

Portland New Age

A. D. GRIFFIN, Manager

Office, Room 317, Commonwealth Building

Entered at the postoffice at Portland, Oregon, as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION. One Year, payable in advance.....\$2.00

EDITORIAL

THE PRIMARY LAW.

Some Eastern States are adopting or agitating the question of adopting a primary election law similar to that of Oregon, but its bad as well as its good points are being considered, as they should be in this state, with a view of discovering whether some of the bad features can be eliminated, and if not whether the law is worthy to be continued in force. The New Age has pointed out before some of the bad features of this much praised law, and will do so again. For instance, how can a very poor but perhaps a very worthy man, make the race for United States senator, governor or other state offices against a rich man, who will spend his money for nomination and election? In fact, no man could hope to be nominated and elected without spending several thousand dollars, so that it shuts poor men out. It is a rich man's law. Discussing this point the Dallas Optimist says: "Take the last election as an example; how was it carried?" Admitting that Bourne made a legitimate campaign "it was an expensive one, one that no poor man could make. In fact a poor man could not have bought the postage stamps he used in the two campaigns. We say two campaigns, for the one before the primaries is only half of the battle."

Then as to fitness, is anything likely to be gained? The Optimist says: "In the old way as a rule, men were nominated because they stood for something, and their party friends nominated them and backed them up with their support during the campaign. Under the present system a man has only himself to consider. If he has the price he can announce himself as a candidate, advertise, subsidize a lot of newspapers, hire a lot of workers, make a burrah campaign and the nomination is his, although he may be wholly unfit for the office and practically unknown to the voters."

How are these defeats to be remedied? Nobody seems to know. Perhaps, they are inseparable from the primary nomination scheme. If so, is it not a bad scheme, in spite of some good features in it? To quote from The Dallas paper again:

"The Oregon direct primary law, as to state offices, is a good law for the rich man, but under it the poor man is practically eliminated from office holding. He stands no show whatever. But a rich man! It is a ten to one shot that a good politician could take a fund of \$150,000 in this state and elect any tolerable man to the United States senate, though the man had never before been heard of outside his own dooryard."

Does anybody suppose Mr. Bourne would have been nominated and elected senator except for his money? As against a number of republicans that might be mentioned, each of equal wealth and each spending an equal amount of money, he would have had no chance at all. There has been a great deal of criticism in sending millionaires to the senate, but this primary law favors them, gives them a great advantage over poorer and worthier men. This is wrong and is of itself enough to discredit the law.

Bryan has made another long speechifying tour in the South, but what it amounts to nobody knows. The South will elect democrats to congress anyway, and if there were any doubt about it, Bryan's talk would not help the democratic candidates any. He says nothing new, or if he does, it is something that the people don't agree with. But Bryan has the speech-making mania, and probably would go crazy in a morose way if he could not utilize it. He won't be elected president in a hundred years, if he should live that long and ran every four years.

NOT YET A SENATOR.

The New Age has said before and it now says again that it does not believe that the next legislature will elect J. Bourne Jr., to the United States senate. It has been said that our opposition to Mr. Bourne is inspired by prejudice, and that we can give no good reason for opposing him since he was regularly named by the republican voters for the office.

We opposed Mr. Bourne during the primaries for the reason that we knew him to be unfit for the high office to which he aspired.

First—That he is not a loyal and consistent republican.

Second—That he is a traitor and political black-leg.

Third—That he could not be depended upon to support Roosevelt.

If he had been a loyal and consistent republican he would not have deserted his party in the hour of its dire distress, when the blight of Bryanism and populism overshadowed the country in 1896. But as a true and loyal republican would have put self aside and rendered whatever service he could for his party and his republican friends. If Bourne's will had prevailed and Bryan had been elected who can say that there would have been today a strong, invincible republican party in Oregon to honor him for his perfidy.

