

Portland New Age

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EDITORIAL

A king has bomb job.

The reason talk is cheap is because the supply is always greater than the demand.

Expert chemists who may happen to be out of a job might find employment in doctoring the tainted money.

Emperor William is reported to be a close friend of Miss Krupp. In time of peace William prepares for war.

Another beautiful thing about the egg industry is that it has demonstrated its independence of a trust.

Count Witte is reported to be very pessimistic at this time. We don't blame him. In fact, we can't understand what right any Russian has to be very cheerful.

Secretary Shaw says he would go 1,000 miles to see the grave of a government employe who had died of overwork. But suppose he were the occupant of it himself?

NEGRO BANK FLOURISHES.

The four savings banks in Richmond, Va., owned and controlled by Afro-Americans, are in a prosperous condition, according to the last statements made to the state corporation commission. The savings bank of the Grand Fountain, United Order of True Reformers, has a paid-up capital stock of \$100,000 and resources amounting to \$543,011.98.

The Mechanics' Saving bank, which is capitalized at \$25,000, has a paid-up capital stock of \$12,536.02 and resources amounting to \$96,710.94. The St. Luke Penny Savings bank, capitalized at \$25,000, has a paid-in capital stock of \$13,260 and resources amounting to \$60,427.25, while the Nickel Savings bank, capitalized at \$10,000, has a paid-in capital stock of \$8,630 and resources amounting to \$22,071.08.

The total amount of capital stock of the four corporations is \$160,000; the total amount of capital stock paid in is \$134,429.02, and the total resources \$722,227.25.

EDITOR COOPER LANDED A GOOD PLUM.

Col. Edward E. Cooper, the veteran journalist and pamphleteer, has been appointed special agent and statistician of the United States census by Director North. Mr. Cooper is one of the best-known newspaper men the race has produced, having established two of the greatest Negro journals—the Indianapolis Freeman, the first illustrated Negro newspaper, and the Colored American, the best colored newspaper ever printed at the national capital. He will bring to his new position a ripe experience and a rich equipment. He resigned his position in the tax collector's office as coupon clerk, to which he was appointed by Commissioner West nearly a year ago, to accept his new position.

Mr. Cooper was endorsed by Messrs. Cortelyou and Dover, of the Republican national committee, and by Messrs. Babcock and Overstreet, of the Republican congressional committee. His first work will be in connection with the "religious census of the Negro," and he will visit all parts of the country in making his investigations.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1812—Piers Gaveston, favorite of Edward II., executed.

1381—Wat Tyler entered London and seized the Tower.

1420—Talbot defeated by Joan of Arc at battle of Patay, France.

1487—Battle of Stoke; last great battle on English soil.

1633—Coronation of Charles I. in Scotland.

1645—Final defeat of Charles the First, at Naseby, by Cromwell.

1662—Sir Henry Vane, once Governor of Massachusetts, beheaded in Tower of London.

1771—Lafayette arrived in America.

1775—Title of "Twelve Confederate Colonies" adopted.

1776—Canada evacuated by Americans.

1777—National flag, thirteen stars and stripes, adopted by American Congress.

1794—Battle of Ghent.

1797—Mission of San Jose, Cal., founded.

1802—United States treaty with Creek Indians.

1812—The United States declared war against Great Britain.

1815—Battle of Waterloo.

1819—Assent of Massachusetts to the separation of Maine.

1830—Eruption of Mt. Aetna.

1830—Arkansas admitted to the Union.

1838—Ship Pulaaki lost on North Carolina coast; 100 lives lost.

1840—Treaty of Washington for settlement of the Oregon boundary.

1850—Third great fire in San Francisco.

1854—Merrimac launched at Charlestown navy yard.

1856—Republican national convention at Philadelphia nominated Fremont and Dayton.

1858—Steamboat Pennsylvania burned on the Mississippi; 100 lives lost.

1862—Slavery prohibited in the territories by act of Congress.

1863—West Virginia admitted as a State into the Union.

1864—Alabama sunk by the Kearsarge off Cherbourg....Grant repulsed at battle of Petersburg, Va....Confederates captured Winchester, Va....Hunter repulsed by Confederates at Lynchburg, Va.

1866—Prussia declared war against Austria.

