less hampering conditions, such as are afforded by the state of Oregon, a considerable number can be here accommodated. Here they will assuredly find that their progress will be materially accelerated. It should be the earnest aim of every man to acquire a competence to sustain himself in his declining years. This is, as yet, comparatively speaking, a virgin field, and it would seem clear that in Oregon the colored man can have opportunities not afforded him in any other locality.

NEWCOMERS AND SNAPS.

The Evening Telegram details the story of the notion with which members of a peculiar element of immigration are now reaching Oregon along with the rush from the Eastern states. One or two types among them are

worthy of note for their manifest unworthiness. They are young men looking for snaps. Some of them apply for situations in the fire department of this city before they have taken time to wash the alkali of the Bad Lands from their persons; others, bolder yet and more self-complacent in their effrontery, insist on their eligibility for a policeman's uniform and star, while others of a more modest class present alleged letters of recommendation as court and public committee clerks, ward politicians, campaigners of the Virginia brand and election repeaters to beat the band. They profess great astonishment to find that we have an over-supply of this class of people here already—and many of them didn't come from the East, either.

This class of immigration does not comprise the type of newcomers for which Oregon is bidding at this time. It is not desirable in any respect. The public jobs and private snaps of which the local list is made up, although too numerous already, are not yet of sufficient number to pass around to those applicants who have been here long enough to cure the ache and become acclimated.

We want self-reliant, industrious, energetic men and women—people whose conception of responsibility as citizens rises above petty grafting. We want men to work and good, lovable women to keep house for them. We want immigrants of brawn and brains to help to develop our boundless resources and build homes and be happy with us in a climate in which the flush of health glows on every cheek.

But of the dudes and fillies and papsuckers we have too many already.

RUSSIA'S LOSSES AND CLAIMS.

If the news is verity, as it seems to be, that Russia proposes to be severe in its demands upon China because of the outrages by Boxers upon Russians in Manchuria and the loss of Russian property guaranteed protection under the railway franchise and concession, no one can with fairness blame Russia. Her position with regard to China is quite different from that of any other nation. She negotiated a treaty with China, which the latter was very glad to make, for the construction of the extension of the Siberian railway to the tidewaters of the Chinese empire. It is a line that will be quite as beneficial to China as to the czar's government. That it foreshadowed other Russian advance to compete with other commercial nations cuts no figure in the case of China. Under that convention, solemnly had, Russia was entitled to ample protection by the Chinese government. It failed to give it, and the Russian losses in consequence have been enormous. That the czar should seek to have China pay the bill is perfectly natural and reasonable.

KING EDWARD'S CRITICS.

Now that King Edward is on the throne of England, the old-women prophets are at it again mapping out the fate of the British kingdom, and all sorts of old forecasts in jingle and rhyme have been reproduced, foretelling the downfall of the nation very soon. Yet, with every change of monarchs just such prophecies have been made, and never has one of them been fulfilled.

When our civil war broke out, the birds of ill-omen trotted out old passages from the Bible to prove that we had reached the point of general collapse. When France and Germany went to war in 1870, the men and women of mystery discovered that the world was coming to an end and was going to wind up its affairs in a general fight all around.

IS IT CONSTITUTIONAL?

The property-redemption law enacted by the last Oregon legislature has already been found to be a white elephant of unusual proportions, uncaged and on a rampage. It is urged by those who claim to have investigated the effect of this new law that its operation would entail a loss of at least \$100,000 to the county of Multnomah, without exposing so much as a redeeming feature for its existence. These discoveries have prompted well-known lawyers of ability to express grave doubt as to the constitutionality of the measure, while taxpayers who are not in arrears declare that the manifest injustice of the law fully justifies the test as to its validity. They urge that the brokers comprise the only class which the new measure favors, in any manner, and that that fact alone ought to condemn it.

THE NEGROES' HOPE

His Remarkable Advancement in Thirty Years.

AN ACTIVE ELEMENT IN BUSINESS WORLD

Churches, Schools, Farms, Banks, Manufacturing Enterprises and Other Business and Social Institutions Are His.

Portland, Or., April 16, 1901.
Mr. A. D. Griffin, Manager The New Age:

Dear Sir—Please allow me a space in your valuable paper for the following:

The negro of today is not the negro of 1865, and, with all the hindering obstacles put in his way and the objectionable laws, he will push himself to the front and take the place which the All-Wise Providence has planned for him.

While I know that the American negro is not retrograding, but pushing forward to the front, still he needs encouragement. With a fair chance he will show his capability as an American citizen and the negro does ask to give all men an equal show in the race of life, and adopt the right solution of justice.

