

THE NEW AGE

A. D. CRIPPIN, Manager
 Office 43 1/2 Second St., cor. Ash, Rooms 1 and 2
 Portland, Oregon.
 Entered at the postoffice at Portland, Oregon,
 as second-class matter.
 SUBSCRIPTION.
 One Year, payable in advance.....\$ 2.00

EDITORIAL

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

It is regrettable that the senate refused to endorse the plan to revise the constitution of the state of Oregon. Senator Brownell introduced a bill for a constitutional convention, but, by a vote of 14 to 13, it was defeated. It was defended loyally by Brownell, Malarkey and others, but the absence of two or three members was probably the cause of its defeat.

There ought to be no quibble over the fact that the state of Oregon should have a new constitution. The present one was a good one for its time, but we have outlived the conditions under which it was made. It is an antiquated document and should be revised. There can be no doubt about that, even in the minds of the preachers who got so busy to defeat Senator Brownell's bill. It is absolutely impossible to obey, either commercially or politically, in this day of progress, a number of sections of the Oregon constitution. Their existence is a menace to the progress of the state. In opening his discussion in behalf of his bill, Senator Brownell said that he has felt for many years that the constitution should be amended because many of its provisions are so unsuited to present conditions and are constantly being violated.

"Every man who has sat upon the supreme bench in this state in recent years, almost every man who has occupied a state office, and nearly every member of a state legislature, has openly violated that fundamental law of the state," declared the senator from Clackamas, "and there are those who expect us to go on violating the constitution we took a solemn oath to uphold, rather than draft a new constitution which we can obey."

He then cited the provisions of the constitution which he would have amended, mentioning the following as sections which are now being violated, or which should be changed on the ground of public policy:

The provision that all state institutions shall be located at the capital.

The section fixing the salaries of the state officers.

The section disfranchising Negroes.

The section limiting the number of members of the legislature to 90.

The section making the secretary of state both purchasing agent and auditor.

The section prescribing the method of managing state land affairs.

The sections limiting the number of supreme judges to three and prescribing the jurisdiction of circuit judges.

The section prohibiting the changing of the compensation of the state printer during his term of office and requiring that he be paid by rates.

He also advocated the insertion of a new section which would enable the governor to veto single items of appropriation bills, a new section governing corporations so that they can be compelled to bear their just proportion of taxes.

"Just think, gentlemen, what this document is we are asked to continue in existence. It was a very admirable document in its day, and was a credit to the intelligent and patriotic men who framed it. But that instrument was drawn nearly a half century ago, before Lincoln was elected, before slavery was abolished, before a railroad connected the Atlantic with the Pacific and before industrial organizations had been formed as they are known today. We live in a new age and under new conditions, and we need a new constitution."

The defeat of the proposition to hold a constitutional convention is likely to produce serious complications, for effort will be made to enforce obedience to certain provisions in the present constitution that are positively on controvention of provisions of the constitution of the United States. This is rank folly; and over-busy preachers of Portland are responsible for it. They were properly "roasted" by Senator Malarkey for their offensive partisanship in this matter. Their flagrant disregard for the rights of the people was clearly shown.

YAKIMA'S POPULAR BANK.

Very prominent in the history of the success of leading financial institutions of the state of Washington is the First National Bank of North Yakima, of which our own W. M. Ladd is President, Charles Carpenter, vice president; W. L. Steinweg, cashier, and A. B. Cline, assistant cashier. These names alone ought to insure success. Mr. Ladd, as is well known, is connected with a number of the leading commercial enterprises of the Northwest. The people know him so well and favorably that little space need be devoted to commendatory observation about him. In Central Washington, Cashier Steinweg is so favorably known that reference to him as a financier of excellent ability is unnecessary; but a word as to his personal popularity, to which much of the success of the bank is due, may be said. In the many years during which Mr. Steinweg has served as cashier of the First National Bank of North Yakima not an evil word has been heard concerning his fair, impartial and generous treatment of patrons of the bank or his ability as a financier and advisor. Vice President Carpenter is one of the leading business men of Central Washington, a man of untarnished honor and unquestioned integrity. He is one of the most respected pioneers of that prosperous region. A. B. Cline, as assistant cashier, has demonstrated that he has unusual ability in that line of business. He is popular, prompt, honorable in every walk of life, and a social favorite.

With this combination of business directors of a solid financial institution people have no hesitation in dealing with the First National Bank of North Yakima.

PUBLIC CONTRACTS AND THE PEN.

