

Portland New Age
 A. D. GRIFFIN, 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

AN ATTACK ON THE ESTABLISHED ORDER.

Mr. Raymond Robins' plea for a new civic industrial conscience is easily explained by the life and work of the speaker. He is brought into contact with the unemployed, the wretchedly poor, unfortunates who are reduced to desperate straits. He sees the possessors of superfluous wealth adding to their capital by questionable means, revealing on the one hand an insatiable greed for more and on the other a wasteful expenditure which brings costly luxuries to a few, while the many are on the verge of starvation or living from hand to mouth.

This contrast is not peculiar to our country or times, and it may be granted that in times past the condition of the masses was worse than it is now. But that is not to prove that a bad condition should be tolerated, and it is a fortunate thing that the contrast is acutely felt by constantly increasing numbers of people, and that men like Mr. Robins are proclaiming the revolt against it by their protests.

This is true, also, in spite of the exaggerations that sometimes flare up in the protests. For so long as the cause persists the revolt will spread, and safety lies in open discussion. Friends of the established order would do well if they recognized that fact and prepared their minds for revolutionary social changes in the future. But whether they prepare themselves or not, the changes are certain to occur. For as the intelligence of the great majority of the producers of wealth broadens and their power increases their demands will become more and more effective, while chance and greed will become less and less important factors in determining the distribution of wealth.

SUGAR BEETS IN GERMANY.

Consul-General Thackara supplies a valuable report on German scientific methods of securing the highest unit value for every particle of the sugar beet. The tops, residue pulp and even the mud remaining after washing the beets are all utilized for various purposes. Americans have been equally successful in the close utilization of the cotton seed and are as fully capable of developing the fullest economies in handling the sugar beet. America now pays to foreign nations over \$90,000,000 annually for sugar, which Mr. Thackara thinks could be largely saved by the extension and scientific handling of the sugar beet crop, benefiting also the farmers and their land.

Great numbers of vast fortunes in this country have been and are being built up on the very ignorance of the masses in regard to business methods, says Success. The schemers bank on it that it is easy to swindle people who do not know how to protect their property. They thrive on the ignorance of their fellows. They know that a shrewd advertisement, a cunningly worded circular, a hypnotic appeal will bring the hard earnings of these unsuspecting people out of hiding places into their own coffers.

In New York the other day a man was sentenced to six months in prison for carrying a pistol. That is one good way in which to keep from encouraging the people who carry guns.

Of course those Boston ladies who have organized an insurance company which is to pay a premium whenever the stork arrives will strenuously support the Republican ticket.

Henry Watterson has started a joke column in his paper. Banzai! Since even the colonel is able to take a cheerful view of things why should gloom be anywhere?

EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

SONGS OF THE NATION.

BOARDS of education in three Western cities have required that every pupil who enters the high school must be able to repeat the words of several patriotic songs, such as "My Country 'Tis of Thee," "Hail Columbia" and "The Star Spangled Banner." Excellent! It is a crying shame that not one in ten of the average American audience is able to repeat or sing all of the stanzas of "America." An exchange tells of a patriotic Sunday school superintendent who was surprised to find that the national hymn was not contained in the book used in his school. He requested the children to sing it from memory. They got through the first stanza and then faltered. And the adults present were unable to lend them much assistance. This incident is typical. Do you suppose any company of Germans would fail to sing every line of "Die Wacht Am Rhine?" Or could you imagine any audience of the French that would fail to remember a single word of the "Marseillaise?" The fault is with the schools. Youth is the time to learn the songs that are to abide in memory and the school is the place to teach them. It is possible to be patriotic without knowing either words or tune of the national songs. It is also possible to be patriotic without the flag. But the flag symbolizes patriotism. And the dearest traditions of the nation are forever wedded to both song and flag. "Old Glory" ought to be raised over every school house and the national songs should be taught in every public school.—Kansas City World.

A SPLENDID PEOPLE.

