

# The New Age

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## "NO REVISION OF THE TARIFF."

There Will Be No Revision of the Tariff by the Republicans.—"The Times."

Right! There will be none now, for the reason that the question of the day is not revision of the Tariff, but regulation of the monopolistic combinations in restraint of trade. The American people are perfectly satisfied with their Tariff system, under which their foreign trade has become the largest or earth, their wage payments higher here than anywhere else at any time before, their savings banks deposits approaching three billion dollars and a full billion more than after the Wilson law revision of the Tariff following the election of ten years ago, and their national bank revenues grown to six billions. They are satisfied with the American system, under which all those results have been achieved. They are not satisfied with the increasing tendencies of monopolistic combinations to suppress open competition and to restrain trade. Therefore that is the question of the day.

When the American people wish a revision of the Tariff they will ask for it. They are not asking for anything of the kind now. They are demanding a proper regulation and control of monopolies, the so-called trusts. They are demanding exactly what President Roosevelt has presented to them—the "trust" issue, to be voted on by Congress. That is the work in the hands of the Republican party, because it is the work commissioned to it by the voting citizens of the United States. Nor can the regulation of the "trusts" be accomplished by Tariff revision of any sort of description whatsoever. Revision of the Tariff cannot touch the Standard Oil monopoly, for there is no Tariff on petroleum. Revision of the Tariff cannot touch the coal monopoly, for there is no Tariff on anthracite coal. Amendments to the Sherman law can touch them. They can reach every monopolistic combination in restraint of trade whether or not there is a Tariff on the importation of articles in the production of which it is engaged. And in this way, the direct and positive and sure way, the Republican party is going to reach the "trusts."

## TARIFF OR PATENT PROTECTION.

A correspondent asks us to answer the statement as to domestic and foreign prices for certain American articles which have been issued by the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee and are being widely exploited by the Democratic press. We have done this elsewhere but we will note here the fact that in respect to such articles as typewriters it is not the Tariff laws but the patent laws which enable high prices to be obtained. Were the Tariff entirely removed no one could buy the \$100 typewriters in this country for \$55. Even were they not patented in foreign countries and were made and sold there they could not be imported and marketed here.

If it be urged that removal of the duty on typewriters would open this market to competition we have to say that there is a great deal of such competition here now. There are many makes of typewriters some of them sold at less than \$55. If buyers prefer particular makes they have to pay more for them, and lowering the Tariff would not be likely to affect the prices very much, if any.

Another point should not be lost sight of. The typewriter manufacturer here sells at retail, makes a liberal allowance for an old machine, gives instruction to the operator, etc., all of which materially lowers the net price. For export, however, machines are sold in large lots for cash and with no allowances. That a consideration in price should be made is reasonable and exactly in line with similar transactions everywhere in all kinds of trade.

It is a waste of time, money and effort to conduct Democratic campaigns, to prepare and distribute Democratic campaign literature, and to send forth Democratic speakers while W. J. Bryan roams about the country demanding and receiving consideration as a Democratic leader.

No feature of Republican prosperity has been more remarkable than the commercial development of the South. The current census will show that during the last decade 60 per cent. of our cotton exports have come from the Southern States.

When the Republicans of Alabama make a straight and earnest fight for the principles of the party the vote will be greatly increased and all men will look upon the party with respect and interest in every section of the country.

Free silver, trusts and Tariff were the burden of the Democratic sentiment as evolved at a caucus of leaders in Washington last night. Silver is dead and trusts and Tariff are Republican issues clearly and forcibly defined.

The Democrats are foolishly thinking that they can make Tariff reform an issue in the coming campaign. Do they imagine that the people have forgotten the blighting effects of the Wilson law which was enacted in 1894?

Our Democratic brethren are much concerned about the spending of money by Congress. When the Democrats were running the machine at Washington there was none to spend and the contrast is naturally unpleasant.

It is humiliating that a Republican administration should be concerned in causing an expenditure of Cuban money in the circulation of literature among the American people to tell them how to do their own business.

With the Democrats making "imperialism" the issue, the Republican plurality in the Congressional election in Oregon was 14,200, or a thousand more than the plurality for McKinley in 1900.