It now seems probable that the Tanner creek sewer scandal will be covered up without having to send anybody to the penitentiary, although there is little doubt in the minds of many that the public does not yet know the exact condition of affairs as the investigating committee might have reported it—but it may be that the investigating committee reported all its members really found out about the matter; that's the way with investigating committees, sometimes. A little doubt frequently covers a multitude of sins. For instance, we may not have heard the last of the Morrison bridge scandal, although those who talked so loudly about it at first seem to have taken a winter vacation. There are two or three other municipal contracts which will, sooner or later, furnish subjects for official investigation; but it seems that the public may have little knowledge of the result of these inquiries, except as it comes from the grand jury. Unfortunately for the public, it is seldom that we get a jury that does its work so thoroughly. It may over-do it, in places, but we can't expect everything to come back to us in perfect form when lawyers are much concerned in the result. However, neither the Tanner sewer nor the Morrison bridge matter should be permitted to be prematurely pigeonholed. The people are much interested and should, through proper channels, insist on knowing the full result of these investigations.

THAT GAMBLING DEVICE.

That the telephone slot-machine is regarded by the public as a gambling device is almost universally admitted. That it is a gambling device there is no doubt in any reasonably sensible mind. The legislature of the state of Washington has declared it to be so by passing a law prohibiting its use—and now there are no slot-telephone machines in use in that progressive commonwealth. The Oregon legislature, at its present session, should take care of this matter in a similar way. If the present law is sufficient to warrant the authorities in abolishing the use of the slot machine in cigar stores and other places of business, it ought to be sufficient to put the telephone slot-machine out of commission, also. It is difficult to understand why the Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph Company has been given such unlimited privileges in this matter. The city council, in its great wisdom, has even refused to permit another company to enter the field, thus giving to the local company an absolute monopoly of the telephone situation. The service we get is mean and entirely unsatisfactory. Something should be done in this matter without delay; or, if official action be longer withheld, the public, through some of its local organizations, should demand an investigation of the situation.

THE GREAT FAIR.

Developments in the progress of the work of preparing for the Lewis and Clark Exposition, soon to be opened in this city, already show conclusively that it will undoubtedly be the greatest international fair ever held. Every possible agency through which it might be advertised has been especially generous in that matter, while the Associated Press correspondents are doing effective service in unusual abundance. Enlargement of the grounds, in order to favor new claimants for space, has been necessary—and requests are being received almost every day. Every worthy consideration on earth has an eye on the Lewis and Clark Fair and has expressed a desire to be given a chance to make some kind of a "show." Hence, the grounds have been enlarged to meet these new demands. States that have heretofore been slow to get into the Lewis and Clark bandwagon are now clamoring for room—and the commission, with its usual wisdom, is making room for them all. Preliminary work is progressing rapidly, interrupted only for a brief spell by the strike of workmen; but it is believed that that trouble will soon be agreeably overcome and there will be no further embarrassment of the plan so carefully made by President Goode and his corps of able lieutenants for the completion of the task.

GOOD RESULTS ASSURED.

It comes from semi-official sources that good results will, in due time, follow The New Age's agitation for protection to human life on the Fourth street line of the Southern Pacific Railway Company. The public has become alarmed at the danger of conducting a railroad business on such a busy street without the usual safeguards against serious accident and is ready to demand that the city authorities provide it. The council has the power—and there is no question about the fact that it ought to use it immediately. Safety-gates on the principal crossings of that thoroughfare have become a public necessity and they must be provided. It may be, as reported, that certain "people" in authority have promised the company immunity from this expense; but the public will eventually see to it that the expense will be incurred or the franchise of the company to operate a railroad in the heart of the city, in which district it has agreed to provide adequate protection, shall be taken away. The action, or, rather, the inactivity of the Southern Pacific Railway Company in this important matter is scarcely understandable. It seems to be merely a contemptible defiance of the public—a case in which the company says: "The public be damned!" Will it—or shall it? Subsequent events will show.

A law is now on the statute books to compel the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to fence its right of way from Portland to Ashland; but farmers on branch lines and other roads have complained that the fences are not well kept up. As a result, Representative Richie, of Marion, has introduced a bill to compel any company in the state to build a fence on the demand of adjacent property owners.

Two appropriation bills were passed by the senate last week, one of them, by Wheaton, carrying \$45,000 for the payment of the Indian War Veterans, and the other, by Booth, carrying \$5000 for a timber and stone testing plant at the University of Oregon, where the United States will maintain an expert.

That the old, soldiers of the State Home at Roseburg may live with their wives during their declining years, Vawter of Jackson has introduced a House bill providing for the erection of a number of cottages on the grounds of that institution.

The Blank Leaf
 Each with a hand upon the other's shoulder, the rector and the rabbi were engaged in earnest and friendly conversation, when they were joined by the doctor, a well-known physician. "I am glad to see the Old and New Testaments bound together in such harmony," said the newcomer cheerfully. "And what sort of literature are you?" laughed the rabbi. "Oh!" flashed the physician, "under the circumstances I might be considered the blank leaf between the Testaments devoted to 'Births and Deaths.'"

