tablished 1896. Printed at 246% Stark Stree Third F.cor.



EDITORIAL

SOUTH GOOD PLACE FOR NEGRO?

There are many statements on the race question made by public speakers which do not commend them our judgment but which we minor importance and minor injuriousness and we do no We feel guilty of negli these cases but we do thus if possible, too much cen wishing to make it appear white men are against us especially not desiring to dispar of our own race unnecessar the other hand we feel like saying some things for very truth's sake and also we cannot always hold back when a falsehood is too often

Dr. Booker T. Washington, if he has done nothing else, has thoroughly impressed the white public that he believes the South is the place Negroes: that is if they are guided by his words rather than by his own acts. By preaching that idea, he has certainly made himself popular with the Southern whites who want the stay and labor for them at and also with the North who are not holding out "sage" of Tuskegee has dropped the idea. Since he has been front," playing a "new role" he has reiterated the statement. Chicago speech on his "swing circle" he said, "The place for our people to living by common or skilled usiness or in education, is despised." Not content up North an emissary wh on his bounty to tel contented how Southern Negroes are. Are these two contentions true? We think not.

In talking with colored persons lately from the South we find that progressive Negroes are in many places preparing to take up stakes. They are quietly and gradu ally selling off their property and looking out for a place farther north by persons who have lived right in the South since 1876, and who is better judge than a person who has seen the people in a rapid travel look ing out of the windows of Mr. Washington's coach, that there are the greatest foment and discontent among the Southern Negroes. The masses and their property insecure. They are galled by the color discrimina tions and impositions from which there is no legal redress, and unwilling to bring their children up in such

But the statements of acquaint ances who have lived in the South need not be depended on. They are corroborated by the expressed opinion of prominent and influential white men. In an editorial of the New Orleans Item of May 11th, these words

"L. C. Dulaney, of Issaquent county, Mississippi, one of the leading plant said a few days ago at Jackson that due to the agitation of the Negro question. To the Negro mind, this agitation reached a climax in the veto of Gov. Vardaman of Mississippi of the Negro school appropriation.

"There is a steady tide of emigration," said Mr. Dulaney, "and among those leaving the south are many good, hardworking Negroes. This is strong confirmation of the statement made by Bishop Galloway in his dress before the educational confer ence at Birmingham last Tuesday night that there were very few Negroes in Mississippi who would not sell their property and leave the state if they could get a fair valuation for

and going to Arkansas, and doubtless We are getting a queer assortment of others have gone to other states."

Nor is this true only of Mississippi. One reason for the emigration from that state is given above as the attempt to divide the school taxes. But the same thing is threatened in Louisiana, in Arkansas and in every South ern state and is expected to happen

From these facts it is evident the statement that the Southern Negroes are contented, which would be shame ful were it true, is not true. Content ed people do not emigrate. Again it is clear that all the expostulations of Mr. Washington to the Negro to stay south are of but little avail. It is equally clear that the south is not after all such a good place for business opportunities for Negroes, because one's life is in constant jeopardy, which unsettles the mind for business and because any property acquired is sevond the control of the Negro ownnities are heaped upon one every day!

hollow claim, not supported by facts, and injurious in creating a public opinion in the north hostile to Negroes the ground that they have secure, can give them representation, can assure them also of school facilities, he should ease to declare that the South is a place to earn a living, that is trend of conditions for the better nstead of the present steady trend for the worse. And he should call back or let go all his runners who go from his table to tell the North contented the Negroes are in the South, paid by him to do so.—The

THE NEGRO IN THE WEST.

Judging from the statement made delivered in Chicago last Sunday, the not distant future. For some time many Negroes have gone into Chirate of 100 a day, until now there are colored population as well as to the white people who are conversant with it. The colored preacher who referred to the subject was Rev. R. D. Stinson, and this is what he said:

There are 35,000 Negro men and of money here for the education of the southern Negroes, but when the green, unsubstantial, ignorant herd of brutes from the south came yelping up to Chicago, where they have free bars, free street cars, free hotels, where they can go where they please and talk as they please, things nearly southern Nogroes are not able to meet conditions here. They are ignorant and they are deceived. The best Negroes stay in the south, but instead of telling these poor people the truth you in Chicago urge them

The language used is most caustic, and more bitter than a white man could have used without being denounced by every paper in the north, but it must be justified or Rev. Stinson would not have said what he did. Should the immigration of the sort referred to continue from the south to Chicago, there is little question but the results will be bad. With nothing to do to earn an honest living, conditions strange, and compelled to consort with the worst elements the southern Negro will naturally drift into crime, and when he does in large numbers, there will be a No. gro question in the Illinois city.

