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# Portland



# New Age

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## THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF KALISPELL

KALISPELL, MONTANA  
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.

## THE PENINSULA BANK ST. JOHNS, ORE.

Capital, fully paid up, \$25,000.00. Surplus and undivided profits, \$3,000.00.  
Commenced Business June 5, 1905.

OFFICERS: J. W. FORDNEY, President; R. T. PLATT, Vice President; C. A. WOOD, Cashier.  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: J. W. Fordney, R. T. Platt, F. C. Knapp, W. A. Brewer, H. L. Powers, Thos. Cochran, M. L. Holbrook, C. A. Wood.

"Oldest Bank in the State of Washington."

## DEXTER, HORTON & CO. BANKERS

Capital \$200,000. Deposits \$7,550,000. Surplus and undivided profits, \$425,000.  
Accounts of Northwest Pacific Banks collected upon terms which will grant to them the most liberal accommodations consistent with their interests and responsibilities. Wm. M. Ladd, President; N. H. Lattimer, Manager; W. W. Feerson, Cashier. Seattle, Washington.

## THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORT TOWNSEND

Established 1862. Collections promptly made and remitted.

## 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 \$120,000.00  
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 \$500,000. Surplus \$200,000

OFFICERS—Chester Thorne, President; Arthur Albertson, Vice President and Cashier; Frederick A. Rice, Assistant Cashier; Delbert A. Young, Assistant Cashier.

JNO. C. AINSWORTH, Pres. JNO. S. BAKER, Vice Pres. P. C. KAUFFMAN, 2d Vice Pres. A. G. FRICHARD, Cashier. F. P. HASKELL, JR., Assistant Cashier.

## THE FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY BANK

General Banking CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$390,000 Safe Deposit Vaults  
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT: Interest at the rate of 3 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 GOLFAX NATIONAL BANK of Golfax Wash.

Capital, \$120,000.00  
Transacts a general banking business. Special facilities for handling Eastern Washington and Idaho items.

## THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

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. JACOBH, Cashier  
4 Per Cent Interest Paid on Time Deposits

## THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

CAPITAL \$500,000 SURPLUS 725,000  
U. S. Government Depository.

GEORGE PALMER, F. L. MEYERS, GEO. L. CLEAVER, W. L. BRENHOLTS, President Cashier Asst. Cashier Asst. Cashier

## La Grande National Bank LA GRANDE OREGON

Capital and Surplus, \$120,000  
DIRECTORS: J. M. Berry, A. B. Conley, F. J. Holmes, F. M. Hyatt, 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, V. E. Bigelow, H. D. Noyes, V. M. Watkins, L. F. Ordway, F. B. Kellogg, E. R. Saunders, Thomas A. Marlow, W. B. Parsons, J. M. Hannaford, Charles F. Noyes.

## History of Thanksgiving Day



This festival is of Puritan origin, though the custom of giving thanks for favors of the field and stall has prevailed as far back as written records go; with the Greeks and even the Egyptians in their feasts to Demeter and Isis, with the Romans in their Feast of Tabernacles. Coming down to more modern times, we read of public thanksgivings in Germany, Holland, and in England, the recollection of whose "Harvest Home," perhaps, inspired the Puritans to inaugurate the custom.

Though pious and devout, our New England ancestors were yet rigid non-conformists, hence their rejection of Christmas as a relic of popery; yet the yearning of the heart for a religious and family festival had to be satisfied, and so they instituted Thanksgiving Day, which they appointed after the gathering in of the harvest, when, the main work of the year being accomplished, families sundred might assemble in the homes of their elders and give themselves up to a short season of solemnity and mirth.

The first Thanksgiving, according to the well-credited chronicler, Edward Winslow, was held in 1621, ten months after the landing of the Pilgrims, when, the crops being garnered, they felt spring up within their hearts a feeling of praise and thanksgiving. It lasted almost a week, and was participated in by King Massasoit and ninety of his braves, who were feasted and entertained for three days, the newcomers showing their guests their proficiency in arms, expertness in wrestling, etc. But we may imagine that the feelings of the Pale Faces were not wholly grateful as they departed before these grim and stolid Red Men. To show their prowess in turn, "the Indians went out and killed five deer, which they brought to the plantation and bestowed on the Governor and upon Captain Miles Standish and others," a fine contribution to the feast.

