

THE EUGENE WEEKLY GUARD

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AGENTS FOR THE GUARD
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THURSDAY — SEPTEMBER 6

Our Premium Offers

Notwithstanding that the Guard has
been enlarged and the cost of publi-
cation materially increased, the
Guard Printing Co. makes a special
offer to every new or old subscriber
during the month of August. All who
will pay one year in advance from
Aug. 1, '06 for the Weekly Guard at
only \$1.50 a year, will be given his
choice of the Twice-a-Week St. Louis
Republic, or the "Oregon Agriculturalist,"
entirely free for one year.

The Republic is one of the largest
and best family newspapers in Amer-
ica and the "Oregon Agriculturalist"
is one of the best and most practical
farm, fruit and stock papers in the
West.

Subscribers, old or new, may take
their choice of either paper during
September as a premium.

Those who failed to get the prom-
ised premium magazines will be given
their choice of either of these papers
in place of the magazines without
further cost, by sending their names
and addresses to this office. So
far we have been unable to compel
the Eastern publishers to keep their
agreement in regard to the magazines
and feel the disappointment as keenly
as our subscribers.

The Weekly Guard is still clubbed
with the Semi-Weekly Oregon Journal
at \$2.25 a year for both papers.

Mail all remittances and communi-
cations to

GUARD PRINTING CO.,
Eugene, Oregon.

Labor Day

Next Monday will be Labor Day, a
legal state holiday, but in Eugene no
steps have been taken to observe it
formally, probably because of the lack
of organized labor bodies. The fol-
lowing review of the history of Labor
Day has been carefully prepared by
an authority on the subject:

The celebration of the first Monday
in September as a holiday for labor,
and its recognition by labor organiza-
tions, dates back 20 years. Its legal
recognition as a holiday is of even
later date, and is practically only of
15 years' standing. The strides it
has made in popular favor during
that time from one of the most re-
markable evidences of the advance-
ment of labor, especially in the at-
titude assumed by the public towards
it.

The first legislative recognition of
the day, strange as it may seem, was
in Oregon, a state not particularly
noted for its industrial development
or for its strength in organizations of
labor interests. The bill in that
state, which marked the first of
series of legislative enactments which
has now brought almost the entire
country into formal recognition of
the day, was introduced into the leg-
islature by John J. Daly of Dallas,
Ore., on January 17, 1887, and on
February 17 of the same year received
the signature of the governor, thus
becoming the first actual enactment.

The Oregon bill yields precedence
in inception to the bill which cre-
ated the day as a legal holiday in the
state of New York, the bill having
been introduced in the legislature
of that state by Senator Edward F.
Reilly on January 4, 1887, two weeks
before the Oregon bill was introduced.
The bill was delayed in passage
for several months, and it was not
until May 6 of the same year that the
signature of Governor David B. Hill
was affixed and the bill became a law.

The first few months of 1887 were
marked by the introduction of simi-
lar measures into the legislatures of
a half dozen states, and the holiday
dates from that year in recognition
as a legal one in several of them. A
number of states, however, delayed
action on the bills introduced in 1887
until succeeding years. Within the
following five years 25 of the states
formally passed bills adopting the

suggestion of the labor organizations
that a day be set apart for labor, and
almost uniformly, the first Monday
in September was designated.

The effort of the organized bodies
have been persisted in in the vari-
ous states until at the present time
every state and territory in the
United States with the exception of
Arizona, Mississippi, Nevada, North
Dakota and Oklahoma have made
the day a legal holiday. Pressure
is being brought to bear in these
states and territories, and it is not
improbable that by another Labor
day they will also have declared its
legality.

The legislation has been uniform
in the designation of the date, and
and there are but two of three ex-
ceptions to the choice of the first
Monday in September as the official
day. In Wisconsin Labor Day is
made a legal holiday, but the designa-
tion of the date is optional with
the governor of the state. Following
the custom in the other states it
has been usual there to choose the
same day. In California the first
Monday in October is designated, and
in Louisiana November 25 is set
apart for the observance in cities of
100,000 or more. Congress also gave
the movement its approval by creat-
ing Labor Day for the District of Co-
lumbia.

