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THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF KALISPELL

D. R. PEELER, Pres., F. J. LEBERT, V. Pres., R. E. WEBSTER, Cash., W. D. LAWSON, A. Cash.
Transacts a general banking business. Drafts issued, available in all cities of the United States and Europe, Hong Kong and Manila. Collections made on favorable terms.

LADD & TILTON, Bankers Portland, Oregon

Established in 1859. Transact a General Banking Business. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections made at all points on favorable terms. Letters of Credit issued available in Europe and the Eastern States. Sight Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia. Exchange sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfurt and Hong Kong.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

J. C. AINSWORTH, President, W. B. AYER, Vice-President, R. W. SCHMEER, Cashier, A. M. WRIGHT, Assistant Cashier.
Transacts a general banking business. Drafts issued, available in all cities of the United States and Europe, Hong Kong and Manila. Collections made on favorable terms.
NORTHWEST CORNER THIRD AND OAK STREETS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND OREGON

Capital, \$500,000
Surplus, \$1,000,000 Deposits, \$13,000,000

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of North Yakima, Wash.

Capital and Surplus \$125,000.00
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY
W. M. LADD, President, CHAS. CARPENTER, Vice President, W. L. STEINWEG, Cashier, A. B. CLINE, Assistant Cashier

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Walla Walla, Washington. (First National Bank in the State.)
Transacts a General Banking Business.
CAPITAL \$100,000. SURPLUS \$100,000.
LEVIANKENY, President, A. H. REYNOLDS, Vice President, A. R. BURFORD, Cashier

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE

TACOMA, WASH.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY
Capital \$200,000 Surplus \$200,000
OFFICERS—Chester Thorne, President; Arthur Albertson, Vice President and Cashier; Frederick A. Rice, Assistant Cashier; Delbert A. Young, Assistant Cashier.

THE FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY BANK

General Banking CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$300,000 Safe Deposit Vaults
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT: Interest at the Rate of 8 per cent per Annum, Credited Semi-Annually
TACOMA, WASHINGTON

ALFRED COOLIDGE, Pres.

A. F. McCLAIN, Vice Pres. AARON KUHN, Vice Pres.
CHAS. E. SCRIBER, Cashier, D. C. WOODWARD, Asst. Cashier.

THE COLFAX NATIONAL BANK of Colfax Wash.

Capital, \$120,000.00
Transacts a general banking business. Special facilities for handling Eastern Washington and Idaho items.
W. F. KETTENBACH, Pres. J. ALEXANDER, Vice Pres. GEO. H. KESTER, Cashier.

LEWISTON NATIONAL BANK

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$215,000.00
Capital recently increased from \$200,000 to \$215,000. Surplus increased from \$20,000 to \$100,000.
DIRECTORS—Joe Alexander, C. C. Bunnell, J. B. Morris, Grace K. Fadden, R. C. Beach, G. H. Kester, W. F. Kettenbach, O. E. Guernsey, Wm. A. Libert, Jno. W. Givens, A. Freidreich.
Twenty-two Years a National Bank. Oldest Bank in Lewiston, Idaho.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

ESTABLISHED 1851
Moorehead, Minnesota
JOHN LAMB, DAVID ASKEGAARD, LEW A. HUNTOON, ARTHUR H. COSTAIN,
President Vice President Cashier Asst. Cashier
Interest Paid on Time Deposits

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of East Grand Forks, Minn.

Farm Loans Negotiated. Fire and Cyclone Insurance Written. Does a General Banking Business.
Capital, \$50,000
E. ARNESEN, Pres. G. R. JACOB, Cashier
4 Per Cent Interest Paid on Time Deposits

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA
Established in 1878. Capital, \$100,000. Interest Paid on Time Deposits
C. B. LITTLE, President, F. D. KENDRICK, Vice President,
S. M. FYE, Cashier, J. L. BELL, Asst. Cashier.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

CAPITAL \$500,000 SURPLUS 725,000
U. S. Government Depository.
GEORGE PALMER, President, F. L. MEYERS, Cashier, GEO. L. CLEAVER, Asst. Cashier, W. L. BRENHOLTS, Asst. Cashier

La Grande National Bank

Capital and Surplus, \$120,000
DIRECTORS: J. M. Berry, A. B. Conley, F. J. Holmes, F. M. Byrkit, F. L. Meyers, Geo. L. Cleaver, Geo. Palmer.

