

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. R. 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.

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.

DEXTER, HORTON & CO. BANKERS

Capital \$200,000. Deposits \$7,333,000. Surplus and undivided profits, \$125,000.
Accounts of Northwest Pacific Banks solicited 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. Ferguson, Cashier, Seattle, Washington.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORT TOWNSEND

Established 1882. 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

Wallis 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 A. Young, 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. FRICHAIRD, 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 COLFAX NATIONAL BANK of Colfax Wash.

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

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK ESTABLISHED 1881

Moorehead, Minnesota. JOHN LAMB, President. DAVID ASKEGAARD, Vice President. LEW A. HUNTOON, Cashier. ARTHUR H. COSTAIN, Asst. Cashier.

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. ARNESON, Pres. G. R. JACOBI, Cashier.

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 LA GRANDE OREGON

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

A SPECIAL MESSAGE

President Sends Communication to Congress on Jap Question.

The following communication has been transmitted to both houses of Congress by the President:

"I inclose herewith for your information the final report made to me personally by Secretary Metcalf on the situation affecting the Japanese in San Francisco. The report deals with three matters of controversy—first, the exclusion of the Japanese children from the San Francisco schools; second, the boycotting of Japanese restaurants; and third, acts of violence committed against the Japanese.

"As to the first matter, I call your special attention to the very small number of Japanese children who attend school, to the testimony as to the orderly and law-abiding behavior of these Japanese children in the schools, and to the fact that, owing to their being scattered throughout the city, the exclusion of them will go to one special school is impossible of fulfillment and means that they cannot have school facilities. Let me point out further that there would be no objection whatever to excluding from the schools any Japanese who were guilty of such conduct as to render their presence in the schools undesirable that young men should go to school with children. The only point is the exclusion of the Japanese children from the public schools in San Francisco was very small. The number of Japanese children attending the public schools in San Francisco was very small. The number of Japanese children attending the public schools in San Francisco was very small. The number of Japanese children attending the public schools in San Francisco was very small.

"The question as to the violence against the Japanese is most admirably put by Secretary Metcalf, and I have nothing to add to his statement. I am entirely in accord with the Secretary. Metcalf says, the overwhelming sentiment of the state of California is for law and order and for the protection of the Japanese in their persons and property. Both the chief of police and the acting mayor of San Francisco assured Secretary Metcalf that every possible measure would be done to protect the Japanese in the city. I authorized and directed Secretary Metcalf to protect persons and property, then the entire power of the Federal government within the limits of the constitution would be used promptly and vigorously to enforce the observance of our treaty, the supreme law of the land, which provides that no alien shall be denied the full and perfect protection for their persons and property; and that every effort would be made to do so, and all the forces of the United States, both civil and military, which I could lawfully employ would be employed. I call special attention to the concluding sentence of Secretary Metcalf's report of November 26, 1906, addressed to the President under date of November 26 last, and in part is as follows:

"In my previous report I said nothing as to the causes leading up to the action of the school board in passing the resolution of October 11, and the effect of such action upon Japanese children, residents of the city of San Francisco, and the public schools of that city. A report on this matter will now be made.

"It seems that several years the board of education of San Francisco had been considering the advisability of establishing separate schools for Chinese, Japanese and Korean children, and on May 6, 1905, passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the board of education is determined in its efforts to effect the establishment of separate schools for Chinese and Japanese pupils, not only for the purpose of relieving the congestion at present prevailing in our schools, but also for the higher end that our children should be trained in any position where their youthful impressions may be affected by association with pupils of the Mongolian race.

"And on October 11, the board passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That in accordance with article XV of the constitution of the State of California, principals are hereby directed to send all Chinese, Japanese or Korean children to the Oriental public school, located at the corner of Clay street, between Powell and Mason streets, on and after Monday, October 15.

"The action of the board in the passage of the resolutions of May 6, 1905, and October 11, 1905, was undoubtedly directly influenced by the activities of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, an organization formed for the purpose of excluding the Japanese and Korean children from the public schools of the United States of a law extending the provisions of the existing Chinese exclusion act so as to exclude Japanese and Koreans.

"The number of schools in San Francisco prior to April 18 was 76. Of this number 25 primary and grammar schools and two high schools were destroyed by fire, and one high school was destroyed by earthquake, leaving 53 schools. Since April 18, 27 temporary structures have been erected, making the total number of school buildings at the present time 77.

"The Oriental school, the school set apart for the Chinese, Japanese and Korean children, is in the burned section, there is only one Japanese student attending this school at the present time, and there are no Japanese children attending any of the other public schools. I visited the Oriental school in company with the Japanese consul and found it to compare favorably with many of the new temporary structures erected in the city. The course of instruction is exactly the same as at the other public schools, and competent teachers are assigned to duty in this school. Nearly all of the pupils attending this school have to be taught the English language.

"I found the sentiment in the state very strong against Japanese young men attending the primary grades. Many of the people were outspoken in their condemnation of this course, saying that they would take exactly the same action against American young men of similar habits attending the primary grades. I am frank to say that this objection seems to me a most reasonable one. All the public schools in the state have inserted in their platform planks in favor of Japanese and Korean exclusion, and on March 7, 1905, the state legislature passed a joint resolution urging that action be taken by treaty or otherwise to limit and diminish the further immigration of Japanese laborers into the United States.

