

THE EUGENE WEEKLY GUARD

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GUARD PRINTING CO., INC.
Publishers

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AGENTS FOR THE GUARD
The following are authorized to take
or receipt for subscriptions or trans-
act other business for the Daily and
Weekly Guard.
W. C. Conner, Cottage Grove.
Lester Stacy, Coburg.
J. L. Clark, Creswell.

THURSDAY — SEPTEMBER 13

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 Agricultur-"
alist, absolutely 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.

Root's Southern Trip

The visit of Secretary Root to Bra-
zil and other South American Repub-
lics is likely to be productive of good
results. It tended to show those
smaller nations that the United
States has only the friendliest of feel-
ing for them, and desire to gain no
advantage at their expense. That the
good will of this country is appreci-
ated is evidenced by the passage by the
congress of Brazil of the bill intended
to give the United States an advan-
tage in importation of goods. This
measure provides that a country tak-
ing 4,000,000 bags of coffee from Bra-
zil annually free of duty shall enjoy
a reduction of 20 per cent in import
duties, and that any taking 3,000,000
bags shall have a reduction of 10 per
cent. As the United States is the
heaviest importer of Brazilian coffee
—the only country taking as much as
4,000,000 bags—it will enjoy a great
advantage over all its commercial
rivals in exporting to this country.

When one considers the possibilities
of trade with Brazil, the importance
of that concession becomes appar-
ent at once, remarks the Boise States-
man. There is no reason why we
should not do a very large proportion
of the business, but heretofore we
have trailed along behind European
countries. Twenty years ago we were
in fair way to capture the trade under
the reciprocity treaty negotiated by
Blaine, but the Democrats, under the
leadership of Cleveland, snatched the
opportunity away, and since then our
export business to that country has
been struggling against adverse con-
ditions that have retarded its expan-
sion.

When our people become thoroughly
awake to the importance of controlling
the business, they will be ready to
make any necessary provision for at-
taining that end. In recent years
there has been growing appreciation of
the desirability of trade expansion in
that southern continent, and it is
likely the result accomplished by
Root in Brazil will be appreciated by
a large majority of the people.

There still remains much more to
do, however, before we shall get the
foothold to which we are entitled.
For instance, we must have direct
steamship lines established with all
South American ports. This must
be done even if we have to pay sub-

sidies to them. We cannot afford to
have our trade moving by way of
Europe, nor can we rely upon Euro-
pean lines touching at our ports as an
incident of their business.

Mr. Bryan's Speech

There is no question but Mr.
Bryan has astonished, almost dazed,
the politicians of both parties by the
boldness of his stand in favor of gov-
ernment control of railroads. As a
matter of fact seventy-five per cent
of the voters of the country scarcely
know whether such a sweeping, revo-
lutionary policy would be wise at
this time. They know that the trend
of sentiment is in that direction, but
in the democratic party is a deep-seated
Jeffersonian antagonism of central-
ized government, in the republican
party an inherent tendency to jeal-
ously guard the vested rights of cap-
ital. Is it possible at this time to
sweep aside these principles and pre-
judices and follow Bryan's bold pro-
gram? A vast majority of the
voters of the old parties want time
to think over and weigh the problem.
We think Governor Chamberlain's
recent interview published in a Port-
land paper, voices the opinions of a
majority of the people when he said:

"I am not entirely prepared to ac-
cept the suggestion of the National
ownership and control of trunk lines
and state control of branch lines of
railway. I think our system of fed-
eral and state governments, the vast
mileage of our railways all combined
make his plan impractical. There
are thousands of good people in this
country, however, who are so thor-
oughly disgusted with the insolence
and arrogance of the great railway
corporations and the disposition of
the managers to ignore all laws of
railway regulation, that they are apt
to fall in with the suggestion of Mr.
Bryan, even though they differ with
him as to the advisability of the
scheme. Because of this feeling that
is abroad, I do not argue with the so
called conservative element that his
chances of nomination and election
will be particularly endangered.
Conditions in Germany and Japan
with reference to the government
ownership and control of railways
cannot, it seems to me, be safely
adopted as a precedent for our guid-
ance. Unless the great railway sys-
tems of this country show a disposi-
tion in the near future to obey the
laws, lop off all disposition to dis-
criminate between shippers and give
the shippers facilities to which they
are entitled, I am inclined to believe
that governmental ownership and con-
trol of the railroads will be adopted
by the great mass of the people as a
remedy for the existing evils."