THE W. G. M'PHERSON COMPANY

Heating, Ventilating and Drying Engineers
WARM AIR FURNACES
"NOTHING BUT THE BEST" 47 First Street PORTLAND, OREGON

PORTLAND FUEL COMPANY

Successors to PIONEER, C. R. DAVIS and PHOENIX FUEL CO.
PHONE EAST 26 287 E. MORRISON ST.

COAL—Rock Springs, Diamond, Richmond, Roslyn, New Castle, New Castle Nut, Franklin, Carbon Hill, Coke.

WOOD—4-Foot Fir, 4-Foot Oak, 4-Foot Ash, Sawed Oak, Sawed Fir, Sawed Ask, Sawed Knots.

The Merchants National Bank

Of St. Paul, Minnesota
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY
Capital, \$1,000,000.00 Surplus, \$500,000.00
Transacts a general banking business. Correspondence invited
OFFICERS—KENNETH CLARK, President; GEO. H. PRINCE, Vice President; H. W. PARKER, Cashier; H. VAN VLECK, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS—Crawford Livingston, Kenneth Clark, J. H. Skinner, Louis W. Hill, Geo. H. Prince, C. H. Bigelow, D. E. Noyes, V. M. Watkins, L. F. Ordway, F. B. Kellogg, E. N. Saunders, Thomas A. Marlow, W. B. Parsons, J. M. Hannaford, Charles F. Noyes.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

HAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week

Morocco is torn by anarchists of different bands and beliefs.

The Panama Canal commission is having a hard time to find laborers.

An independent telephone company has gained a right of way in Chicago.

A German steamer collided with a four-masted ship and sunk, 23 of her crew being drowned.

A German princess of royal blood has been investigating slums of Chicago under an assumed name.

Eight persons, charged with complicity in a recent daring robbery in St. Petersburg were executed.

Ten anarchist speakers and leaders were arrested in New York charged with inciting to riot and disorderly conduct.

It has developed that San Francisco saloons which bought their supplies from one certain firm got their licenses easier than others.

A W. C. T. U. speaker says there are 10,000 women and girls in Chicago working for \$5 a week or less, and there are 5,000 saloons.

People in Montana and adjacent states are in grave fear that the entire Cheyenne Indian nation, numbering at least 800 fighting men, will go on the war path.

A crisis is approaching in the Norwegian court.

Vice President Fairbanks is drawing great crowds in Kentucky.

Standard Oil company is fined \$5,000 by Ohio judge, when law permitted a fine of millions.

Wealthy widows of Chicago have been robbed of \$100,000 or more by a pretended broker.

Money transports in Russia are now guarded by strong forces of Cossacks instead of gendarmes.

Demands for a shorter work day and new wage scale have been made on all lines of the Pennsylvania railroad.

A second consignment of 100 laborers from Vigo, Spain, has arrived at Colon for work on the Panama canal.

Widow of Russell Sage gives \$50,000 to build a schoolhouse at Sag Harbor, L. I., in memory of her grand parents.

Fifty-three bodies have been taken from the wrecked street cars at Atlantic City. It is believed this is all.

The English house of lords has approved a bill making the teaching of religion compulsory in the English schools.

It is reported that one of the accused board of supervisors in San Francisco has made a full confession of the illegal acts of the grafters.

Three more bodies were found in the ruins of the burned tenement house in Kansas City. This makes 13 dead and three are still missing.

A band of 100 Crow Indians is on the trail of the runaway Utes in Wyoming. They Crows are peaceful and will try to persuade the Utes to return to their reservation.

Taft speaks plainly for tariff revision.

Six bodies have been recovered from the lost French submarine.

Henny is as determined as ever to win his fight against alleged San Francisco grafters.

Secretary right pledges Japan that no boycott will be tolerated against Japanese in this country.

Three Chilean engineers are en route to San Francisco to study the reconstruction in progress there.

Omargle says Roosevelt has done more to accomplish spelling reform than all the philologists in the past 20 years.

A two story building in Coffeyville, Kan., was blown up by an explosion of natural gas and two persons killed and 24 hurt.