"The press of San Francisco pretty generally upholds the action of the board of education. Of the attitude of the more violent and radical newspapers it is unnecessary to speak further than to say that their tone is the usual tone of hostility to 'Mongol hordes,' and the burden of their claim is that Japanese are no better than Chinese, and that the same reasons which dictated the exclusion of the Chinese call for the exclusion of the Japanese as well.

"The temper and tone of the more conservative newspapers may better be illustrated by an epitome of their argument upon the public school question. That argument practically is as follows: The public schools of California are a state and not a Federal institution. The state has the power to abolish those schools entirely, and the Federal government would have no right to lift its voice in protest. Upon the other hand, the state may extend the privileges of its schools to aliens upon such terms as it, the state, may elect, and the Federal government has no right to question its action in this regard. Primarily and essentially the public schools are designed for the education of the citizens of the state. The state is interested in the education of its own citizens alone. It would not for a moment maintain this expensive institution to educate foreigners and aliens who would carry to their countries the fruits of such education. Therefore, if it is held that there was a discrimination operating in violation of the treaty with Japan in the state's treatment of Japanese children, or even if a new treaty with Japan should be framed which would contain on behalf of Japanese subjects the 'most-favored-nation' clause, this could and would be met by the state, which would then exclude from the use of its public schools all alien children, and limit the rights of free education to children of its own citizens, for whom the schools are primarily designed and maintained, and if the state should do this, since no treaty right could be claimed by the alien children, they would be treated precisely as the children of all foreign nations.

"The Hawaiian state is further intensified, especially in labor circles, by the report on the conditions in the Hawaiian Islands as contained in Bulletin No. 100 of the Department of Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor. The claim is made that white labor has been crowded out of business in the Hawaiian Islands, and that the Japanese are gradually forcing even the small white traders out of business.

"Many of the foremost educators in the state, on the other hand, are strongly opposed to the action of the San Francisco board of education. Japanese are admitted to the University of California, an institution maintained and supported by the state. They are also admitted to and gladly welcomed at Stanford University, San Francisco, so far as known, is the only city which has discriminated against Japanese children. I talked with a number of prominent labor men, and they all said that they had no objection to Japanese children attending the primary grades; that they wanted Japanese children now in the United States to have the same school advantages as the children of other nations, but that they were unalterably opposed to Japanese young men attending the primary grades.

"The objection to Japanese men attending the primary grades could very readily be met by a simple rule limiting the admission of children attending those grades. All of the teachers with whom I talked while in San Francisco spoke in the highest terms of the Japanese children, saying that they were among the very best of their pupils, cleanly in their persons, well behaved, studious and remarkably bright.

"The board of education of San Francisco declined to rescind its resolution of October 11, claiming that, having established a separate school for Chinese, Japanese and Korean children, the provisions of section 13 of the political code became mandatory.

"Resume of Japanese attending public schools in San Francisco as mentioned in the foregoing communication:

Number of schools they attended.....	22
Number of pupils at—	
6 years old.....	2
7 years old.....	2
8 years old.....	2
9 years old.....	2
10 years old.....	2
11 years old.....	2
12 years old.....	2
13 years old.....	2
14 years old.....	2
15 years old.....	2
16 years old.....	2
17 years old.....	2
18 years old.....	2
19 years old.....	2
20 years old.....	2

"A boycott was maintained in San Francisco from October 2 to October 24 by members of the Cooks and Waiters' Union against Japanese restaurants doing business in that city. Nearly all of the leaders of labor organizations in San Francisco interviewed on this subject disclaimed any knowledge of any boycott having been taken for the boycotting of these restaurants.

"As a matter of fact, a most effective boycott was maintained against nearly all of the Japanese restaurants located in San Francisco for at least three weeks. Pickets were stationed in front of these restaurants and every effort was made to prevent people from patronizing them. At times stones were thrown and windows broken. I am satisfied, from statements made to me by the Japanese restaurant keepers, that the throwing of stones and breaking of windows was not done by the picketing the restaurants, but by young men and boys who had gathered in front of the restaurants as soon as the boycott was instituted.

"Assaults have from time to time been made upon Japanese subjects resident in the city of San Francisco. I was informed by the chief of police that upon receipt of a communication from the Japanese consul he at once instructed his captains of police to make every effort to stop these assaults, and if necessary to assign men in citizens' clothes to the exclusion of Japanese from the United States.

"These attacks, so I am informed, with but one exception were made within the city limits, and in the immediate neighborhood. Most of them were made by boys and young men; many of them were vicious in character, and only one appears to have been made with a view of robbing the persons attacked. All these assaults appear to have been made subsequent to the fire and earthquake in San Francisco, and my attention was not called to any assaults made prior to the 15th day of April, 1906.