The real origin of the celebration
dates back five years previous to its
formal establishment, and the birth
place of the day was in New York
city. The term "labor day" was first
used on the occasion of a monster
parade of labor organizations, given
under the auspices of the Central
labor union of New York on Septem-
ber 5, 1882. The general assembly of
the order of the Knights of Labor
was in session in New York at that
time, and the labor organizations
paraded and held a picnic at which
addresses were made. The gathering
was the first general one of organized
labor in the city, and the delegates
to the Knights of Labor convention
were invited to review the parade.
The Knights of Labor were at that
time working secretly, the name of
the order was kept secret and such
public expression of the sentiments
of the members as went out to the
world was given out under other
names than those chosen to designate
the local assemblies. Under different
names the local assemblies were re-
presented in the Central Labor union,
and when the general assembly opened
the members who were also in the
Central Labor union succeeded in
having the invitations extended to
review the parade.

The invitations were accepted and the
general assembly adjourned to wit-
ness the first Labor Day parade. Dur-
ing the time the organizations were
passing in review before the grand
stand at Union Square, the story is
that Robert Price, of Lonaconing,
Md., turned to Ricard Griffiths,
the grand worthy foreman of the
knights, and remarked: "This is
labor day in earnest." The phrase
caught, whether it was the first time
it was used or not, and Price is
credited with having christened the
day, and the event was afterward re-
ferred to as the Labor Day parade.
The following year the organization
paraded and celebrated on the same
day, and it was again designated as
Labor Day.

Increase in Money Supply

An increase of more than \$150,000,
000 in the money circulation in the
United States in a single year would
seem a remarkable addition to the
money stock employed by the people
in their ordinary business transac-
tions. The tables of money circula-
tion prepared by the division of laws
and currency of the treasury for July
and the first day of the present month
show that the total value of money
out among the people on August 1,
1905, was \$2,604,900,301, while on
August 1, 1906, the total amount
reached \$2,757,349,438. The per cap-
ita circulation, according to the esti-
mate of the actuary of the depart-
ment, who estimates the population
at this time to be nearly 85,000,000,
amounts to \$32.52.

Some idea of the marvelous
changes in the money employed by
the people in general circulation may
be gained from a comparison of the
money stock at present compared
with what it was in 1879, when the

act for the resumption of specie pay-
ment went into effect. The total
money in circulation at that time
was about \$816,000,000. The per cap-
ita circulation at that time was al-
most exactly one-half what it is now,
being then \$16.75. At that time the
total amount of gold recorded in cir-
culation was only \$60,000,000, against
\$675,000,000 at this time. There was
then outstanding \$61,000,000 in gold
certificates and at this time more
than \$250,000,000. The standard sil-
ver dollars in circulation in 1879
amounted to less than \$6,000,000,
against more than \$77,000,000 at this
time, and the silver certificates then
amounted to only \$413,000,000 against
\$470,000,000 at this time. The na-
tional bank notes outstanding in 1879
amounted to \$314,000,000, and at this
time the circulation of these notes
is quoted at \$548,000,000.

During the month of July the gen-
eral stock of money in the country
increased almost exactly \$20,000,000.

The Greater Eugene

That was good news for Eugene
published in Saturday's Guard. In a
broader sense it is good news for
Lane county and the entire state to
know that a railroad line will be hur-
ried to completion across the moun-
tains through the rapidly developing
Klamath country and down into Cali-
fornia. Oregon needs most of all bet-
ter transportation facilities, and will
grow in population and business
volume by leaps and bounds when all
the projected steam and electric rail-
way lines, which have apparently
good backing, are completed within
the next few years.

Eugene's position as a trade centre
for the head of the great Willamette
valley, surrounded by more standing
timber of good quality, within ac-
cessible distance, than can be found
in any like area in the world, with
vast mineral wealth only just begin-
ning to be sought for, and many
square miles of the richest agricul-
tural and fruit land in the West, is
rapidly attracting the attention of
moneyed interests. The Philadelphia
financiers who are spending a fortune
on water works and gas plant, and
will invest another quarter of a mil-
lion in an electric street and subur-
ban railway, connecting this city and
Springfield, are among those who
realize the possibilities of the not dis-
tant future. Five years more will see
a vast increase in the business and
a population of the Willamette valley
and the centre of its activities will
be located at Eugene, the most nat-
ural place to build the second city of
the state.