Two women at Logansport, Ind., engaged in a hairpulling while endeavoring to get near the Longworths during their visit there.

The Chicago railroads refuse to grant the switchmen an eight-hour day, but still hold to their offer of an advance of 2 cents an hour in wages.

Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, founder of the Christian Science church, is said to be dying, and an immense fortune supposed to be here is missing.

Many duels are taking place in Cuba to settle revolutionary grudges.

FIRST BRUSH WITH INDIANS.

Soldiers Outwitted and Lose Band of Captured Ponies.

Butte, Nov. 1.—A special to the Miner from Sheridan, Wyo., says: Reports of the first brush between troops and Utes have reached here by telephone from Birney. A troop of the Tenth Cavalry rounded up and attempted to drive off 50 head of ponies being grazed by the fugitive Indians. The herders sent the alarm to the main band. As the soldiers were driving the ponies away a band of 100 bucks came riding up, and circling the troops, succeeded in stampeding the ponies and recovered all but five, which were shot by the soldiers.

The Indians did not fire, but their determined rescue of their ponies indicates their temper. The soldiers felt themselves unable to cope with the force and the shots killing the animals were fired as the herd was being driven away.

The Indians are outwitting the troops now in the field. A troop of the Tenth Cavalry marched all Tuesday night in hope of capturing a small band of Utes on Bitter Creek, arriving there only to find the band had moved. Later a scout reported the Indians 20 miles away. The troops then made a forced march to Powder river.

Soldiers are complaining bitterly against the actions of the Indian scouts, American Horse, Women's Dress and White Cow Bull, employed by the government. The Indians profess not to know the country, but the belief is growing that they are purposely leading the troops in a fruitless search in order to gain time.

Another detachment of the Tenth Cavalry met and turned back a small band of Cheyennes under Chief Two Face. He said they were hunting and they were started toward the reservation. The band of a hundred Crows under Sweet Mouth, which hurriedly left Sheridan Monday night, was also met and turned back by the Tenth Cavalry.

The Indians are making forced marches at night to elude the soldiers, and, owing to the poor work or treachery of the scouts, the soldiers are unable to keep track of them.

Railroad men running into Sheridan tonight report having passed a band of a hundred Sioux marching southeast within 50 miles west of Sheridan. Neither Indians nor troops have arrived at Birney.

The settlers are fearful of a Cheyenne uprising if the Utes reach the reservation border near Ashland. Troops from Fort Keogh and Fort Meade are converging on Ashland.

ALCOHOL, MAKING AND USE.

Bulletins Containing Useful Information to Be Issued.

Washington, Nov. 1.—The United States Department of Agriculture has in press and will soon issue two farmers' bulletins, Nos. 268 and 269, relating to industrial alcohol, the former treating of its sources and manufacture and the latter of its uses and statistics. These bulletins have been prepared by Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, and are designed to meet the popular demand for information in regard to denatured alcohol, relating to which a law was passed by Congress on June 7, 1906.

These bulletins come in a proper way that denatured alcohol is, the sources from which it is obtained, the processes and appliances used in its manufacture, the cost of manufacturing, the uses to which it may be applied and the officials of the government charged with the enforcement of the law.

The bulletins are illustrated and are for free distribution. Application should be made to members of Congress or to the United States Department of Agriculture.

No Soldiers Need Apply.
Leavenworth, Kan., Nov. 1.—Two soldiers of Company K, Eighteenth Infantry, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, were refused admittance to a skating rink here recently and Captain M. McFarland, commanding the company, who was appealed to by the men, wrote a communication to the Military Secretary of the War Department stating that the proprietor had said that he would admit soldiers only in citizens' clothing.

Captain McFarland referred the letter to Lieutenant-Colonel William Paulding, who indorsed it by stating that "it is very unfortunate and to be deplored that the uniform of the Nation's Army should be held in such lack of esteem by individuals in this community, and it is to be hoped that some means may be found in correction."

Sadges to Identify Soldiers.
Washington, Nov. 1.—Acting upon the recommendation of Surgeon-General O'Reilly, Acting Secretary Oliver has ordered that hereafter identification tags of aluminum, the size of a silver dollar, stamped with the name, company, regiment or troop of the wearer, be suspended from the neck of each officer and soldier underneath the clothing by a cord or thong. These badges will be issued gratuitously to enlisted men and at cost price to officers. The importance of such badges is shown by thousands of graves of unidentified soldiers.