J. Pierpont Morgan is forming an international trust to control the shipping of the world. Wonder where the reformers will have to whack the Tariff in order to head off this scheme.

Free-Trade orators within Republican lines should stop their foolishness. The Republican party has been steadily for the protection of American industries from the day of its birth.

Mr. Babcock's latest political outgiving justifies the estimate of the real leaders over six months ago that Mr. Babcock would not change the Tariff enough to hurt anything.

If the Democratic party would hire an automobile it might be able to travel fast enough to catch up with some of the events of the present day.

## OLD LEVI'S COURAGE.

Old Conductor Tells How Reckless Engineer Smashed Into Handcar. "Say, did ye ever hear about the time Old Levi collided with a handcar on the Lowville grade?" asked the Old Conductor. "I was his conductor then, an' Clark was brin' for the old man. But that was before he got to be called 'Old Levi,' though he looked just as old then as he did the last time I saw him."

"That feller what told ye that other story 'bout Levi had it right when he said he was a great runner. He just nacherly didn't give a cuss what was comin', or anythin' else when he had a full head o' steam, and the throttle wide open. Had a sorter confidence in his ability to run over anythin' an' come out on top."

"Well, one day we was comin' up from Oswego with a heavy train of coal, an' was pushin' her ahead for all there was in it. That was back about '79 or '80, I guess, mebbe a little bit earlier, and the R. W. & O. still had two or three engines with the old fashioned big topped stacks, that usester burn wood or coal either one. One of 'em was old No. 12, and Levi had her that day."

"We pulled outter Red Creek a little late, after takin' water, an' bein' as we was a through train, we had no stop till we got to Wallington, eighteen miles up the road. There's a big grade from the old Lowville switch down inter Wolcott, an' an up grade on the other side, an' so when we got nicely over the hill, Levi pulls her wide open to make a run for the up grade on the other side o' Wolcott."

"Clark Perry, the fireman, climbed up on the seat to the left, an' kep' an eye on the track while Levi filled an' lighted his pipe. Well, we'd just hummed across Thacker's trestle, an' was shootin' roun' the curve in the cut, when Clark yelled to Levi to look ahead."

"There was a handcar, and on it two 30-foot rails. The foreman o' the section, Pat McGuire, was just a-gettin' over the fence an' his men were ahead of him."

"'Oh,' says Levi, who was quite a profane cuss, an' he pulls her open a bit further. 'Why the ——— couldn't that ——— fool pick out some other chap. I'll show him.'"

"An' he was goin' to sit right there, but Clark, who'd jumped down behind the boiler, grabs him by the arm and yanks him down on the floor behind the boiler head. An' it's a blame lucky thing he did, for in about half a minute old No. 12 hit the hand car, an' one o' the rails came end on right through the cab where Levi'd been sittin', and smashed into a box car, stickin' there, one end in the cab, an' the other in the car. An' the other rail just bent aroun' the front of that old boiler in the shape of a letter U."

"Well, sir, we ran away into Wolcott before Levi would stop her, an' the boys were puttin' the brakes on hard at that. An' when we stopped, old Levi got down an' commenced to swear, an' he kept it up pretty steady for five minutes, an' I don't think he said the same thing twice."

# DOINGS OF THE RACE

## General Information Concerning the Afro-American.

TAKEN FROM OUR VARIOUS EXCHANGES

Showing the Progress of the Various Lines of Human Endeavor Being Accomplished by the Race.

Do you want to be respected? Then purchase a piece of land and erect thereon a cabin that you can say is home.

In Richmond, Va., there is a shirt factory which employs over 100 colored girls, paying the same wages and giving the same treatment as the white girls receive.

Why not be consistent? There are some Negroes who are always clamoring for political recognition, and yet never subscribe for a Negro journal. Still they expect the Negro journals to support them.

One of the best equipped and most flourishing medical schools in America, open to both colored and white students (male and female), and whose faculty comprises both colored and white physicians, is Howard Medical School, Washington, D. C.