But, although thus inaugurated, the custom was not thoroughly established for some time. Days of thanksgiving were appointed in the different colonies by different Governors for various occurrences—the safe arrival, etc.; for seasons of relatives, provisions, etc.; for seasons of weather, rain after long droughts, and safe deliveries from perils and foes. These, of course, were at different periods, but most of them occurred in October or November, after the harvest.

On the day appointed, families being assembled, they remembered first their duty to thank the "Giver of every good and perfect gift" publicly, for His bounty during the year; and so repaired early to His house to observe public worship.

But when the family and guests all met on Thanksgiving Day around the hospitable board, there was no lack, but a superabundance, of viands and tempting pastries, game, turkeys and chickens, wholesome vegetables and inviting fruits. The good wives vied with each other in their preparation of toothsome delicacies; indeed, some of them were famed throughout the colony for their culinary skill. To be a good housewife in those days, and to look well after the welfare and comfort of her family was considered woman's vocation.

Thanksgiving Day did not become a national observance until some time after the nation's separate life was assured. There was a general thanksgiving for peace in 1784, but none of a national character until our first President, by request of Congress, recommended one, in 1789, to celebrate the adoption of the Constitution. In 1795 there was a general thanksgiving for the suppression of insurrection in several States, and in 1815, one for the termination of our second war with England.

But these were sporadic instances. Governors of the different New England States often issued proclamations for the observance of the day, until, between the church and state, it grew there into an annual festival. Twice during the Civil War, President Lincoln issued proclamations for general thanksgiving—in 1862 and 1863, because of abundant harvests and certain victories, though in the former year the war cloud was still without a show of a silver lining.

Nov. 2, 1863, a national thanksgiving for peace was held, which was more generally observed, and perhaps more heartily, than any which had preceded it. Since then the custom has become annual—the President, followed by the Governors of the different States, issuing proclamations for the last Thursday in November.—Illustrated Home Journal.

Making the Proclamation.  
There is a good deal of form and ceremony about the making of the Thanksgiving proclamation. It is composed by the President himself and in most instances written out in his own hand. When this is done the document goes to the State Department, where it is carefully copied

in ornamental writing that is almost like engraving on the official blue paper of that department. The next thing needed on the document is the great seal of the government. This seal is kept by the clerk of pardons and commissions, and it is very carefully guarded under lock and key. Its keeper will not produce it without a special warrant signed by the President, and an impression of the seal is quite a ceremony in itself. When the proclamation has been thus duly signed and sealed many copies are made of it by clerks, and one is sent to the Governor of every State in the Union. It is also given out then to the press agents, who telegraph it all over the United States. Each Governor, as he receives it, issues one himself for his State.

Thanksgivings of the Revolution.  
There were eight Thanksgiving days appointed by the Continental Congress for observance among the colonies during the war of independence. After the one called for the purpose of celebrating the peace

## THANKSGIVING AND YOU.

You are just an average man. Riches have not come to you, nor has extreme poverty followed you. You can triumphantly and truthfully say "I never had a dollar that I did not earn." When politicians speak of the popular will and the rights of the plain people they mean you and the millions like you. Sometimes you are known as the Good Citizen, but it is all the same—you are the majority, 50 to 1, in this grand country of ours. You learned early to use your hands and your brains and found work for both. You learned that labor is good, and because of the ambition that was born in you you toiled and played the part of a man.

You had a fair share of good health. You loved, and because the world is full of good women, you found a mate who was willing to give up romance and become the mother of your children and the bearer of more burdens than a man can know. And there has been joy in your home and young folks have thought and still think that the wisdom of the world is all centered in dad. You bought a home, and by this time perhaps it is yours, every stick and stone, from the tulips around the porch to the chicken house in the back yard. And there is a little bank account that takes away the scare of a rainy day. The masses have many bank accounts in this country.