In estimating what advance the negro has so far made, it is absolutely necessary to take into account the point from which he started. Now, this, as Mr. Washington says, was not only at the bottom of the social scale, but it was far below any level ever held by the white race with whom the negro's lot was cast. Thirty-five years ago, at the close of the civil war, the negro was without property, without the discipline of need and the chance to earn a livelihood, and practically without family life or home association and industry. It cannot be denied that these were enormous drawbacks to the acquirement of the qualities, moral, social and industrial, which we associate with even the least fortunate classes of our own race. Mr. Washington thinks, and justly, that in estimating the actual progress and possibilities of his people, there must be taken into account the results where there has been opportunity for a fairly complete education of the hand, head and heart. To the question, "What has been the tendency where such opportunity has been?" I answer this question from my own experience when I was in the heart of the South and in daily contact with white and black. In the first place, the social barrier prevents most white people from coming into real contact with the higher and better side of the negro's social life. But the higher life cannot be seen without social contact.

As W. J. White, D.D., editor of the Georgia Baptist, said at one time: "As I write these lines I am in the book of a negro friend, which in the matter of cleanliness, sweetness, attractiveness, modern conveniences, and other evidences of intelligence, morality and culture, would compare favorably with that of any white family in the neighborhood." And yet Mr. White said that this negro home is unknown outside of the little town where it exists. To know the real life of this family, he says, one would have to become a part of it for days, as he has done. Dr. Morgan says in his book that he sees the hopeful side of this question, and he has great confidence in them, and I think he is entitled to a hearing on this question. He says if they are kept down they will draw their oppressors to their level. If they are permitted to rise socially, industrially, intellectually, religiously, politically, they will stimulate if not compel corresponding advancement in all respects on the part of all their white fellow-citizens of even the lowest class.

We are a solidarity and what affects one class must necessarily affect all classes. Injustice will work disaster, while justice will promote the public welfare. Dr. Morgan calls upon the people to give the negroes a fair chance. He claims it will never be possible permanently to deprive them of the ballot, and thus they will have a certain degree of power that will tell in the history of the country. He perceives a steady movement to eliminate them from the ranks of skilled laborers, thus showing the gross injustice of race prejudice. From this book it is plain that the negro has within him the possibilities of advancement to make him valuable as a citizen, a workman and a soldier. He has revealed qualities that command the respect of the white race, and it is a crime against humanity to debar him from the advantages he is capable of using for the betterment of his race and country.

During the war of the rebellion, Dr. Morgan, who organized four regiments of negro soldiers, was colonel of the fourteenth United States colored infantry and organized and commanded the first colored brigade of the army of the Cumberland. He led them into battle and personally saw every feature of their life under fire. For five years he has been the executive officer of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and has had much to do with the development of the two score schools of the society established for the education of the negro preacher and teachers in his book are of the highest and most trustworthy nature. Perhaps the most interesting chapter is that on "Negroes in the Civil War." And in conclusion may add, we must not become discouraged, notwithstanding it often seems dark and desolate. We must maintain faith in ourselves and in our country. No race ever got upon its feet without struggle, trial and discouragement. The very struggles through which we often pass give us strength and experience, that will in the end prove helpful. Every individual and every race that has succeeded has had to pay the price which nature demands from all. I simply refer to a few facts to show that the negro of today is not the negro of 1865. We have written and published over 500 books. We have nearly three hundred newspapers, three of which are dailies. We have now in practice over two thousand lawyers and about the

same number of doctors. We have accumulated over \$12,000,000 worth of school property and \$40,000,000 worth of church property. We have 140,000 farms and homes valued at \$750,000,000, and personal property valued at \$170,000,000. We have raised about \$11,000,000 for education. We are operating successfully several banks and commercial enterprises, among our people in the south land, including one cotton factory and one silk mill.

We have 32,000 teachers in the schools of this country. We have built with the aid of our friends 20,000 churches. We are supporting seven colleges, seventeen academies, fifty high schools, five law schools, five medical schools and twenty-five theological seminaries.

Colored men have not yet entered into manufacturing, as managers, to any great extent, yet there are some operating a stove foundry near Chattanooga, Tenn., a cotton mill costing \$100,000 near Concord, N. C., a carriage factory at Greenfield, O., with a capital of \$15,000, and there are several more that are successful, though unknown to the writer.