Much as we admire the sex, we sometimes think that when a woman tries, she can be a bigger fool than a man.

St. Louis will be almost completely depopulated next summer, through the return of kin visits.

Many a light-weight man has a heavy-weight air about him.

SILENCED.



AN EPISODE IN THE DEFENSE OF PORT ARTHUR.
 There were days when the Japanese guns scarcely ceased to shell the fortress from dawn till night. The gallant defenders stuck to their work in spite of the terrific bombardment. Sometimes, indeed, a gun was only silenced because, as in the illustration, there was none left alive to man it. The picture was drawn from a sketch by a correspondent of the London Graphic.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN.



Whitelaw Reid, chosen ambassador to Great Britain to succeed Joseph H. Choate, is known to two hemispheres as a man of affairs with wide experience of the world, having extensively traveled; accustomed to dealing with eminent people and a thoroughly schooled master of diplomacy. Tried as United States minister to France, he made an enviable reputation for himself as a diplomat and statesman. Covering so many fields in his busy career, Mr. Reid is credited with the ripe judgment that makes him valuable in any mission selected for him by his country.

Born Oct. 27, 1837, near Xenia, Ohio, he was graduated when still young from Miami University, taking scientific honors of his class, and subsequently given degrees by several universities. Entering the political field, he soon assimilated a great knowledge of editorial work, which later, when he became the principal owner of the New York Tribune after Mr. Greeley's death, brought him into international prominence. Mr. Reid took the stump for General Fremont. In the Civil War he was volunteer aid-de-camp to General Rosecrans in the West Virginia campaign; was war correspondent with the armies of the Cumberland and of the Potomac, and witnessed the battles of Shiloh and Gettysburg.

From 1863 to 1866 he was librarian to the House of Representatives and correspondent at Washington for the Cincinnati Gazette, of which paper he subsequently became a part owner, after trying his hand in the fields of Alabama and Louisiana as a cotton planter. In 1868 the literary and newspaper work of Mr. Reid came so favorably to the attention of Horace Greeley that this famous editor invited Mr. Reid to come to New York and associate himself with him on the Tribune.

When Mr. Greeley was candidate for President he placed the paper in Mr. Reid's charge. In 1892 Mr. Reid was candidate for Vice President on the Republican ticket with Mr. Harrison.

As minister to France and when special ambassador to Great Britain for the jubilee of Victoria, and later to the coronation of King Edward, as well as commissioner to Paris for the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States, Mr. Reid received warm welcomes. His list of publications, including works on war and expansion, have made him famous among savants.

THE COMMUNISTIC CHICKEN.

Mr. Sanderson and his wife were picking their way across the small plot of ground which separates their home from that of the Mitchells, at whose house they had just had dinner. "Most agreeable people," commented Mr. Sanderson, genially, "and an excellent dinner."

"Yes," said Mrs. Sanderson, not very enthusiastically. "Those broilers were perfect," continued Mr. Sanderson. "I wonder why we can't have such chickens? Oh, I believe he said they were of his own raising, didn't he?"

"Yes," Mrs. Sanderson replied with awakening spirit, "that was what he said, and it vexed me so I could hardly keep still."

"Vexed you?" questioned Mr. Sanderson.

"Yes, and it would vex you if you had any spunk," returned Mrs. Sanderson. "We raised those chickens, James Sanderson!"

"What do you mean?" asked Mr. Sanderson, in bewilderment. "We've never had a chicken on our place."

"Yes, we have—the Mitchell's chickens have been there all summer!" retorted Mrs. Sanderson. "If it hadn't been for my garden those broilers wouldn't have been half so fine. And when everybody was praising them, all I could think of was the garden seeds and vegetables those birds had devoured since they were hatched in the spring! And there Mr. Mitchell sat, and took all those compliments as calmly as if they really belonged to him!"

"It think it was very poor taste," Mrs. Sanderson concluded, with dignity, "with us right there at the table. It would have been merely decent to have bought chickens when we dined there."

The women don't know it, but there really isn't as much excitement going on all day down town as there is in taking a cake from the oven.

A man can get sick now almost as easy as he can sin, and you all know how easy that is.

