

**Portland New Age**

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Our Candidate for President  
**JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER**  
Of Ohio

**EDITORIAL**

**WINNING COLORED MEN.**

Prof. Booker T. Washington, in his "Up From Slavery," and in his lectures and frequent addresses and teachings generally, has advocated and emphasized the importance and need of manual and mechanical, rather than literary, scientific or professional, training of the colored people, yet would not altogether neglect the latter, as he perceives that the taste and talents of colored people differ the same as of other people. It is quite true that industrial training is more important and industrial knowledge more useful than an academical or college education gained from books, but that a negro may attain great excellence and rise high in purely intellectual or artistic pursuits has been illustrated many times, perhaps scarcely ever more notably than in the case of Mr. W. Burghardt Du Bois, author of "The Soul of Black Folk." This is acknowledged by caucasian critics to be one of the most remarkable books ever written by an American, from a standpoint of pure, meritorious literature. A member of the negro race is acknowledged to be one of the country's and indeed of the world's greatest painters; a negro recently died who attained international fame as a poet; there are many negro educators, preachers and lawyers of undisputed ability of a high order; and now it is a negro who has written a book that is considered one of the masterpieces of American literature.

Another instance that is attracting attention is that Alain Le Roy Locke, who last week, among many Caucasian competitors, won the Pennsylvania scholarship under the Cecil Rhodes will, and is therefore entitled to pursue his studies with all expenses paid in one of the leading celebrated English universities. Mr. Locke is the son of a man who was a successful lawyer and a woman who is a successful teacher. He is twenty-one, has already won four important fellowships in his own university, which is Harvard, from which he graduates next June. In the Rhodes will provision was made for two African scholarships which may be competed for by any colored man in the states or territories. It is probable that Mr. Rhodes or his administrators recognized the American antagonism which might be felt in black competing with white on equal grounds; there is no such antagonism in England. But Mr. Locke—a significant name with which to conjure at Oxford is merely the Pennsylvania contestant on an equal footing with any other Pennsylvania student. He carried the honor easily in scholarship. But after that it must be remembered that the applicants must come before a committee where manhood, inherent qualities, are considered in the final award. This is what makes the Locke appointment more significant. Then, for three years this Harvard man will be an Oxford man.

Of course, it is the very exceptional colored youth who could win such a prize and position, but it is also only the exceptional white young man who could do the same. This instance, nor a good many like it, do not prove that higher education is best for the mass of colored people, nor is it best either for most white people; but such cases do prove that colored people are capable of high attainments and success along educational and intellectual lines, and exposes the folly and injustice of the assertions of the negrophobists

that the black man's race and color render him an altogether and utterly different being from the Caucasian.

**ANOTHER STRIKE FAILURE.**

The strike of the lumber mill employes has failed, as it ought to have failed, not because the men do not earn more wages than they receive, taking the mill owners' profits into consideration, but because the strike was worked up by a few non-resident busybodies and mischief makers, whose only work is making trouble for other people. That the mill hands were not ready and willing and anxious to strike, and did not consider that they had both cause to strike and a chance to win, is certain, else they would have been threatening a strike, or petitioning for or demanding higher wages before these disturbers came along. But the men had done nothing of this kind, and were led into the strike thoughtlessly and in the case of most of them against their better judgment by the emissaries of chronic discontent and unreason.

It might be easy to show that the millowners could afford to pay and ought to pay higher wages. Their net earnings or profits during the past few years and especially the past year or two are said to have been enormous, amounting in the aggregate to millions of dollars, and under such circumstances they ought to pay higher wages or sell their products to local consumers at lower prices; but if they refuse to pay higher wages there is no use or sense in striking unless a strike can be made to win. There was no chance for this strike to win, unless there was a sympathetic strike of mechanics and other unions, and this could not be brought about because all these unions belong to the A. F. of L., while the mill workers were induced to enlist under the banner of the I. W. W., a rival and antagonistic organization. Which is the better makes no difference; one set of workmen cannot successfully strike against employers with millions of surplus profits unless they can have the united sympathetic support of all other classes of workmen.

We would think it were time, after successive failures and discomfitures, for workmen to turn the cold shoulder to these traveling disturbers and mischief makers, who live and grow fat off the contributions of workmen, and go running about the country trying to set employers and employes by the ears. The next ones that come along should be run out of town with but scant notice that room here is preferable to their company. The only result of their latest visit to Portland has been loss and trouble for everybody, and no benefit to anybody. But the ones most injured by these foreign organizers are the workmen themselves. They not only lose their wages for a while, and some of them their jobs, but they find it more difficult after every such faux pas as this to gain the higher wages that they ought to have.

**THE GOVERNOR'S VETOES.**

By apparently losing his temper during the session of the legislature the governor lost whatever slight chance he might otherwise have had of beating the Republican nominee, whoever he may be, for senator next year. Without saying that the governor does not prefer to do the right and best thing, whenever doing so, will not injure him politically, everybody knows that at least some of his vetoes he was playing politics rather than serving the people. In this, however, he went rather too far, and some of his actions and words, too, will return to plague him if he asks for the people's suffrages again.