The fact that there are some 13,143 aliens in the prisons and almshouses of New York state alone, while other "It is well known Gov. Vardeman states have a record of their own made his race on the proposition that has stirred up the anxiety of the imthe Negro school taxes should be sep- migration authorities, and it is probarate. Ever since he was elected Ne- able that the attention of the next groes have been leaving Mississippi congress will be called to the matter.

fish from Europe.



Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

The Methodists and Amusements.

permitted to the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church is one that has caused more disussion in church circles than possibly any othr. "Times change, and men's manners and customs change with them," is an old and a true proverb. It is also true that this change in manners and customs—and the inevitable change as to how they are viewed-is as active in the churches as anywhere else. It is to this steady shifting of ideals and opinions that the question remains perennial with the

Methodists. In the early Discipline of the Methodist Episcopa Church in America, the whole matter was dismissed in prohibition to members against "taking such diversions as cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus." But along in the decades about the middle of the last century the inevitable broadening of ideas due to the rapid increase in population, the change from solitary rural life to the hurry and bustle of the city-all were liberalizing ten dencies. Especially in the cities, Methodists in good standing indulged in amusements, etc., which were looked upon with horror by the more conservative, and hence more strict members in the country, especially the elder generation. But the liberals argued that they were well within the prohibition of the Discipline, and that there was no loss

of true religion to themselves. It became evident that the clause in the Discipline race problem, and to carry favor with needed amendment; that the church must authoritatively specify what things could not be permitted to the Meth odist laity. The change was made by the General Conference of 1872. The paragraph which has stood since then deals with conduct, and expressly forbids among other things, "the buying, selling or using intoxicating liquors as a beverage," and "dancing, playing at games of chance. attending theaters, horse races, circuses, dancing parties right to be in the North. Unless and or patronizing dancing schools, or taking such other amuse ments as are obviously of misleading or questionable moral

tendency," etc. But this did not end the controversy. In very many churches, this regulation has become a dead letter. Methodist members attend theaters, visit circuses, send their children to dancing schools and play card games in their homes; and they do not feel that they thereby commit any sin. That is to say, they do not admit that the church the place for the Negro. Or at least has a right to prohibit any line of conduct that is not sinful; and feeling that these things are not, they ignore the precept. The matter was all threshed over again at the recent General Conference in Los Angeles.-Toledo Blade.

The Question of the Battleship.



ERETOFORE, when the public spoke of bat leships, the breath was bated and there was gleam in the eye that boded the kindling of lestructive pride. Some spirited souls even went so far as to lift the hat when one of our navy's ornaments was named, but something has happened. It has become dangerous to

refer to America as sailing the seas like a battleship. We hate to think of the ship of state as armored and carrying 12-inch guns. We cannot even remember that famous line, "She seems to feel the thrill of life along her keel," without sympathetic shudders.

The reason is as follows. Cesarevitch, 13,110 tons, disabled by torpedo and beached, Feb. 8, at Port Arthur; Retvisan, 12,700 tons, disabled by torpedo and beached at Port Arthur, Feb. 8; Poltava, 10,000 tons, disabled at Port Arthur; Sevastapol, 10,960 tons, disabled Feb. 9; Pobleds 12,674 tons, damager by mine at Port Arthur, April 13; Petropavlovsk, 10,060 tons, blown up by mine at Port Arthur, April 13. Six first-class battleships, four of them

of other nations as perils to peace and warnings for war, Baltimore Herald.

now squatting drunkenly in the mud, their huge guns HE question as to what amusements may be raking the affrighted stars. They have felt a shudder along their keels, and their glory has dwindled like a leaking balloon.

The American people are prone to ask questions when things happen. Something has happened. The colored pictures of our navy are singularly uninspiring just at present, and we desire to know why. If we cannot find out why, we, at least, wish to be sure that something was really wrong. So there is the question in the air. How much is a \$6,000,000 battleship worth? If a Japanese corporal's guard (or the naval equivalent of the body) can take a rowboat, a cap pistol, and a torpedo and sink battleships, we desire to be allowed to look on, and possibly make a small bet on our own prospects. Further, some would like to know just how we are going to keep the upper hand if our battleships won't battle against the enemy's torpedoes. We are in a state of doubt.—San Francisco Argonaut.