THE quick and generous response of the country to the cry of distress from San Francisco is inspiring. It makes one proud that he is a citizen of such a country. The American people are a great people—as great in noble impulses and humane sympathy as in industrial and commercial energy. We often hear it, and more often read it, that this is a land of mammon worshippers. We are told that the fierce, remorseless battle for gain has absorbed our mental faculties and made us sordid and unfeeling. Yet when a city far out on the Pacific coast is suddenly stricken and blighted we see these calloused and cold-hearted Americans rushing from every quarter to lay their savings at the feet of the sufferer. The Atlantic seaboard and the Middle West vie with the Pacific slope in sending prompt and liberal contributions. The rich, the well-to-do and the poor are mingling their gifts, and hundreds of cars of provisions and other necessities will soon be speeding across the continent bearing relief to the unfortunates.

It is grand, splendid, glorious! It gives the lie to the calumnies of the critics. It shows that however fast their business pace and however much they overtax their strength in the pursuit of wealth, the American people have human hearts in their bodies and a plentiful supply of the milk of human kindness. The silver lining to the dark cloud of adversity when devastating tornadoes, de-

structive floods or consuming flames wreck a thriving city or hamlet is the fine exhibition of generous sympathy that they call forth from the people of the nation.—Kansas City Journal.

THE EVOLUTION OF ILLUMINANTS.

WE have been going from bad to worse in the matter of illuminants. The old-time lamps that the wise virgins kept trimmed and burning were no doubt primitive and harmless, little jugs filled with oil or grease into which was inserted a spluttering wick, gave but little light, but enough to enable people to move about from place to place. There was nothing to read in those days and the eyes were not taxed. Then came the sconces with their wax or tallow dips and later the candelabra with their multiplied lights. The flambeau became popular for out of door lighting and Nero lit his gardens on one occasion by burning the bodies of fat Christians whom he charged with the burning of Rome after having fired it himself. There were no electric lights in those days and no gas jets. There were no pavements or sidewalks and the traveler attached a small lamp to one of his ankles to light him on the way. From this custom came the Spiritual phrase: "Thy word shall be a lamp unto my feet." The old poets who rhapsodized the brilliancy of the lights in halls on gala occasions had little to boast as compared with the system of lighting now in vogue. There was nothing that gave a better light than the American pine knot by the aid of which so many Americans in the early days educated themselves.

Gas we have had for long and gas is had enough on the eyes; but electricity, the product of only yesterday, is the evil genius. We are becoming a spectacled race and we may be on the road to total blindness as scientists claim, but we are not likely to abandon electric lighting.—Memphis News Scimitar.

TUBERCULOSIS TREATMENT.

CONSUMPTION, or the white plague, as it is often called, has received more consideration of late than any other human disease. The fresh air cure is proving more effectual than anything else. Fresh, pure air, in unlimited quantities with sufficient daily exercise to insure full deep breathing is a sure preventive against this disease. In the early stages it may be entirely cured by sleeping in the open air. This brings the question of ventilation straight home to every one. More deaths are caused by consumption in some parts of the country than all other diseases combined. Probably ninety per cent of these deaths could be prevented by the liberal use of fresh air. The other ten per cent could be prevented by the proper care of those suffering with the disease. Consumption is purely contagious. It could be entirely stamped out if everyone would follow the simple rules of health as laid down by physicians who have made a thorough study of this terrible malady.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

THE REVOLT IN SOUTH AFRICA.



BRITISH MOUNTED TROOPS IN CONFLICT WITH THE FIERCE ZULUS.

Some time ago Bambata, a native Zulu chief and formerly regent under the British for the Greytown district, in Natal, South Africa, revolted, and began a bush warfare against the whites. Many members of the British mounted police have been murdered and other native chiefs joined Bambata's forces. A tax collecting party, headed by Magistrate Stalbank and supported by a mounted column, was attacked at Mahlabatini, in Zululand, and the magistrate and one of the mounted men were killed, the others of the party narrowly escaping with their lives. Ever since the revolt of Bambata the mounted police have been in almost daily conflict with bands of Zulus, who after delivering a sudden attack will disappear in the forests or hide in the tall kaffir corn. All of South Africa is now seething with unrest, not only in English but in German territory, and the doctrine

of Africa for the Africans is being preached among the blacks. The agitation is even extending to the far north and agents are busily engaged in stirring up revolt against the white man's rule.