Mint Buys Silver at 70.71.
Washington, Nov. 1.—The Director of the Mint today purchased 100,000 ounces of silver at 70.71c per fine ounce, for delivery at the Denver mint.

LEGISLATORS MEET

Oregon Solons Seeking Information on Public Matters.

PENDLETON ENTERTAINS THEM

Visit Washington's Jute Mill and Oregon State Normal School at Weston.

Pendleton, Or., Oct. 30.—Whether Oregon should supplant its stove foundry in the Salem prison with a jute mill was studied today in the Walla Walla jute plant of the Washington state prison by Governor Chamberlain, of Oregon, 33 members of the Oregon legislature, C. W. James, superintendent of the Oregon penitentiary, and others. While the lawmakers have not expressed their opinions on the subject freely, it is evident that many of them do not favor the change.

This is the attitude also of Governor Chamberlain and Superintendent James. They argue that the stove foundry brings to the state a revenue twice as big as a jute mill would do, that a jute mill would launch the state in a business which is in large measure speculative and risky and liable to heavy losses because the raw product from India is manipulated by a trust; that the finished bags would be sold to consumers near the factory, thereby discriminating against others not favored by proximity to the plant; that Oregon's participation in the business would not regulate prices, because it could make only 12 per cent of the bags used, and the Washington plant doubled in size could make only 25 per cent of the bags used in that state; and that the change to a jute mill would entail upon the state an expenditure of perhaps \$125,000.

The Oregonians examined the jute mill with keen interest. It was not running, because the day was one of its alternate idle ones, the idleness coming from short jute supply. But several of the 70 looms were put in motion for exhibition. The visitors, headed by Governor Chamberlain, were conducted through the plant by Governor Mead and M. F. Kincaid, the new superintendent.

The chief argument for the jute mill is that manufacture of grain sacks, unlike that of stoves, does not compete with free labor and that it gives farmers sacks cheaper than the market price.

After viewing the Walla Walla plant, the visitors went to Weston to view the Normal School at that place and thence came to Pendleton, where they attended a dinner and smoker tonight, given by the Commercial Association.

At the Weston Normal School the party was greeted by Robert C. French, president of that institution, and was led to the assembly hall of the school where some 240 students were gathered. President French, to show that the institution was not a local high school for Weston, asked the pupils residing in Weston to arise, then those whose homes were beyond the town. The latter number visibly exceeded the former.

President French said afterward that of the 138 pupils in the normal department, only 23 are residents of Weston. In addition are 103 young pupils in the training department, all from Weston, their studies ranging from kindergarten to eighth grade. The age of normal pupils ranges from 15 to 27, most of them being 17, 18 and 19.

Governor Chamberlain spoke commendingly of the school, saying it would always have a place in his heart. Representative Davey, of Marion, encouraged the friends of the school by declaring that it is one of the indispensable educational institutions of Oregon. Representative Vawter, of Jackson, spoke the same sentiment and jocularly said that Governor Chamberlain's remarks had put him on record and that they would be remembered when he should pass upon the appropriation bill of the Republican legislature. Other speakers were Senator Smith, of Umatilla, and J. H. Raley, of Pendleton.

The town of Weston took an afternoon holiday to receive the visitors. At the station, a mile distant from the school, numerous conveyances were waiting their arrival to convey them up town. The keen interest of Weston in its normal school was evidenced by the appreciation its citizens showed of the visit of the Governor and the Legislators.

At tonight's dinner Governor Chamberlain urged co-operation of Oregon and Washington for improvement of the Columbia river and the protection of salmon. Governor Mead responded that in improvement of that river Washington "ought to co-operate with your state." But he pointed out that Seattle controlled a great part of the legislative power of Washington that it was not so well informed of the needs of the Columbia river as it might be.

THE REASON WHY

Bourne Should Not

Be Elected U. S. 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 1906. 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 mountebank, who, now, ten short years afterward, has the brazen affrontery 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, more profound statesman, patriot and humanitarian since the days of Lincoln—Theodore Roosevelt.