A Lively "Off Year"

For an "off year" the campaigns
of 1906 are rousing unusual public
interest, says the New York Evening
Post. In four states—Massachusetts,
Rhode Island, Ohio and Virginia—
governors are to be elected. In
Pennsylvania a state treasurer is to
be chosen, and in Maryland a suf-
frage amendment, which has led to
a fierce campaign, is to be submitted
to the voters. "Georgia is the scene
of an exciting canvass for the Dem-
ocratic primary nomination for gov-
ernor, and in a number of other
states legislatures are to be chosen
that will have the election of a United
States senatorship. Among these
will be New Jersey, where a successor
to Senator Dryden is to be chosen,
and Tennessee, where Senator Car-
mack and ex-Governor Taylor are
fighting for control of the legislature.

Various municipal campaigns have
also developed into contests of coun-
try-wide importance like the three-
cornered mayoralty fight in New
York city, Jerome's independent ap-
peal, the city party revolt in Phila-
delphia, the Johnson-Boyd contest in
Cleveland, and the anti-Schmitz cam-
paign in San Francisco.

Startling Idea

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell has
evolved an idea in connection with
aerial navigation that is somewhat
startling, says the Boise Statesman.
Heretofore the question of power for
flying ships has been a serious one to
solve. Some headway has been made
with gasoline, but that is not alto-
gether satisfactory. It has been felt
that, if a light storage battery for
electricity should be secured, it would
solve the problem, but the only suc-

cessful battery is of great weight,
making it impracticable to utilize it.
Now Dr. Bell has hit upon the idea
of furnishing the power by wireless
apparatus from the ground. He has
constructed a machine which has
made a flight with such power. While
the flight was neither long nor sensa-
tional, the fact that it is possible to
catch up the power needed as the
airship moves along is suggestive of
interesting possibilities. While it is
impossible to see how the power could
be concentrated and yet be available
at widely separated points, it remains
true that the suggestion opens up a
new field to be explored by those who
are seeking to find a solution of suc-
cessful aerial navigation.

The Portland Telegram prints a
railroad map of Western Oregon,
showing the Eugene-Weed route,
which is said to be destined for the
main line of the Southern Pacific
into California. It's all right except
that our sister city of Springfield is
ignored, although it is sure to come in
for a good share of the prosperity
and business resulting from the
building of the new road. A wide-
awake rivalry between Eugene and
Springfield, if both will fight fair,
would be the best thing that could
happen for both towns because it
will keep them awake to every oppor-
tunity for advancement. Competi-
tion is admittedly the life of business
and that it will prove a boon to both
towns in this case is our prediction.
That's why we would like to have
seen the sawmill city on the map,
where it belongs.

Brooklyn's New York report,
which is sound commercial authority,
said Saturday: "The fall trade has
further expanded; buyers are in all
leading markets in large numbers and
are operating freely, despite tempo-
rary checks caused by hot or rainy
weather. The same is largely true of
industrial operations, which go for-
ward with a steadily increasing vol-
ume of output and with available ca-
pacity in leading lines booked far
ahead. A heavy spring wheat out-
turn and a cotton crop next to the
largest ever gathered are in sight.
Railway tonnage is of enormous vol-
ume, the record for August being the
best ever attained in that period."
This review ought to satisfy most
people.

In the Russian capital and else-
where the scenes resemble the worst
deeds of the French revolution when
the guillotine was kept busy behead-
ing the aristocrats. Within a few
days the Russian news has included
the hurling of a bomb into Premier
Stolypin's house, causing awful
slaughter, the murders of General
Min and General Von Lirliarski and
attempts upon the life of Baron
Stahl. These deeds are accompanied
by the indiscriminate killing of
minor police officials who are odious
to the people. It is improbable that
the proposed military dictatorship
would crush the conspirators who
are committing such deeds. Death
has no terrors for them. They are
always ready to take their chance.

The slaughter at the Stolypin re-
ception in St. Petersburg recently
was marked by utter deperation on
the part of the assassins. Two of
them were killed and two were badly
wounded. They all acted with a de-
gree of coolness and audacity that
must spread terror, inasmuch as
there are more left of such revolu-
tionists. They are plentiful in Mos-
cow as well as St. Petersburg. Mod-
ern history teaches that the Russian
system of oppression cannot endure.
Instead of relying on bayonets Czar
Nicholas should give the Russian
people a broad measure of liberty
and place full reliance on it.

Theodore Roosevelt broke the gen-
eral rule when he became a successful
politician after writing a book—in
fact, a whole library of them. This
leads us to the conclusion that he
may even be able to remodel the Eng-
lish language without being ridiculed
into oblivion.