One thing is certain in regard to
the effect of Bryan's New York speech
—it has a tendency to make more
complex an already mixed political
situation. Instead of drawing party
lines and defining party issues it has
added materially to make "confusion
worse confounded." Is any one sure
today whether he is a democrat or
republican? If so, is he a Roosevelt,
or a Cannon, or a Fairbanks repub-
lican; a Bryan, Hearst, or Cleveland
democrat?

Of course there is a rapidly dim-
inishing number of democrats and re-
publicans, who always vote the ticket
headed by the old party name, just
as their fathers before them. The
thinking, conscientious voter, how-
ever, realizes that the old issues have
passed away and the personality of
the candidate will be more considered
than ever before in the next presi-
dential campaign.

The Special Edition

The Guard will shortly issue a
special number devoted to advertis-
ing Lane county, its business inter-
ests and industries present and pros-
pective. Mr. C. A. Rorerbacher, who
has been engaged to take full charge
of the preparation of this number,
has had wide experience and he will
aim to give this city and county the
brand of publicity that it stands
most in need of. The edition will be
printed on fine book paper, hand-
somerly illustrated, and each daily
and weekly subscriber will receive
a copy, in addition to the large num-
ber of extra copies that will be printed
and circulated. It will in a measure
supply a real want in the way of de-
scriptive literature of Lane county.

These special editions are expen-
sive, and the Guard does not expect
to make a large amount of money
from this particular one—in fact we
will not grumble if the receipts bare-

ly cover the expenses of publication.
We expect, with the other interests of
the county, to get our best returns
indirectly from the attention such
publicity will focus up this section,
and the consequent increase in all
business, including that of the news-
papers. Therefore, those who assist
Mr. Rorerbacher in a business way
may have the satisfaction of knowing
that while helping themselves they
have also done a patriotic act in con-
tributing to the general welfare.

We are all united in desiring a
greater Lane county, and feel that
the time is ripe for concerted action
in this direction. The coming edi-
tion of the Guard will assist materi-
ally in the realization of our most
sanguine expectations.

Passes Are Going

The railroad pass is passing away.
The press will not complain, remarks
the Seattle News. The common notion
that newspaper men travel free the
country over is exploded, or ought to
be by this time. The press gives
in advertising value consideration
for transportation. As contracts ex-
pire yearly it often happens that
newspapers have an unclaimed bal-
ance in their favor. The country
editor has no time for long travel.
Being editor, publisher and often
printer he cannot travel long dis-
tances in Pullmans, which are always
extra.

The News is right. The pass sys-
tem has been abused. Members of
the legislatures, judges, city officials,
large shippers and hundreds of others
who would disdain to accept a money
"tip" have taken passes as a matter
of course. The judge who saves pos-
sibly \$75 a year by his pass holds that
such a trifle would not affect his
judgment. He might commit to jail
for attempted bribery a person who
would tender him \$75 as a "gift,"
but he accepts the pass without de-
mure. Now a judge should be above
suspicion. He should not accept a
bribe in any form. All this applies
also to legislators as well as to judges.
Congressmen and senators have
traveled on passes and then drawn
heavy mileage from the United States
treasury.

The railroad companies will gain
by the abolition of the pass system.
The clause was put in the railroad
rate bill with their approval and
probably at their justification. While
they opposed bitterly other sections
they let this one stand.

The railroads should reciprocate
this favor by reducing rates and by
providing better accommodations. The
public appreciate liberal treatment
in these respects. They can and will
do more for the railroads than de-
magogues who have levied tribute, in
the shape of passes, for years.

The Dispensary Law

The dispensary law of South Caro-
lina, whereby the state assumed con-
trol of the liquor traffic, has been
watched as an interesting experiment
by students of the drink problem
everywhere. By many it was hoped
that at last a solution to a very diffi-
cult question had been arrived at, be-
cause the state dispensary eliminates
the saloon, assures the purity of all
liquor on sale and removes all oppor-
tunity for private gain from the
traffic.