On election day your vote weighs as much as the vote of the millionaire. You have a voice in government, a hand in the making of laws. There are public schools for your children. There are countless means of recreation that have been gotten down to a plane where a great deal of good can be gotten for very little money. Philanthropists, honest politicians and office-holders are trying to improve the lot of the plain people. Your boy may become Governor, or even President. Most of the men who have held those positions come from the masses.

Of course, there are ills. Forget them if you can. Remember that the sun shines on no land where there is so much of freedom, opportunity, joy, tenderness, sympathy and charity, as in America. Compare your condition with the average of any people on God's footstool and you will find that you, on this national holiday, as one of the millions, have cause to—  
"Praise God, from whom all blessings flow;  
Praise Him, all creatures here below."

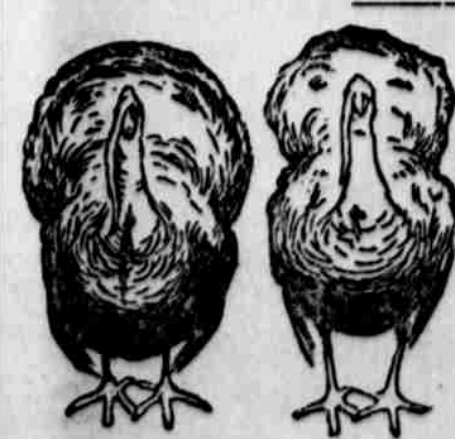
When the plot was revealed by treachery the members of the plotting group were, in the pleasant manner of the day, hanged, drawn and quartered, Fawkes being the last to die. Parliament then decreed that the 5th of November should ever after be kept as a day of thanksgiving, because it was on the 5th that the powder was to have been exploded.

It was the custom to build bonfires, to ring bells, to toot horns and especially to rig up a fantastic figure in gay rags and hang it as an effigy of Fawkes. This was paraded through the streets and consumed, after it had been hung up and well pelted, in the evening bonfire. In time the custom was added of selecting a party of young people to dress in ridiculous disguises to personate Fawkes, Hookwood, Winter and the other conspirators.

Fawkes day has almost died out of observance in England. It is curious that its customs should live in this country by the mere accident that two national holidays come at about the same time.

But, after all, it isn't necessary to have things explained. The boys parade on Thanksgiving day, as the girls do so many things, just "because."  
—New York World.

## THE EVOLUTION OF A FAT TURKEY.



## TEN LITTLE PUMPKINS.

Ten little pumpkins sitting on a vine;  
Through the fence a cow's head came, then there were nine.

Nine little pumpkins growing near the gate;  
Over one a wagon rolled, then there were eight.

Eight little pumpkins growing round and even;  
Baby thought he'd found a ball, then there were seven.

Seven little pumpkins with the tall weeds mix;  
Along came the gardener's hoe, then there were six.

Six little pumpkins left to grow and thrive;  
On one the pony stepped, then there were five.

Five little pumpkins where ten grew before;  
One withered in the sun, then there were four.

Four little pumpkins, green as green can be;  
Johnny made a lantern, then there were three.

Three big green pumpkins; then said little Sue;  
"Make me a lantern, please," then there were two.

Two yellow pumpkins ripened in the sun;  
Aunt Mary took one home, then there was one.

One big ripe pumpkin, left, the last of many;  
Grandma made Thanksgiving pies, then there wasn't any.  
—Ninette M. Lowater.

## THANKSGIVING FANTASTICS.

A Survival of the Guy Fawkes Day of Old England.

Those who are not satisfied unless everything is explained have puzzled not a little over the growing custom of celebrating Thanksgiving day by parades of curiously clad boys and girls, tooting horns and accosting passersby. The theory most favored is that the custom is a survival of the English annual rejoicings over Guy Fawkes day. This is the explanation adopted by Prof. Brander Matthews and other scholars.

Guy Fawkes lived in the last years of the sixteenth century and gained fame by being the best known member of a conspiracy which was formed to blow up the houses of parliament by firing nine barrels of gunpowder hidden in the

## 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, whose profound statesman, patriot and humanitarian since the days of Lincoln—Theodore Roosevelt.