There are intimations that Persia is
in a state of approaching collapse and
that Germany has designs on her ter-
ritory. This historic, interesting
country equals in area one-fifth of the
United States, Alaska excepted. It

has about 9,000,000 people who are of
a high type of Asiatics. Turkey,
Russia and Afghanistan have contig-
uous territory and British India is not
remote. England has assumed a pro-
tectorate, somewhat resembling our
Monroe doctrine, over the Persian
gulfs. Persia is a country of the
highest strategic importance, and
might easily become a cause of war,
involving Germany, Russia and Eng-
land.

A New York press dispatch sizes it
up this way: Reference to the seven
men of Wall street recently has drawn
out numerous inquiries as to the
identity of these mysterious men who
control all business enterprises and
almost control the political welfare of
the United States. By common con-
sent in the financial world the seven
are John D. Rockefeller, J. P. Morgan,
James J. Hill, James Stillman,
George F. Baker, Jacob Schiff and E.
H. Harriman. These seven men re-
present interests that cover every
possible phase of business enterprise
in America.

Bandera, the Cuban insurgent lead-
er, is dead. But Pino Guerrera is
active and defiant. He is willing to
have President Roosevelt arbitrate on
President Palma's right to govern,
but he will not accept a Cuban tribu-
nal. President Roosevelt is a general
peacemaker, but he may decline this
proposition, even if President Palma
accepts it, which is highly improb-
able. It is deplorable that Cubans
should be slaughtering each other,
under such circumstances. The war
must cause grave concern to Pres-
ident Roosevelt, who is empowered by
treaty with Cuba to maintain order
in that country.

Oregon is not the only state in
which they are going after the manu-
facturers of impure goods. Last week
350,000 pounds of foodstuffs were sent
to the dump by the pure food author-
ities of Chicago. The condemned
stuff was found unfit for human con-
sumption and disposed of without
ceremony. A number of arrests were
also made. That sounds as though
the authorities of that city propose to
see that the people are given protec-
tion against unscrupulous and care-
less dealers.

There will be mudslinging galore in
the coming New York campaign for
governor. Already Hearst declares
Jerome to be the hired man of the
corporations. Jerome retorts by de-
claring that the Democratic party is
in the hands of bad men who should
be driven out. And the Republican
factions are just as bitter and vindic-
tive toward each other.

Perhaps John D. Rockefeller's oil
trust is only buying up all the distill-
eries of the country just to close
them. A good Christian like the
billionaire would not think of mak-
ing money selling whiskey—unless it
would be to enable him to give even
larger contributions to the mission-
ary fund.

It may be that President Roosevelt
will have to play the part of peace-
maker in Cuba. This country cannot
allow ruffians to shoot down people,
burn factories and tear up railroads
almost at our doors. Ten regiments
of United States troops would make
short work of the insurgents.

LOUIS VITUS LOSES BARN BY FIRE

Special to Daily Guard.
Junction City, Aug. 31.—The fine
large barn on the old Meek farm,
now owned by Louis Vitus, was
burned Wednesday night. There
were 1000 tons of hay in the barn.

General News Notes

The democratic primary returns
from South Carolina indicate that
Senator Tillman's candidate for
governor, R. I. Manning, has been
defeated for governor by M. E. An-
sel. Manning stands for the present
dispensary law and Ansel for local
option. The contest was bitter and
close, the liquor question being the
principal issue.

Alabama democrats have renom-
inated Senators Morgan and Pettus,
and nominated B. B. Cramer for governor.

The Benton county assessment roll
has been completed. The total tax-
able property is \$4,515,420, and about
\$200,000 less than last year.

Fraternalism Is the New Notion



By Rev. Dr.
LYMAN ABBOTT
of New York

THE notion that the nation is to protect the individual from
the wrongdoing of OTHER INDIVIDUALS and from
other governments is passing away. The new notion of
government is an organism which has reason, conscience,
judgment and will, and to this all members of the com-
munity contribute. That is what we are entering on. There are still
belated men who believe that democracy is a failure. There are still
those who are trying to ruin it by A NEW FORM OF OLI-
GARCHY.

So, too, in industry. There are those who believe in democracy
in religion and politics, but that there should be a few captains in in-
dustry. There are others who think the remedy is in FREE COM-
PETITION between individuals and between corporations.

In religion there are those who still belong to the middle ages,
who want us to be ruled by creeds; not many, but still some. And
there are those who believe in absolute freedom, in each man seeking
his religion IN HIS OWN WAY.