The legislative session of 1895 was the most spectacular in the history of Oregon and the King Pin of that session was J. Bourne Jr., whose malodorous record is even yet a stench in the nostrils of decent people. With a goodly supply of money and other corrupting influences the trick of thwarting the will of the people and debauching the honor of the citizenry was the special mission of this political montebank, who, now, ten short years afterward, has the brazen frontory to seek this high and honorable position at the hands of the party, whose murder he conspired to bring about.

In the light of the past record of Mr. Bourne, who is so unsuspecting as to trust him in the future? Does anyone who knows him, save his hired henchmen, think for a minute that he can be depended upon to stand up for republican principles and policies in the United States senate, and to uphold the hands of life-long, true and tried republican leaders in that body, and to "stand pat" with the party's matchless leader, most profound statesman, patriot and humanitarian since the days of Lincoln—Theodore Roosevelt.

OUR PICKWICKEN MAYOR.

The casual observer would think from reading a certain newspaper that Mayor Lane was actuated by high and lofty motives and a desire to serve the dear people, whose interests were being neglected, in his antics over granting franchises to public service corporations and particularly steam railroads.

The community to a man wants the Hill lines treated fairly and the dilatory tactics of the mayor in hampering by veto and otherwise, the work of construction, will certainly render him less popular with the people.

The franchise of the Portland and Seattle Railway to cross certain streets, to be used in entering the city, which the mayor recently vetoed after having been unanimously passed by the council, was again brought up at the council this week and carried over the mayor's veto. This is as it should be as the objections raised by the mayor in his veto message were of a trifling character, and the most important of which, the common user clause, be abandoned and agreed to eliminate, providing his less reasonable demand, the compelling of the company to agree to restore the overhead bridges in case they were by any unforeseen circumstances damaged or destroyed.

Let the mayor exercise the veto power and the people will at least have something to remember him for.

The mob that tried to lynch Banker Stensland in Chicago for stealing its money was not moved by any very noble spirit.—Atlanta Journal.

Oh! No! Stensland isn't a "nigger." A mob only shows nobility of spirit when it murders colored people, regardless of whether they are guilty or innocent.

THE ATLANTA OUTBREAK.

The outbreak against Negroes in Atlanta recently was largely the result of the malignant and unreasoning tirades of the papers of that town against the Negro race. Because one, two, or even a dozen Negroes do wrong, even a wrong of the worst kind, is no reason for assailing and attacking the whole race, and for lynching innocent colored people. We have no excuses for Negroes who assault white women, but we doubt not that a great many reported cases of assault are imaginary or concocted "out of whole cloth." In some cases any motion or indication of an imagined attempt at an assault is sufficient ground for lynching. The Negro's side is never heard, and if he be innocent it makes little difference to the mob. And if the supposedly guilty one cannot be caught some other colored man, or other colored people, wholly innocent of this alleged crime or of any other will do about as well. As the New York World says of the Atlanta massacre: "The crowds of boys and young men who made up the street mobs took no account of the guilt or innocence of their victims. The mob murderers ran amuck and a Negro's color was his crime. For a Negro to be merely seen on a street car was sufficient reason to kill him. With what grace can we utter words of loathing against Russia for the massacre of the Jews when such atrocities are possible in the capital of one of the oldest American states? Henceforth Georgia must be on trial for this outrage—not only its people but its state officials. If they permit it to go unpunished in the courts the state must share in the blood-guilt of the most brutal murderer of the mobs."

The New York Sun says: "Atlanta is in greater danger from the brutal license of malignant journalism than from the lust of the Negro. For the mob murders which drenched the streets of that city with the blood of Negroes who had committed no crime, unless to have a black skin be a crime, the Atlanta News cannot escape responsibility. It had been the policy of that paper for some time to fan into a blaze the white man's hatred of the Negro, and industriously it cultivated the lynching spirit."

The Denver Post says: "Negroes were killed, on sight, without any regard, whatever, for their innocence or guilt—indeed, the mob simply shot or beat any Negro it saw, just as the anti-Semitic mobs in Russia killed persons who looked like Jews, and it is undeniable, moreover, that the authorities were significantly slow in restoring order, verily, as slow as the Russian officials whom we objugate."