Hon. W. J. Oglesby of Oakland, Cal., died a few weeks ago. He was the first colored man admitted to the bar in the State of California. He rose rapidly and had the reputation of being one of the best criminal lawyers in the State of California.

Jerry Logan, janitor for years of the Tennessee Supreme Court, has hit upon a novel plan to pay some debts which worried him. He has sold himself to the clerk of the court for \$1000, and has made a written contract to serve and obey his master until the time of his death. Logan is an ex-slave, 65 years old.

About 7000 conductors, brakemen and train baggagemen of the C. R. & Q. road will receive a material increase in wages September 1. The general increase in salaries will be \$5 per month. The minimum will be \$50 per month. The wages of the sleeping-car porter remains the same. He must support himself and family on the paltry \$25 to \$40 paid him.

It is stated on authoritative figures that the Afro-Americans of Alabama own 42 per cent of the farms in Alabama. In recent years the whites of Alabama and other Southern states have given up their farms and taken to factory life, which is bad for them and good for the black people of the rural districts. Factory life is the most undesirable and demoralizing of existence.—New York Age.

William G. Anderson, one of the leading Negro lawyers of Chicago, has secured the release of Banker Chas. W. Spalding from Joliet penitentiary, after a stay of four years under a long sentence. Mr. Spalding's sentence was the result of the failure of the Globe Bank. Mrs. Spalding, who is very wealthy, employed some of the best white lawyers of the city to effect her husband's release, but finding they could not do anything, she employed Mr. Anderson, with the result of her husband being a free man. Score another for our Negro professionals.—Brotherhood.

Colored Candidates for Congress.—The "Booker Washington of Boston," as he has been called, Isaac Benjamin Franklin Allen, formerly of the Governor's Council of Massachusetts, is announced as a candidate for Congress in the Tenth district. Some time ago it was said that he would study for the ministry. He had such a plan in mind, but eventually went into the real estate business. It has been said that there are 2000 colored voters in the Tenth district, but a more conservative estimate is 800. Now the Republicans of a Northern district will have an opportunity to renew their allegiance to the colored people.

Joke on Both of Them. President John Henry Barrows of Oberlin College in a recent interview tells how Mrs. Barrows has been convinced that insurance is something more than a "matter of paying premiums." Mrs. Barrows, the professor said, had scoffed so frequently at the insurance business that he permitted his insurance policies to lapse. One day, however, he was persuaded by an energetic agent to take out a new policy.

That very afternoon Oberlin was thrown into the greatest excitement by the appearance of clouds of smoke pouring from the windows of the president's residence. After the chemical extinguishers had done their work it was found that a whole closetful of Mrs. Barrows' best gowns had fed the flames started from an overheated chafing dish.

The loss was promptly paid and Dr. Barrows said he got keen enjoyment from Mrs. Barrows' change of heart. An additional twinkle came into his eye, says the New York Mail and Express, when he read this letter: "John Henry Barrows, D. D. President Oberlin College: Dear Sir—Inclosed find draft for \$500. We note that this policy went into effect at noon and fire did not occur till 4 o'clock. Why this delay?"

His Way of Putting It. "It is true," said the person of high means, "that you have attained prosperity by your writings. But you have produced nothing that will live." "Well," answered the comfortable litterateur, "when it comes to a question of which shall live, myself or my writings, I didn't hesitate to sacrifice my writings."—Washington Star.

# NOVELTIES FOR FALL.

## LATE SUMMER STYLES BLEND INTO THOSE FOR AUTUMN.

Fashes and Ribbon Garnitures Bid Fair to Retain Their Popularity—Some of the Changes that Are Being Made by the Dressmakers.