Over against that I want to put the notion of fraternalism. Society
is an organism, a person, a unit. Government has intelligence, will,
judgment, conscience, and it will be largely what we make it. Industry
is not a mere combination of men and women struggling AGAINST
ONE ANOTHER.

The church is a great body of men united together by a dominating
purpose, not by creed or worship. In the coming age all the creeds
and sects, the Catholic and the Protestant, the Jew and the Christian,
will be united by a common aim, purpose, spirit, because the coming
age is to be A FRATERNAL ONE.

Every age has its vices and its virtues. Feudalism developed loy-
alty, individualism developed enterprise and energy. But the nine-
teenth century has had vices, all due to the same source.

The first vice has been that of accumulation. Put men together
and tell them to look after their own interests and push ahead, and
each man will be measuring himself BY HIS ACCUMULATIONS.

The second vice is the lawlessness of self will. We hear of the
criminal classes. Can you tell me today who belongs to the criminal
class? Do the insurance directors who bought stocks low and sold
them to companies in which they were directors at high prices? Do
the railroad officials who broke the law of the land and now stand con-
victed? Do the coal carriers who did by a gentlemen's agreement that
which was AGAINST THE LAW?

In religion the tendency has been toward narrowness and secta-
rianism. Each man has thought for himself and has thought that this
was all there was to be thought. This is the irreverence of self conceit.

As we go out into life we meet these vices, but not by these names.
It is not alone the process of the Chicago packers that needs inspec-
tion. We have MANY FALSE LABELS in this country.

THERE IS ONE REMEDY FOR ALL THIS. SOCIETY SHOULD BE
CONSIDERED AS A UNIT, AND THE LAW OF SOCIETY SHOULD
BE THE LAW OF MUTUAL SERVICE.

A Poem for Today

A RECIPE FOR SALAD

By Sydney Smith



THE name of the Rev. Sydney Smith (born 1771, died 1845)
has come down to us as that of the greatest of English
wits, and stories of his quickness of mind are still writ-
ten and told. He was educated at Winchester and Ox-
ford and held various livings in the Church of England.
Smith was one of the founders of the Edinburgh Review,
its first editor and one of its chief contributors for twenty
years. Edward Everett says of him, "If he had not
been known as the wisest man of his day, he would
have been accounted one of the wisest."

TO make this condiment your poet begs
The pounded yellow of two hard boiled eggs;
Two boiled potatoes, passed through kitchen sieve,
Smoothness and softness to the salad give;
Let onions lurk within the bowl,
And, half suspected, animate the whole;
Of mordant mustard add a single spoon,
I trust the condiment that bites too soon;
But deem it not, thou man of herbs, a fault
To add a double quantity of salt;
Four times the spoon with oil from Lucra crown,
And twice with vinegar, procured from town;
And, lastly, o'er the flavored compound toss
A magic soupcon of anchovy sauce.
Oh, green and glorious! Oh, herbaceous treat!
'Twould tempt the dying anchorite to eat.
Back to the world he'd turn his fleeting soul
And plunge his fingers in the salad bowl.
Serenely full, the epicure would say,
"Fate cannot harm me—I have dined today."

McCLANAHAN SELLS COMMISSION HOUSE

E. J. McClanahan, who for several
years has conducted a wholesale fruit
and produce commission house, un-
der the title of the Seattle Produce
Co., at 64 West Eighth street, has
sold the business to Volney Hemen-
way, Sr., and Nathan Smith, who
took charge today. Mr. Hemenway
needs no introduction, as he is al-
ready well known in Eugene busi-
ness circles. Mr. Smith has been
in Mr. McClanahan's employ for
some time past and thoroughly un-
derstands the business. They will retain
the old firm name.

Mr. McClanahan will hereafter de-
vote his entire attention to the in-
cubator business.

SHERMAN JUMPED

(From Friday's Guard.)

W. T. Sherman, former proprietor
of the "Paris House," which was
raided by the police Wednesday
night, and a man named Gallagher,
who now conducts the place, were
cited to appear in the police court
this afternoon to answer to the
charge of conducting a disorderly
house. Gallagher appeared and the
case against him was dismissed, but
Sherman did not show up and his
\$20 cash bail was forfeited.

HIS \$20 BOND

I pays no taxes—I pays no rent.
Often busted—without a cent:
But a king among men—from disease
I'm free.
Since taking Rocky Mountain Tea,
Linn Drug Co.