1867—Fugitive slave law repealed in the House....Execution of Emperor Maximilian at Queretaro.

1871—Triumphal entry of victorious Germans into Berlin.

1872—Expulsion of Jesuits by German Reichstag.

1874—Compromise currency bill defeated in the United States Senate.

1877—Nea Percees Indian war broke out in Idaho.

1880—City of Vancouver, B. C., nearly destroyed by fire....King Ludwig of Bavaria committed suicide.

1887—Earthquake shock at Summerville, S. C.

1891—John Most, anarchist, sentenced to one year's imprisonment in New York.

1894—Attempted assassination of Premier Crispien of Italy....Prendergast, assassin of Mayor Carter Harrison, hanged in Chicago.

1895—British government announced a protectorate for Uganda, Central Africa.

1897—Hawaiian annexation treaty signed....Bomb exploded near carriage of President Faure of France.

1898—President McKinley signed war revenue bill....Behring sea award paid.

1904—Gen. Bokrikoff, governor general of Finland, assassinated....General Slocum disaster in East river, New York; 1,000 lives lost.

1905—Premier Delyannis of Greece assassinated.

Revenue of National Forests.

In a bulletin issued by the forest service it is asserted that the government is the largest lumber dealer in the country, and that it applies to its management of the national forest reserves the same sort of instructions which it recommends to private lumbermen, thus illustrating the fact that profit may go hand in hand with scientific forestry. It appears that during 1905 the total sales from our forest reserves were \$273,650. The sales for fuel in South Dakota stand first; Wyoming second and Utah third. It is estimated that the cost of administering the forest reserve is less than one-third of 1 per cent of its value.

Home of Simplified Spelling.

Propaganda of the simplified spelling board is now issued from the board's headquarters at No. 1 Madison avenue, New York City. In "A First Step" the plea is made for the removal of handicaps, so that English may become the world's language. It contains a list of common words spelled in two or more ways, and the board seeks to find how far intelligent readers will accept the simpler form. Those interested are invited to notify the board of their willingness to use the simpler forms, and all such will receive its publications as they appear.

A MODERN KING.

Alfonso of Spain Evidently Intends to Earn That Title.

With youth in his favor and his interest in all forms of progress, Alfonso of Spain may yet earn the title of "most modern of kings." It will be remembered that when Edward VII. came to the British throne there was hope in many quarters that he would abolish much of the antiquated ceremony that has clung to the functions of royalty. But in this there has been disappointment. Edward, though an experienced and broad-minded prince, was past middle age at the time of his accession, and his democratic tendencies have not been powerful enough to bring about the much-needed reform. If Alfonso is determined to be a modern king, it may be his privilege to simplify the complication of court life, and do much effective work for his people, says a writer in the Cosmopolitan.

Those familiar with present conditions in European states will realize that the role of a constitutional king in Spain is difficult and ungrateful to play. The country has not yet recovered from a bad despotism, and in political life there is much to be purified. The young ruler has so far attempted no great part in the game of world politics, but he has had several opportunities of displaying his tact and strength of will at home. The downfall of the unpopular Maura ministry was brought about through his personal intervention. Senor Maura and his associates were backed by a Cortes that was very reactionary and did not fairly represent the people. The latter began to fear that their ruler would come under the influence of the unpopular and unrepresentative government. Now, a King of Spain has no politics and must give no expression of personal leaning. But Alfonso began to make frequent visits to the University of Madrid, where the professors were avowedly republicans, and this course of conduct gave great assurance to his people. Finally there arose the necessity for the appointment of the chief of staff. The ministerial candidate was distasteful to the King because another better deserved the post. Alfonso absolutely refused to sign the decree and the ministers were compelled to hand in their resignations. This act was much criticized by the politicians of Europe, but it brought vast comfort to the hearts of the Spaniards. They knew that at last they had a modern King.

MEN OF FEW WORDS.

In view of the fun which the German comic papers are always making about the brevity of speech of the army officers in addressing the rank and file, it may be well to explain, says a writer in the New York Tribune, that this fashion dates from the days of that most tactful and silent of Prussian rulers, Frederick William III., great-grandfather of the present Kaiser. His utterances were of the briefest sort.