That these lynchings in the South are prompted by cruel and blood thirsty race hatred rather than by vaunted chivalry on account of women is shown by the fact that Negroes are frequently lynched for all sorts of other crimes, for robbery, assaults on men, and even misdemeanors. Lynching is good enough or too good for a man who assaults a defenseless and virtuous woman, but why is it so much worse for a black man than a white man? Why should a man's color and race make him so much worse if he commits a crime than the man of another color and race who has had far superior advantages and has less excuse for going wrong?

J. Thorburn Ross, Esq., president of the Title Guarantee and Trust Co., who recently departed for England on a business and pleasure trip has arrived in London. Mr. Ross will spend about two months abroad visiting friends and acquaintances, many of whom are numbered among the leaders in professional, business and social circles on the continent.

Mr. Ross has long occupied a commanding position in the professional and business life of this city and his success in building up one of the strongest financial institutions in the Northwest, The Title Guarantee and Trust Co., justly entitles his name to a place among the captains of industry of the Pacific Coast.

The democrats in the State of Washington will cut a very small figure this year.

A railroad pass is a big thing to some councilmen.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON TALKS.

Few men possess a better mind or a more level head than Booker T. Washington. While many do not agree with him in everything that he says and does, all must admit that the advice he gives is wise and if heeded would do much to adjust, if not solve, the vexed race question. The following interview was given by him recently to a New York Sun reporter:

As a rule I never discuss the matter of mob violence except when I am in the South, but in this case I make an exception.

In answer to your request I will state that in my address in Atlanta to the National Negro Business League, a few days ago, I spoke plainly against the crime of assaulting women and of resorting to lynching and mob law as a remedy for any evil. I feel the present situation too deeply to give any extended utterance at this time, except to say that I would strongly urge that the best white people and the best colored people come together in council and use their united efforts to stop the present disorder.

I would especially urge the colored people in Atlanta and elsewhere to exercise self-control and not make the fatal mistake of attempting to retaliate, but to rely upon the efforts of the proper authorities to bring order and security out of confusion. If they do this they will have the sympathy of good people the world over.

Let me repeat that wherever I have met them, without exception, I have found the leading colored people as much opposed to crime as the leading white people; but what is needed now is to get the best element of both races together and try to change the present deplorable condition of affairs. We of both races must learn that the inflexible enforcement of the laws against all criminals is indispensable, and in this I will do my utmost to have my race co-operate.

The Atlanta outbreak should not discourage our people, but should teach a lesson from which all can profit. And we should bear in mind also that while there is disorder in one community there is peace and harmony in thousands of others. As a colored man I cannot refrain from expressing a feeling of very deep grief on account of the death of so many innocent men of both races because of the deeds of a few despicable criminals.

THE OFFICE SEEKS THE MAN.

Even at this early date there is considerable talk of the municipal election to be held next spring. It cannot be said that there are any avowed candidates, but it is a certainty that there are many who are in a receptive mood and with ears close to the ground are just waiting.

The office of mayor of Portland under the charter as construed by the present incumbent is by odds the powerful political office in the state, and is a plumb not to be sneezed at by ambitious aspirants for political honors.

The city is republican by a big majority, yet we have a democratic mayor, and there may be another democratic mayor unless the candidate of the republican party is strong enough to bring to himself support of the whole party.

Among those mentioned who many believe could carry the full party vote are Thos. C. Devlin, the efficient city auditor, Judge Cameron, Councilman-at-large Kelleher, Councilman Annand, Councilman Thos. Gray, Councilman Wallace, Judge Wm. Cake, Geo. W. McMillan and Major McDonald.

Secretary Taft soon discovered when he went down to Cuba that the people had a real grievance and that the Palma government was in existence in consequence of an unfair election. Taft proposed a new election but Palma would not consent to that, knowing he would be beaten, and so resigned. So the United States will manage things for a while and start the Cubans on another trial.

Geo. W. McMillan, who has long been identified with republican politics of this city is being groomed by his many friends for the mayoralty race next spring. Mr. McMillan is a popular and progressive young business man, and if he can be induced to accede to the demands of his friends and admirers, would make a very strong candidate.