United States. Registered Chinese laborers may leave the country and return to it, under certain conditions, and Chinese officials, teachers, students, merchants and travelers may come into the country when properly certified. The law has been strictly construed by the Attorney-General, who ruled that not all Chinese persons might enter the country who were not specifically forbidden, but that only those who are entitled to enter who are expressly permitted to do so. The ruling excluded traders, salesmen, buyers, bookkeepers, accountants, managers, storekeepers, interpreters, physicians and agents. Persons falling within these designations are not manual laborers, against whom the exclusion law was particularly directed.

The classes excluded by the rulings are numerous, and the new treaty may provide for the admission of some of in the well." them. Our expanding trade with the East would doubtless be stimulated by a more hospitable treatment of what may be termed the Chinese mercantile and professional element. A discreet extension of the privilege of entry could be permitted, it is believed, without injuriously affecting the wages of labor. It is understood that the contemplated regulations apply to the admission of Chinese of the higher classes and that there is no intention to admit coolies.

Whether provisions shall be made for use of Chinese aborers in the construction of the Panama Canal is under ensideration, and the more extended use of Chinese labor in the Philippines is urged by certain interests concerned in the development of the possessions.—Philadelphia Ledger

The Price of Fame.



HEN one considers how much the people love to be humbugged, it is surprising that there are not more people engaged professionally in the business. A man with a very brilliant mind may make a brilliant address before a brilliant audience, and there the brilliancy stops; but a man with a mind about the size of shriveled walnut, may talk a lot of nonsense to an au-

lience of no-or of average or unusual-intelligence, and immediately he becomes famous. An educator in a recent religious meeting told a fairly intelligent audience that dancing was the closest approach to Paradise, and to-day his name and theory is known from Maine to California. A University of Chicago professor tells wherein Rockefeller undoubtedly destroyed by submarine engines of warfare, is superior to Shakspeare, and while the oil magnate modnot to speak of the dangers within the ship itself, as we estly protests, the professor's mail is overwhelmed with requests for photographs and locks of his hair. A Harvard It is told that the unfortunate Admiral Makaroff dis- professor, who teaches Slavic literature, and who is a approved of battleships on the ancient ground of "all your native of Russia, expresses the hope that his fatherland eggs in one basket." The admiral is dead and a battleship will be defeated in the Eastern war, and he gets half a holds his body, a battleship which sank within two min- column of attention, where his sensible utterances had utes after a submarine was exploded under it. There are never won him more than very moderate attention. And others along the shore of the bay at Port Arthur, all for- so, if a man must simply be foolish to become famous, is mer prides of the Russian navy, pointed at by the experts it any wonder that almost everybody to-day is famous !--

SOLDIERS OF THE CZAR.

The uniform of the Russian soldier is the simplest uniform in Europe. In winter a sheepskin coat goes on be neath the gray one. In summer, or during campaigns in hot climates, the Russians, like the Japanese, fight in white dress. To critics who say that this renders them needlessly conspicuous, they reply that it is better than khaki; for a man dressed in earth color imagines himself invisible, and behaves accordingly. He gets shot; whereas the man who knows he can be seen keeps under cover and comes off with a whole skin. A writer in the Boston Transcript describes the soldiers of the Czar as follows:

The Russian campaigner marches somewhat heavily laden. He has his kit-bag with clothing slung over one shoulder, his haversack with two days' rations of bread and salt slung over the other, his greatcoat strapped under one arm. Including his water bottle, arms and ammunition, a section of tent and the uniform he stands in, he carries something over sixty-six pounds. The advantage which offsets the burden is that at a pinch the Russian foot-soldier is practically independent of a baggage train. He can transport his modest necessities upon his own

back. The Russian cavalryman rides so laden with cornsacks and blankets and greatcoats and wallets and saddlebags and things that he puts one in mind of the much incumbered White we pass this radiant heat through cer-Knight in "Alice in Wonderland." Altogether his impedimenta weigh 119 pounds. Fortunately what would oppress another soldier is no burden to the Russian. He is sturdiness itself. determine the exact length of the Russian soldiers have been known to march thirty miles without rest, and then go directly into an engagement.