New York correspondence:

N the numerous schemes for sashes and ribbon garnitures that have prevailed all summer are not a few fancies that are to be carried over to fall, possibly even to winter, for the decoration of evening gowns. Certainly these embellishments deserve such prolongation of life, for they have been marked by ingenuity, a pretty taste and fine decorative value. The likeliest to continue are those of very wide velvet ribbon in black or bright colors, especially in reds, greens and browns. These are made with bolice or girde belts, or else with a narrow belt of ribbon run through a fancy buckle, and tie either at back or side. The ends



IN RESPONSE TO THE LAST CALL FOR WASH GOWNS.

reach almost to the skirt hem. Looped bows are pretty for these ribbons. Changes of fashion brought about by the incoming of fall are to center on waists, and skirts will not show much change. The latter will continue close fitting about the hips and will flare very decidedly. Three standard skirts are, first, that made with stitched tucks, second, one with a flounce at the bottom and, last, the skirt with several flounces. Over-skirts are seen, some of them recalling the tunic. Trimming is not used so freely as it has been, but what is seen is of very fine quality. The old time bertha for waist trimming

In effecting the changes hinted in the foregoing, there will be little abruptness, for these will be repeated this year the tendency of recent years to blend summer styles into those of autumn. Dressmakers favor this course highly, with the thought that it leads to orders for late summer dresses. These are planned adroitly with a view to making tests of new notions, and to guaranteeing more or less of fall wear from gowns that will pass muster in very warm weather. Sketches of four dresses from this crop appear in the initial and the first of the accompanying groups. The first of these was silver gray chiffon veiling over white silk, Persian passementerie and black and white chiffon quilting. The ribbon garniture was black velvet. A skirt of white broadcloth stitched in delicate green, and a bodice of black peau de sole are shown next at the left. On the latter were front and yoke of tucked white silk mull, a collar of white Irish point and belt and loops of green velvet. Next to this is a pale blue dimity trimmed with batiste embroidery and belted with black velvet. Last is a delicate green pongee trimmed with black and white silk braid and a passementerie of pink chiffon flowers and leaves. Belt and collar were pink velvet. This gown and the one opposite it in the picture give hint of what the term "fancy sleeves" is to mean in fall dressmaking, and as this last dress hints, the showier passementeries are to run toward the downright extravagant.

The increased liking for pongees hints of stylish standing for them after cool weather has set in, and surely, they have the advantage of other wash stuffs in this respect. Still, new wash gowns today, but a few weeks in advance of the time



IN RESPONSE TO THE LAST CALL FOR WASH GOWNS.

when stylish use of them must end, are very daintily made, and reflect new fashions strongly. Such dresses as the left hand two of the next illustration show this. One was old blue linen, pleated and finished with collar and flounce heading of white linen embroidered in black linen thread. The other was white handkerchief linen, tucked finely and finished with an all-over white minkook embroidery yoke and a white silk floral passementerie. Such dresses are dainty enough to deserve long life, but soon they'll be among the dresses worn at odd hours merely to "get the good out of 'em." Of the remaining gown of this



BLENDING INTO ATTIRE FOR COOLER WEATHER.

is being revived in a great many forms, and any trimming that makes the figure look broader is welcomed. Sailor collar and rever fancies will be continued, though the collars will not be so numerous as they have been. This last will apply to yokes, too. Jackets coming considerably below the waist line are to be fashionable, nearly all made with basque or position effect. Sometimes the basque portion is cut away in front where the coat comes only to the waist line. Then it is finished with fancy belt or pretty vest. Triple and quadruple skirts are seen on some Louis coats. They are untrimmed, or are piped with cloth, velvet or silk. Sailor collars of material covered with rich lace are noticeable, and many are beautifully embroidered in silver or gold silk floss. A new feature of the Louis coat is the belt, which is placed at the back, sometimes coming all around and fastening in front with a handsome buckle.

picture, the same can hardly be said, for reasons given in the foregoing. This dress was in linen color, self trimmed and stitched in red. There is much novelty in sleeves, and some examples seem positively queer. The sleeve that falls straight from the elbow at the back, forming a hanging sleeve more than a yard around the bottom, is fashionable but not particularly pretty. A bell sleeve with a puff beneath is much liked. This is cut in one, stripes of velvet producing the effect of a puff. Trimming is used very freely, and under-sleeves will be worn throughout winter. The under part instead of being thin, transparent material, will be velvet or heavy silk. Rather an odd thing in one of the cotton goods patterns shows a design of morning glories. The flowers are blue, with some odd green foliage, a queer combination of colors.

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