With a capital above \$10,000 each may be mentioned four banks and thirteen building associations managed by colored men. One of these banks is in Birmingham, Ala., one in Washington, D. C., and one in Richmond, Va. The Washington bank has a paid-up capital of \$50,000 and a large surplus, and it is the owner of its office building. The most important bank is the Reformers bank, of Richmond, Va., chartered under the laws of the state. This bank also owns its large office building. Its paid-up capital is \$125,000, with a surplus of \$25,000. Their cash balance on the day the writer paid them a visit was \$80,000, which had been assembled for an extra purpose. They have forty thousand depositors and maintain branches throughout the South and North.

No matter by what conditions we may find ourselves surrounded, may we ever keep in mind that the law which recognizes and rewards merit, no matter under what skin found, is universal and eternal and can no more be nullified than we can stop the life-giving influence of the daily sun.

Yours respectfully,
HOWARD SPROULL.

UNLUCKY MEN ARE ALL ALIKE.

Go Groping and Dreaming Through Life but Never Find Success.

"The unlucky men all are kin; they all have certain qualities alike," says "An American Mother" in the Ladies' Home Journal. "They have eyes keen to look into the root of things, but which also dream dreams and see visions; they have hot human blood, they love or hate in no half-way measure. To each of them, too, comes at times—no matter what the business or pursuit may be by which they strive to push their way among men and to grow rich—a sudden disgust of it, heartfelt and real, a contempt for the work and for its successes. They dream of something better than money or office, and they try to clutch at it. So they go through life, groping for success with one hand and for their dream with the other, and—they lose both. We must choose either God or Mammon as master and keep faith with him if we mean to succeed."

Horace Greeley's Prodigality.

Horace Greeley was lavish in his gifts, often to most unworthy recipients, and was most sensitive when admonished on the subject by even his closest friends. He loaned thousands of dollars to a scapegrace son of Commodore Vanderbilt, and, when Vanderbilt appealed to him to stop it, Greeley curtly closed the conversation by saying he did not expect the commodore to pay the loan.

In one of the many conversations I had with him in his dingy office in the old Tribune Building, I ventured to suggest that he was a more generous giver than his means justified, to which he answered: "Well, I guess that's so, but I can't stop it. I am like the Southern planter, who, after spending the proceeds of his crop in winter reveling, closed up the account by selling a nigger; I do it by selling a share of the Tribune." He originally owned nearly or quite one-half the paper. When he died he had but one share remaining of the 100.—Success.

Every bargain you pick up at an auction sale must first be knocked down to you.

NEW NORTH-west Lodge, No. 2554, G. U. O. of O. F., meets at 255½ Second street, (corner of Salmon, first and third Tuesday of each month. All Odd Fellows in good standing are cordially invited. F. D. THOMAS, E. WATSON, P. S. N. G.

W. G. BOHN

TIMBER LANDS

416 Commercial Building.
...PORTLAND, Oregon.

R. H. DUNN,

THE LEADER IN

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS

City, Suburban and Country Homes. Money to Loan at Low Rates. No Commission. Houses and Farms for Rent.

149½ FIRST ST.

No doubt the stockholders of the Rival Oil company will be pleased to know that the company is drilling on well No. 1, and have passed the first oil sands, with oil. Stock can be had for 50 cents per share. They own their land, and will make for the stockholders many times their investment. Mail orders will receive prompt attention, and parties interested are invited to call at the company's office, room 1, Multnomah block, Portland. They refer, by permission, to Merchants National bank, Portland; E. W. Godfrey, stamp department, post-office; H. J. Martin, druggist, corner Washington and Sixth.

We want your trade. Music half price; musical instruments of all kinds, cash or installments. H. H. Wright, wholesale and retail dealer in music and musical merchandise. The Music building, 349 Washington street, Portland, Oregon.

Now is the Time to Travel. If you are going East do not purchase your ticket until you have secured rates from the Illinois Central railroad. Travel over a line in position to give you good service and quick time, and you will save money. We can do both. Our rates are as low as other lines, and our service is excelled by none.

If you are going to send East for your family do so now while rates are low, but before depositing money for their tickets come in and see us, or address B. H. TRUMBULL, Commercial agent Illinois Central Railroad, 142 Third street, Portland, Oregon.

TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

Will furnish Timber, Government or State Scrip, 5 foot, Dressed or Claim Lands, mill sites, logging, wood and tie chancery, or municipal bonds—help you some way. Write us. J. L. MARTIN & CO., 601 Oregonian Bldg. Splendid Ranches with or without timber; 80 to 3,000 acres and up.

FOR FIRST CLASS MEALS

Go to
Runyon's Restaurant.
253 Washington Street
PORTLAND, OREGON.

A. E. SIEGEL.

Dealer in all kinds of STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Etc. Ham and Bacon a Specialty. Phone, Clay 584. 95 N. Seventh St.