Severity is accounted the prime factor of Russian military discipline. But of this same length are absent, the something better than severity goes to make soldiers of Russian peasants. and that something is a powerful spirit of camaraderie. A high Russian officer does not hesitate to joke with his men.

When the commanding officer meets

his troops for the first time in the morning, he calls out cordially, "Good morning!" The men reply with a pecultar, long, rattling shout, "Your good health, your excellency!"

When a maneuver is executed to the commander's satisfaction, he

coccessessessessessessessessesses they respond all together, "We are glad you like it."

IS THE BUN HOT OR COLD?

a Hot Stove Have the Same

Kind of Energy. So far as I know, no reasons at all for doubting the high temperature of selection is made mentally," said a following Monday. Call on Southern the central body of the solar system have ever been found. There are in general three distinct ways in which think of it the task of naming the corheat can be transferred from one bod; to another-conduction, convection and radiation. The first two are dependent upon the presence of matter, the latter will take place across a perfect vacuum. We may receive heat from a stove by all three methods. If we place our hands upon it we receive heat by conduction; if we hold them above it they are warmed by convection, the heat being brought to them by the rising current of hot air. If now we stand in front of the stove we number seven. It is the most natural will feel its warmth, the sensation in thing in the world for the mind to this case being produced by the heat select seven. Even in the case of the waves which it emits. These waves are similar to the electric waves used in wireless telegraphy, differing from them only in their length. They bear the same relation to them which the without knowing just why it was that ripples on a mill pond bear to the Atlantic rollers. With the instruments at our disposal at the present time we can measure the length of ular number in the line and is assothese waves as accurately as we can measure the length of a table with a foot rule, and we can prove that they will pass through a vacuum, a plate of glass or a tank full of liquid atr,

without losing their ability to warm our hands. We find, however, that if tain substances, water vapor, for example, its intensity is diminished, ownumber on each of the slips." ing to the fact that some of the waves have been absorbed. It is possible to waves of heat which have been removed by absorption in the vapor, and if we test the radiation which comes to us from the sun we find that waves water vapor in the earth's atmosphere having refused to transmit them. This fact, taken alone, is pretty good evidence that the sun and the hot stove are pouring out the same kind of energy.-Harper's Weekly.

What Made Him Ask Paying Teller-What is your name anyway?

Indignant Presenter of Check-Don' you see my signature? Paying Teller-Yes. That's what aroused my curiosity.-Baltimore shouts congratulations to the men, and American.

SEVEN AND THIRTEEN. They Are the Most Popular Numbers in a Man's Mind.

"As a man to pick out some number between one and ten and you can tell him nine times out of ten what number he has selected, though his writer in the New Orleans Times Pacific Company's agent for partic-Democrat, "and when you come to rect number is not a difficult one. In the course of an hour the other day I asked ten men to think of a certain number-any number between one and ten-and I would tell them what number they had fixed their mind on. In nine cases out of ten I was correct, tels, etc. etc. missing it only once. The minds of nine of the persons selected the number seven and one of them selected the nine. It is not difficult to understand why the mind should run to the man who fixed his mind on the num- A Trip Through Yellowber nine, he told me when it was all over that his mind had first run to seven, but he quickly changed to nine he changed.

"Seven is the most prominent figure clated with more things than any other number and it is quite reasonable that the mind should light on seven. I made another test the other day with five persons, asking each of them to ten and give it to a sixth person. When the slips had been handed to or them by tens of thousands. For

" 'Correct,' said the man to whom they had been handed, and the five each year, and one will enjoy, to boot men were a bit bewildered for the the best coaching trip in the country moment by the fact that they had all hit upon the same number and that I lowstone Park, just issued, is a new number between ten and twenty,

When a woman agrees to become a stepmother to a man's children, does fine pamphlet of 116 pages, descripshe enter the marriage relation with tive of the Northwest, including the

A REMARKABLE INVENTION.

A log saw operated by compressed air is a recent invention of vast importance to the timber industry. The appliance consists of a pneumatic engine and frame, and is adapted for operating drag saws on cordwood and heavy timber and for general use in log camps, displacing the hand-power



SAWING WITH COMPRESSED AIR

equipment now generally used. Com- SPECIAL EXCURSION TO THE pressed air to operate the engine and saw can be obtained by using a steam, belt, gasoline or electric-driven compressor or by an ordinary locomotive air pump attached to the boiler of any logging or portable engine.