"The growing sentiment upon the Japanese are universally condemned by all good citizens of California. For months the citizens of San Francisco and Oakland have been terrorized by numerous murders, assaults and robberies, both at day and night. The people have been powerless. The assaults upon the Japanese, however, were not made in my judgment, with a view of robbery, but rather from a feeling of racial hostility, stirred up possibly by newspaper accounts of meetings that have been held at different times relative to the exclusion of Japanese from the United States.

"While the sentiment of the state of California is manifested by the public utterances of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, by articles in many of the leading newspapers in the state, by declarations of the political parties in their platforms, and by the passage of a joint resolution by the state legislature on March 7, 1905, in favor of the exclusion of Japanese coolies, yet

the overwhelming sentiment in the state is for law and order and for the protection of Japanese in their persons and their property.

"The chief of police of the city of San Francisco, as also the acting mayor of the city, assured me that everything possible would be done to protect the Japanese subjects in San Francisco, and they urgently requested that all cases of assault and all violations of law affecting the Japanese be at once reported to the chief of police.

"I impressed very strongly upon the acting mayor of the city, as also upon the chief of police, the gravity of the situation, and told them that, as officers charged with the enforcement of the law and the protection of property and person, you looked to them to see that all Japanese subjects resident in San Francisco were afforded the full protection guaranteed to them by our treaty with Japan.

"If, therefore, the police power of San Francisco is not sufficient to meet the situation and guard and protect Japanese residents in San Francisco, to whom our treaty with Japan we guarantee full and perfect protection for their persons and property, then, it seems to me, it is clearly the duty of the Federal government to afford such protection. All considerations which may move a nation, every consideration of the Federal government, of our treaty obligations, every consideration prompted by 50 years or more of close friendship with the empire of Japan, would urge in demanding, it seems to me, of the United States government and all its people, the fullest protection and the highest consideration for the subjects of Japan."

Four rich Nebraskans have been convicted of land frauds.

Oregon miners will ask the next legislature for a state mining inspector.

Railroad men and shippers attribute much of the car shortage to excessive prosperity.

Creditors of Zion City are making strenuous efforts to get affairs of the Dowie city settled.

The pope has sent a protest against the French church policy to all the papal representatives abroad.

The San Francisco school board accuses Roosevelt of meddling and misrepresentation in the Japanese question.

C. A. Prouty, of Vermont, member of the Interstate commission, says freight rates will soon be reduced all over the country.

Hilary Herbert, ex-secretary of the Navy, says the president did nothing more in the discharge of the negro troops than Grant and Lee both did.

Testimony heard by the Interstate Commerce commission indicates that traffic conditions are much worse in the South than in any other part of the country.

In its annual report the Panama Canal commission says preliminary work has been completed and actual construction of the canal will go forward rapidly.

The Chinese famine is growing worse.

There is a move to put a British prince on the Serbian throne.

All Italian shipping has been tied up by the general strike of seamen.

At Norfolk, N. C., the temperature is 3 below zero with coal at \$20 per ton.

Japanese warships will avoid San Francisco for a time lest the Maine disaster recur.

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

Butter—Fancy creamery, 30@35c. Eggs—Oregon ranch, 35c per dozen. Poultry—Average old hens, 11@12c per pound; mixed chickens, 11@12c; spring, 11@12c; old roosters, 9@11c; dressed chickens, 14 @ 15c; turkeys, live, 17 @ 17 1/2c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 20@22c; geese, live, 10c; ducks, 15@16c.

Fruits—Apples, common to choice, 50@75c per box; choice to fancy, 1@2.50; pears, \$1 @ 1.50; cranberries, \$1.50@12.50 per barrel; persimmons, \$1.50 per box.

Vegetables—Turnips, 90c@1 per sack; carrots, 90c@1 per sack; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack; horse radish, 9@10c per pound; sweet potatoes, 2 1/2 @ 2 3/4c per pound; cabbage, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4c per pound; cauliflower, \$1.25 per dozen; celery, \$4@4.50 per crate; lettuce, head, 30c per dozen; onions, 10@12 1/2c per dozen; pumpkins, 1 1/2c per pound; spinach, 4@6c per pound; squash, 16@18c per pound.

Onions—Oregon, 75c@81 per hundred.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, fancy, \$1@1.10; common, 75c@85c.

Wheat—Club, 65c@66c; bluestem, 67c@68c; valley, 66c@67c; red, 63c.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$25@26; gray, \$24.50@25.

Barley—Feed, \$21@21.50 per ton; brewing, \$22.50; rolled, \$22.50@24.

Rye—\$1.40@1.45 per cwt.

Corn—Whole, \$26; cracked, \$27 per ton.

Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$11@12 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$14@16; clover, \$7@8; chert, \$7.50@8.50; grain hay, \$7.50@8.50; alfalfa, \$11.50; vetch hay, \$7@7.50.

Veal—Dressed, 5 1/2 @ 6c per pound.

Beef—Dressed bulls, 16@2c per pound; cows, 4 @ 5c; country steers, 5@5 1/2c.

Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 8@9c per pound; ordinary, 6@7c.

Pork—Dressed, 6@8c per pound.

Hops—11@15c per pound, according to quality.

Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 13@18c, according to shrinkage; valley, 20@25c, according to fineness; mohair, choice, 20@28c.