The Zulus, a considerable number of whom are now in revolt, are the fiercest native fighters in South Africa and are close seconds to the Arabs of the Soudan in fanaticism. In the past they have waged many desperate wars against the English. It was in one of these struggles, in the 80's, that the Prince Imperial of France, the son of the last Napoleon, fell. In former wars the Zulus depended mainly upon their assegai, or spears, but now many of them are armed with rifles, which renders the situation even more grave. If the disaffection becomes general, affecting the native races, there will be much bloodshed in the dark continent in the near future.

POWER FROM COKE GASES.

German City Contracts for Electric Current at a Low Rate.

One of the problems confronting the city officials of Crefeld, Germany, in providing necessary improvements in the new harbor territory and the suburb Crefeld-Linn, adjoining, was the problem of furnishing these places with cheap electric light and power. The direct current generated at the city power house could not be utilized on account of the distance; hence the city would be compelled either to build and equip a new power house or to set up an alternating current machine and conduct the current to the place of consumption, about five miles away.

The cost to the city would be great to adopt either plan. The consumption of current for the first few years

would be small, and in order to secure as little loss as possible from this condition the city closed a contract with the railway directors to furnish the yards and depots of several stations along the lines of the road with light and power for ten years.

One of the coal mine companies operating in the district manufactures coke and has almost completed the erection of a large electric power plant to deliver electric current to cities and villages within reach. This company proposes to utilize the hot gases formed in the manufacture of coke to drive the dynamo of its plant. The coal and coke company can produce by this plan electric current for commercial purposes cheaply, and, as the plant will be an alternating current system, the firm is contracting to deliver it to important places at a distance.

The city of Crefeld has completed a contract with this company to have an electric current delivered supplying all its needs at a price much lower than the city could supply it and the city officials are rejoicing that the occasion presented itself to them at such an opportune time. The distance from the electric light plant to Crefeld-Linn and the harbor territory is about ten miles, but the contract with the city is made to cover a large additional district, which is to get electric current cheaper than the plants in operation can make it under the old system.

Law to Improve Living.
 The British government committee on physical deterioration recommends a law requiring every dwelling or portion of a dwelling occupied by a single family to have a grate suitable for cooking

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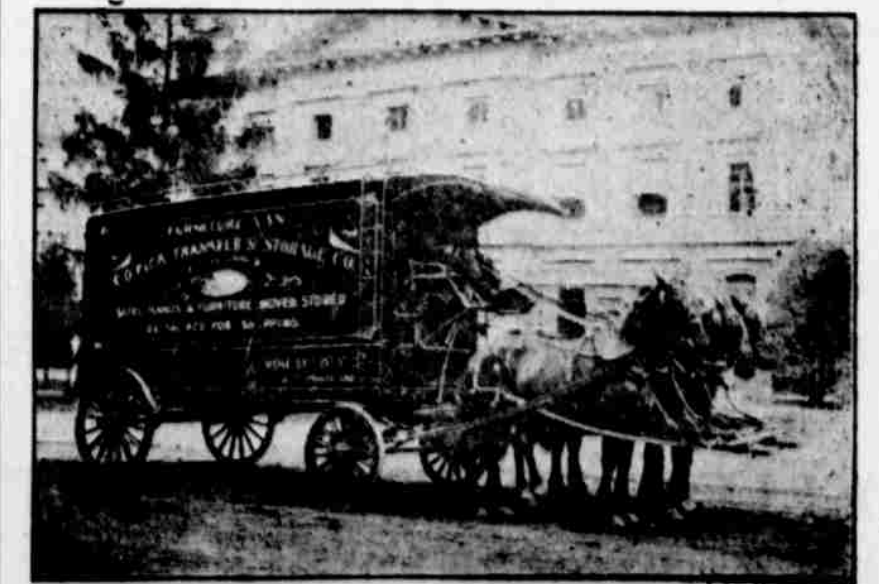
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