PORTLAND UMBRELLA WORKS

H. ANDERSON, Proprietor.
Umbrellas and Parasols
Made to Order, Recovered and Repaired. Canes Repaired.
100 Third St., Bet. Yamhill and Taylor.
Phone Black 964. ...Portland, Oregon.

THE DELAWARE OYSTER HOUSE.

MAYER & SHARP, Props.
Oysters, Shell Fish and Tamales.

Open All Night. Private Rooms for Ladies Telephone Clay 637.
No. 190½ Third Street,
...Portland, Oregon.

PIER HARDWARE ...COMPANY...

...SUCCESSORS TO...

HUNT HARDWARE CO.,

OREGON PHONE OAK 361.
COLUMBIA PHONE 27.
Second and Morrison Sts.

THE GLISAN

AUGUST WAGNER
415 Glisan Street, Corner Tenth
PORTLAND, OREGON.

"THE PINE"

266 Pine Street, Between Third and Fourth...
CHAS. BAUMGARTEN, Prop.

Chas. Baumgarten, Prop.

Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
Family Rooms.

Established Jan. 1, 1899.
Incorporated July 8, 1891.

Portland Coffee and Spice Co.

For the Trade Only.
Tea, Coffee, Spices, Baking Powder, Extracts, Etc.

OUR SPECIAL BRANDS: Spices, Acme, Multnomah; Baking Powders, Infiance, Double Quick; Coffee, Royal Blend; Sugar, XXXI Bar.

24-26 Front Street, Bet. Oak and Oregon.
PORTLAND, OREGON.

149½ FIRST ST.

JACOB HAHN
Successor to D. Kunkel & Co.
N. E. Corner Sixth and Washington Sts.
The very best Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

CLAFE KRATZ
August Kratz, Proprietor.
122 Sixth Street, Corner Washington.
Portland, Oregon.

ALBINA FERRY EXCHANGE
John Everson, Proprietor.
Dealer in
Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
18 Albina Avenue, corner River street.
Albina, Oregon.

THE DOCTOR
H. Harman, Proprietor.
Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
Lemps Beer on Draught.
Phone, Columbia 33. 152 N. Sixth Street.
Portland, Oregon.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Three hundred and twenty-seven acres of choice land in a good farming section in the Willamette valley; 165 acres under the plow, balance in pasture and brush, all under new eight-rail fence, staked and wired; nicely watered by springs and brooks; a good seven-room house, painted white; large barn, 30 x 50 feet; four acres in orchard. This farm is gently rolling and fine quality, 1½ miles from postoffice. This is a fine stock ranch, and lies in shape so that three families can make a nice home each out of the one farm; price, \$5750, \$2500 cash, balance in yearly payments.
VALLEY REAL ESTATE EXC.
9½ First St., Portland, Or.

JOSEPH H. HAWLEY

Real Estate and Loans.
Has a few choice properties yet unsold at the hard pan prices.
A FINE CHANCE TO GET A HOME
On installments and at a very low price in
...UNIVERSITY PARK...
University Park is going to be one of Portland's finest suburbs.
Chamber Commerce, Portland.

William Bagley

REAL ESTATE... NOTARY PUBLIC

Oregon Phone, Russell 602.
COR. DAWSON AND FINE STS.
University Park, Oregon.

...HOMESEEKERS...

Call on
The Valley Real Estate Exchange
FOR BUSINESS, RESIDENCE AND FARM PROPERTY.
9½ First Street. PORTLAND, Ore.

OCCIDENTAL OIL COMPANY

Of California

WILL GIVE YOU A CHANCE

At Ten Wells Now Boring, of Which You Can Have Your Choice. Write or Call For Plan.

Room 2, Chamber of Commerce

PORTLAND OREGON.

Fulton Market.

...CHOICE MEATS...
172 Third, cor. Yamhill. Portland, Ore.
Phone, Oregon Main 6.
B. F. JONES, Proprietor.

LOW MARGIN CASH GROCERY.

508 Washington Street.
Fancy and Staple Groceries. Fresh Coffee and Tea a Specialty. Goods always best. Prices always lowest. FREE DELIVERY.
Telephone Hood 668. GRAP & CO

G. J. Hibbard Boot & Shoe Co.

Manufacturers of
BOOTS AND SHOES
Phone Oak 401.

BROWN & BERG.

Tuning, Regulating and Polishing
Old Pianos Made as Good as New.
Twenty years' experience with the leading firms of the country. Knabe; Haines Bros; Coover; Chickering. Not with any other music house in the city.
495½ Washington Street,
...Portland, Oregon