The pneumatic engine, which is deed Air, is capable of making from 125 to 150 strokes a minute, depending on 7th, and the second June 17th. fifty pounds, being constructed almost entirely of brass and steel tubing.

A Graphic Imagination. Nathan's teacher believed in reducing poetry to diagram and visible out-Therefore, says the Boston Herild, she told the class to make a rough Oaken Bucket."

Nathan's illustration consisted of a car reservations. large circle, three buckets and a bunch of dots.

"Nathan," said the teacher, "I don't understand this. What's the circle?" "That's the well," replied Nathan. "And why have you three buckets?" "One is the old oaken bucket, one is the iron-bound bucket, and the other is

"And what are all those little dots?" "Those are the loved spots which my her father, and Ida Matthews, the infancy knew."

Maybe His Last Request. Poor Feebles (about to be operated on for appendicitis)-Doctor, before you begin I wish you would send and have our pastor, Rev. Mr. Harps, come

Dr. Cutter-Certainly, if you wish i but—ahl-Poor Feebles-I'd like to be opened

with prayer.-Life. Far-seeing Providence. Jaggles-The liking for terrapin is

said to be an acquired taste. Waggles-That's another of the wise provisions of nature. Terrapin now cost \$100 a dozen.—Town Topics. Most books appearing now are written to please the people, and not the

writers of the books.

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ome day. It is the most wonderful trip in the world. There are more than 3,000 square miles of weird, man velous, unimaginable things that can tween one and ten. It is the most pop- be seen nowhere else, therefore if one ever sees them one must go to the Park, in the heart of the magnicent Rockies with snow tipped peaks all around. If Old Faithful geyser, Paint Pot, Mud Volcano, or Emerals Pool were to be found in Lincoln Park, Chicago: Central Park, New write some number between one and York; or Fairmount Park, Philadelphia; the people would flock to see it the sixth man I said, Seven is the very small sum, comparatively, all these and hundreds more of nature's unduplicated marvels can be seen between June 1 and September 30 of

was able to tell what the number was. right up-to-date, finely illustrated des It would be quite as easy to name a sertation on this Yellowstone Park number between ten and twenty trip. It is not descriptive, but deals though I have made no tests along this everyone needs to know about such with the detailed, technical matters line. I dare say that thirteen would a trip. It tells all about the hotels be the first number to flash in the the stage coaches, the roads, the cost mind, simply because it is the most of the tour; where the geysers, the taiked-of and the only number be waterfalls, the bears, the canyons are talked-of and the only number between ten and twenty that has the widest association. So you can tell beautiful leaflet and want everybody there is no trick about it and it does interested to have a copy, and it can not require any knowledge of the oc-General Passenger Agent, St. Paul Minn., two cents with proper address. "Wonderland 1904" which is a very

Park, will be sent for six cents.

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WORLD'S FAIR.

The Denver & Rio Grande, in connection with the Missouri Pacific, will run a series of personally conducted excursions to the World's Fair during June. These excursions will run through to St. Louis without change scribed in a recent issue of Compress. of cars, making short stops at principal points en route. The first of these excursions will leave Portland June the pressure of air used. At sixty rate from Portland will be \$67.50 to pounds' pressure it will develop 21/2 St. Louis and return. Excursionists horse power. The engine weighs only going via the Denver & Rio Grande. have the privilege of returning via a different route. This is the most pleasant way, as well as the most deightful route, to cross the continent. The stops arranged give an opportunity of visiting the various points of interest in and about Sait Lake City, Denver and Kansas City. If you wish to accompany one of these excursions. illustration of the poem, "The Old write at once to W. C. McBride, 124 Third street, Portland, for sleeping

LEGAL ADVERTISING.

In the County Court of the State of oregon, for Multnomah County. In the matter of the adoption of Ruth Matthews, a minor:

Now comes on to be heard the petiion of W. R. Claridge and Annie the moss-covered bucket which hung Claridge, his wife, for leave to adopt in the well." it is ordered that James Matthews, mother of said child, appear in this court on the 11th day of July, 1904, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., to show cause, if any there be, why said petition should not be granted; and that a copy of the said petition and this order be served on James and Ida Matthews, personally, if found in this state, and if not, to be published once a week for three successive weeks in The New Age, the last publication to be at least four weeks before the said date of hearing.

LIONEL R. WEBSTER,

Dated this 12th day of May, 1904.

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