The governor vetoed a good many bills on the score of economy, among them bills appropriating only a few thousand dollars in the aggregate for several district fairs, but he failed to veto the utterly needless \$100,000 appropriation for the Oregon National Guard. The boys of the O. N. G. think the governor is a good fellow, no doubt, and he might win a few votes among them by approving this big appropriation, but he will lose the votes of a good many more taxpayers on that account. They

don't believe in being taxed \$50,000 a year just to let a lot of young fellows strut around and take a vacation playing soldier. They are mostly nice, pleasant, worthy young men, of course, but the hardheaded and hardheaded taxpayers know that Oregon has no more use for a \$50,000 a year National Guard than it has for a warship up on the Long Tom river.

The governor's action on the normal school question will not be approved either. The legislature passed a reasonable bill eliminating two of the schools, which the governor had urged should be done, because this bill imposed upon him a share of the responsibility for deciding which schools were to be cut out, he vetoed the bill; and later, in vetoing the bill giving Monmouth and Drain appropriations he lost his usually urbane temper entirely, and scolded and fairly raved in a manner not at all comfortable with his position. Why should he not take on himself a little of the responsibility for deciding as between the normal schools? Because he is ambitious to go to the senate is he to dodge all responsibility that might lose him a few votes?

The governor is very brave when there is no chance of danger to himself, but as soon as duty involves the possible slump of votes he dodges it. But we think he overdid the vote-getting net, and will suffer some accordingly if he should conclude to run for senator next year.

**A SMALL REVENGE.**

The President is admittedly a great all-around man, and has done a good many notably good things, but with all due deference we must say that in some matters he has shown poor judgment and in others has been badly mistaken, and that he has shown personal favors and gratified personal grudges, which detract much from his worth and fame and are not in consonance with the dignity of his great office.

The last instance of this kind was the snubbing of Senator Foraker by appointing a federal judge in Ohio without consulting the Ohio senator or his colleague. This undoubtedly was in revenge for Senator Foraker's attitude on the question of the Brownsville affair. The President in his impulsive, headlong way discharged three companies of colored soldiers on expert testimony, without giving them a trial or any chance to defend themselves, because they were accused of "shooting up the town" and the rest of the soldiers would not accuse the few who, if any of them, were guilty. Senator Foraker introduced a resolution for an investigation into all the facts, which is now being had, and took the position that the President exceeded his authority and did the soldiers an injustice.

Besides, Senator Foraker chose to vote against the railroad regulation bill, a pet measure of the President's, as he had a perfect right to do, and as it was his duty to do if he believed the bill was a bad one. Whether Senator Foraker was right or wrong on these propositions, in the estimation of the President, is not pertinent, is not to be considered. He has a right to his opinions, and his course of action on public questions is a matter for his own intellect and conscience, not the President's, to determine, and to punish or snub Senator Foraker in this manner is rather a small piece of personal spite-work for the President of the United States to engage in.

Senator Foraker has been elected governor of Ohio. He has been sent repeatedly to the senate from Ohio. In his youth he was a soldier in the Civil war from Ohio, and rose to a high position in the army. The people of Ohio know, honor and trust him, and when a federal judge was to be appointed for a new district created by a bill which Mr. Foraker had passed, it would have been only common, decent official courtesy for the President to have consulted Senator Foraker, according to custom.

**THE PRIMARY SYSTEM.**

There are some good things, perhaps, about the primary and direct nomination law, but there are some

very objectionable features, too, and a good many prominent men would say so if they had the courage to express their real sentiments. A great deal has been said against bosses and leaders, and much of it was deserved, but would not the last legislature have done better work, at a good deal less expense to the people, if it had been "run" by a boss or leader who, while attaining his own ambitious objects to some extent, would have been careful not to get the people down on him, but rather to cause his legislative puppets to do them good service? Where there is no strong leadership there is confusion, chaos, and inevitably bad or at best doubtful results. Nobody knows what he is going to do, or why, or how, or what he is there for. A bad organization is a bad thing, of course, but if not utterly unconscionable and corrupt it is better than no organization at all.

Then as to running for office, an occasion for doing which is now before the people, the best and fittest men for the respective offices, except in rare cases, will not enter the lists, because they do not wish to put themselves in the position of seeking an office, and because, besides, to get a nomination involves a good deal of expense and a great amount of disagreeable labor. It is only occasionally a good man who will run about begging voters to nominate him, and this leaves the field open in many instances to audacious, thick-skinned and perhaps in some cases unscrupulous men who are willing to do this. We have now in mind one man who is making a fight for the Republican nomination for an important office, and being supplied with unlimited "gall" is likely to get a plurality of votes, who isn't fit to be dog catcher in Scappoose.

The old convention system had its bad features, and it deserved its fate, but if a convention system could be properly carried on, and "slates" prohibited, it would be far preferable to the new system. It is not likely that the people will change back for a while, if ever, but they are learning pretty fast that they are about as deep in the chaotic primary mire as they used to be in the boss manufactured mud.

**Political Announcements**

**Robert A. Preston**  
Candidate for Republican  
Nomination for  
**Councilman, First Ward**  
For improvement of the First ward  
and a square deal for the laborer.  
Primary election May 4, 1907

**O. P. Miller**  
Candidate for the  
**REPUBLICAN**  
Nomination for  
**CITY AUDITOR**  
Primary election May 4

**Henry A. Belding**  
Candidate for the  
**REPUBLICAN**  
Nomination for  
**Councilman, Sixth Ward**  
For the improvement of the Sixth ward  
and a square deal for the laborer.  
Primary election May 4, 1907

**J. E. Werlein**  
Candidate for the  
**REPUBLICAN**  
Nomination for  
**CITY TREASURER**  
Primary election May 4, 1907

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