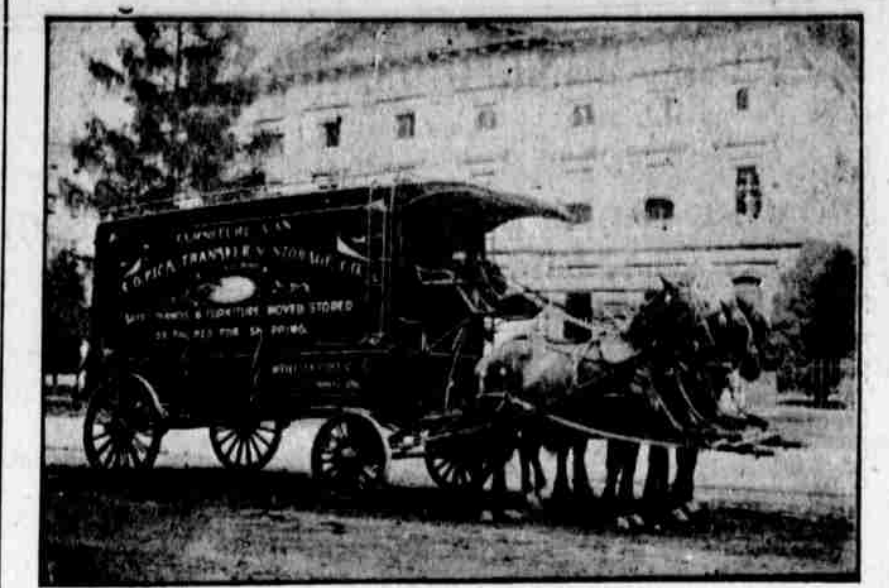
THE DEVIL'S KITCHEN, FAMOUS SPOT IN WELSH MOUNTAINS.



The Devil's Kitchen, near Bethesda, in the northern part of Wales, is the best known spot in the Welsh mountain region. It has only, strictly speaking, been ascended twice. It is a deep mountain gorge between two lofty peaks, and its sides are so precipitous that they offer little encouragement to the mountain climber, however venturesome he may be. Notwithstanding the apparent foolhardiness of the undertaking, several persons have made the attempt. The rope shown in the cut marks the place from which a recent climber fell and lost his life. He was an Englishman named Hudson, and he had been warned repeatedly of the danger of the ascent. The authorities have taken measures to prevent a repetition of the accident.

A Subtle Distinction.
 "Did the critics like your performance of Hamlet?"
 "The critics," answered Mr. Stormington-Barnes, "liked it. But a large number of persons who assume to be critics did not."—Washington Star.

It is better to keep in the old rut than to climb out only to fall in the ditch by the wayside.



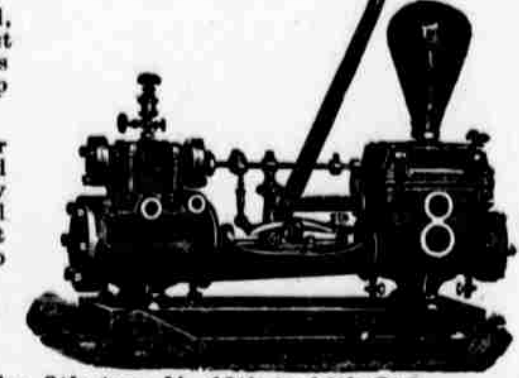
C. O. PICK TRANSFER & STORAGE COMPANY.
 Safes, Pianos, Furniture moved, stored or packed for shipping. Fire proof brick warehouse, Front and Clay. Express and Baggage hauled.
 Office Phone, 596; Stable, Black 1972 PORTLAND, OREGON

Great Falls Iron Works
 Engineers, Machinists and Founders

Special appliances made in Steel, Brass and Special Mixtures of Cast Iron. Heavy and Light Forgings made to order. Workmanship guaranteed.

Are Manufacturers' Agents for Machinery, Boilers, Engines and Water Wheels. Make a specialty of Stamp Shoes, Dies and Roll Shells, which are superior in point of strength and resistance to abrasion.

Ore Treating Devices Given Special Attention
 Main Office and Works, 8th Ave. N., 13th to 14th Sts.
GREAT FALLS MONTANA



THE LAW SAYS THAT YOU CAN DRINK IF YOU WANT TO - ENOUGH SAID DRINK Rainier BEER

SEATTLE BREWING & MALTING CO. SEATTLE, WASH. U.S.A.

MISSOULA MERCANTILE CO.
 MISSOULA, MONTANA

THIS modern establishment with its immense and varied stocks merits the patronage of all. Whether it be something to wear, to eat, to furnish your house, or anything else, you can get it here.

We want every reader of The New Age within our territory to join the mighty ranks of pleased and prosperous customers already dealing with us.

REMEMBER OUR MOTTO—"We Sell Everything and Everything the Very Best."

ELECTRICITY IN YOUR HOME

Brings comfort and cheerfulness during the long winter nights. Enjoy a few comforts while you are alive for you are a long time dead

Portland General Electric Co.