On one occasion, while staying at the Austrian baths at Teplitz in 1829, he was informed by one of his generals in attendance that there was sojourning at Teplitz a Hungarian magnate equally celebrated for his taciturnity. The king expressed the desire to see him by means of the brief command, "Bring him!"

An interview was arranged without the Hungarian being informed of the identity of the elderly German officer whom he was about to meet.

The king began the conversation with the monosyllabic inquiry, "Baths?" to which the other replied, equally briefly, "Drink," meaning, of course, that he took the waters internally.

"Militaire" continued the king, wishing to know if the Magyar was an officer in the army. To this question the other responded, shaking his head. "Magnate," that being the title given to the members of the Chamber of Peers at Budapest.

"Ah!" said the king. "General?" inquired the magnate. "King," said Frederick William III., by way of indicating his rank.

The Hungarian nobleman doffed his bonnet, and with the word "Compliments," bowed and withdrew.

The king himself saluted, and thus brought to a close one of the most laconic interviews that have ever taken place between a sovereign and a noble. The example thus set by the old king became the fad among the German army officers, but it cannot be said that it appeals to the present emperor, who is, perhaps, the last monarch in Christendom whom one would accuse of being disposed to brevity of speech.

Notables Cremated.

There was a fire in a West Side junk shop the other night, and after it was all over a policeman was telling the reporters about it.

"Sure, they was two wax figures in the window was all melted and they run into one. They was figures of two prominent persons."

"Did you get their names?" asked one reporter.

"Sure," answered the policeman. "One was Venus de Milo and the other was Apollo Belvedere."

No Such Thing as Middle Ground.

"Yes, I'd be willing to get married if I could only get a wife who was economical and—"

"My dear boy, no woman is ever economical. She's either extravagant or stingy."—Philadelphia Press.

This is the expression men use most frequently: "Something must be done!"

MINING FRAUDS IN BRAZIL.

Country is Full of Schemes to Obtain Money of Gullible.

Washington, July 17.—Consul General George E. Anderson, in a report to the bureau of manufacturers from Rio Janeiro, charges that while some bona fide Brazilian diamond mines may result profitably, that country is full of schemes which are either out-and-out frauds or are based on claims and facts so slight as to make them little less than frauds.

The report says the United States and Great Britain, especially New York, Chicago and London, are the chief financial base of operations for a number of promoters, who have never done any mining, and that there are a number of so-called mining companies now soliciting stock subscriptions in the United States whose officers are not even certain where the land they claim as property lies.

The report states that experienced men in Brazilian mining fields say that not a single mining company operating in the gold and diamond fields of Brazil has paid a dividend. The consul general adds that it is a lamentable fact that a large proportion of the Brazilian mining enterprises are frauds and that there are now men of the United States with enterprises which represent nothing more than the money they can get from the American public.

TEST OF CANNED MEATS.

Congress Will Know What Is the Effect of Age.

Washington, July 17.—The bureau of chemistry, Agricultural department, is to carry on a series of tests this summer to ascertain definitely whether canned meats deteriorate. One of the bitter contentions over the meat inspection amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill hinged on the senate requirement that packers should place the date of manufacture on each can of meat.

The packers, however, insisted that this was unwarranted, because they claimed that meat, once put up in air tight cans, would last forever. They declared that canned meat was as good in ten years as it was in ten days, and they brought to bear testimony of an official of the department to corroborate their statements. Some members of congress had their doubts about this, however, so it has been decided to make a thorough investigation and find out whether the packers were correct or not.

Wounded Hacked With Axes.

Siedlice, Russian Poland, July 17.—The Mariavite-Catholic strike has again been resumed, owing to the action of the court in returning to its owners the Catholic church recently captured by the Mariavites in the village of Gremkov. After the return of this church to the Catholics it was again attacked and recaptured by the Mariavites. The wounded were most horribly maltreated, beaten, hacked with hatchets and axes, strips of their flesh being torn out, teeth and ears missing and eyes gouged out.

Thousands Without Homes.

Nizhni, Novgorod, July 17.—A fire which broke out here today raged for six hours before it was checked. When it was finally extinguished 275 houses had been destroyed and more than 3,000 families had been rendered homeless. The loss is placed at \$400,000.

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