Mr. McMillan is manager of the McMillan Grain Co. and is a director in the Multnomah club.

ROBERT A. PRESTON

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST
Cor. 2nd and Thurman Sts.
Phone Main 1610 PORTLAND, OREGON
L. M. FARRISH Notary Public FRANK E. WATKINS Notary Public G. E. WATKINS

Parrish, Watkins & Co.

Established 1872
Real Estate Insurance, Rental and Loan Agents

250 Alder St., Portland, Oregon



Ask your Grocer for Western Crackers and Cakes
Take no other kind if you want the best

The Union Meat Co.

All Dining Cars and First Class Hotels and Restaurants buy the UNION MEAT COMPANY'S FRESH AND CURED MEATS
The Best in the Market. Patronize Home Industry. PORTLAND, OREGON

John's Meat Market
J. D. MORGAN, Prop.
Fresh Meats, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Bacon and Hams
Corned Beef and Pickled Pork a Specialty
Phone Main 1804
413 1/2 N. Sixth Street PORTLAND, OREGON

FOR Medicinal Purposes
We recommend our

Black Buffalo Pure Rye Whiskey
Unexcelled in quality and excellence

The Pederson Mercantile Co.
Wholesale Liquor Importers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers
Moorehead, Minn.

Northwestern Agents Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association's Celebrated "Budweiser" Beer

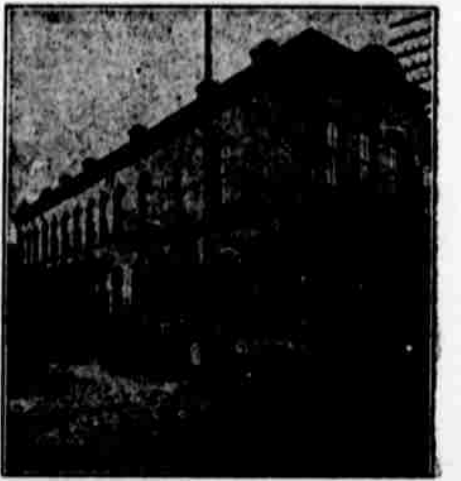


"Oldest Bank in the State of Washington."
DEXTER, HORTON & CO. BANKERS
Capital \$200,000 Deposits \$7,500,000 Surplus and Undivided profits, \$125,000
Accounts of Northwest Pacific Banks collected upon terms which will grant to them the most liberal accommodations consistent with their policies and responsibilities. Wm. M. Ladd, President; N. H. Lattimer, Manager; M. W. Peterson, Cashier. Seattle, Washington.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORT TOWNSEND
Established 1882. Collections promptly made and remitted.

DAVID H. BEECHER, President. SIDNEY CLARK, Cashier.

Union National Bank

Incorporated 1890
CAPITAL \$100,000
Pays Interest on Time Deposits
THE OLD BANK CORNER Grand Forks, NORTH DAKOTA



HENRY WEINHARD'S BREWERY

Manufacturers and Bottlers of the Well Known Brands of Lager Beer "EXPORT" "KAISERBLUME" "COLUMBIA" IN KEGS AND BOTTLES
Trade and Families Supplied
Brewery and Office BURNSIDE & 13th STS.

Albers Bros. Milling Co.

CEREAL MILLERS
Manufacturers of High Grade Cereals
Wholesale Dealers in Grain, Hay, Flour and Feed
Our Leading Brands in Packages
Violet Oats Violet Wheat Violet Pearl Barley Violet Pearls of Wheat Violet Buckwheat Columbia Oats Columbia Wheat Lucky Oats Cream Oats
All First-Class Dealers Handle Our Brands of Goods



C. O. PICK TRANSFER & STORAGE COMPANY.

Safes, Pianos, Furniture moved, stored or packed for shipping. Commodious brick warehouse, with separate iron rooms, front and clay. Express and Baggage hauled.
Office Phone, 596; Stable, Black 1972 PORTLAND, OREGON