As to its actual success there have
been conflicting reports sent out
through the newspapers. The liquor
business conducted by the state has
grown to enormous proportions. Op-
ponents of the system declare it has
given rise to much corruption, which
Tillman holds can be remedied and is
not to be charged to the system. It
was a bold experiment made under
the leadership of a bold and somewhat
erratic man. Its author stands up
for it, and it is probable that many
evils that have appeared in connec-
tion with it are chargeable to the
men administering the law rather than
to the law itself.

The dispensary law was an issue in
the late democratic primaries in
South Carolina, and Senator Tillman
is credited with winning but half a
victory. While his candidate for
governor was defeated, he carried a
good majority of the county candi-
dates. This, it is assumed, means
that the legislature will still stand by
the dispensary law.

Troubles of Cuba

Friends of good government and
liberty all over the world are sorely
disappointed that Cuba is again in
the throes of an insurrection. It had
been hoped that the little republic
would rise to the occasion and found
a stable government, giving full se-
curity to life and property. Just the
true condition of affairs down there
is hard to determine from the conflict-
ing reports sent out to the news-
papers, but it is bad enough anyway.

Perhaps the only ray of light is that
which is shed abroad because of a
fear among those of both parties that
the United States will feel it neces-
sary to intervene. While the revo-
lutionist leaders, or some of them,
have professed to favor the idea of
intervention by our government, the
general sentiment seems to be against
the idea—that is, people do not wish
to have the island placed in the po-
sition of having its troubles settled by
a neighbor.

This feeling has given rise to de-
mands from people of both sides that
a truce be called so the difficulty may
be adjusted, thus avoiding outside
interference. These demands are in-
sistent, and it is possible the leaders
on both sides will yield to them.
However, up to this time there is
nothing to indicate such a result will
be witnessed. President Palma has
ceased talking of amnesty for the
rebels and is declaring that he will
crush the insurrection, while the in-
surgents seem to be entirely willing
to fight it out on the field of battle if
the president will not yield without
first having been beaten in the shock
of armed conflict.

Hoke Smith, former secretary of
the interior in President Cleveland's
cabinet, and of late years editor of
the Atlantic Journal, is to be the next
governor of Georgia. He carried the
democratic primaries easily against
Clark Howell, editor of the old, con-
servative Atlanta Constitution, be-
cause no doubt of his radical race
program. Smith is an able man and
it is doubtful if he will attempt to car-
ry out in its entirety the policy he
advocated on the stump, which goes
further than even disfranchising the
negro, proposing even to close the
colored school, or at least declaring
that they shall not be supported by
public taxation. Under the present
law the school funds are distributed
equally, but there is a strong faction
demanding that the distribution shall
be in proportion to the taxes paid.
It is hoped by the conservative peo-
ple of the state that Smith will refuse
to go that far, as all such realize that
it is the duty of the state and that it
is to its interest to promote the cause
of education among its colored popu-
lation. If the latter were limited in
the amount of money for their schools
to the proportion that would come to
them under the plan of division pro-
posed, the schools would be closed
most of the time. The great bulk of
taxes are paid by the whites, and the
plan is nothing less than a proposal
to close the schools that have been
maintained for the blacks.

Referring to a recent speech by the
Republican candidate for governor of
Massachusetts, the Boston Herald
says: "Mr. Guild is clearly in the
wrong, however, if he wishes to have
it assumed that Mr. Roosevelt has
'always' been opposed to having for-
eign raw materials come into this
country duty free. The opinions
that our president entertains on tariff
subjects are probably just now materi-
ally colored by what he considers to
be the desirability of holding his
party together; but it is well known
that not many years ago he enter-
tained views on the subject of the tar-
iff quite different from those which
Mr. Guild would now attribute to
him."

If Governor Chamberlain's efforts
to bring Oregon railroads into com-
pliance with the law succeed he will
have won a great victory. It will at
once place him in the class of na-
tional political leaders. It would not
be surprising if the next Democratic
ticket is Bryan and Chamberlain—
and it would make a great run, too.

The Journal will give any Demo-
cratic newspaper a good watermelon
to mention anything Bryan ever did
for the cause of good government be-
sides talk.—Salem Journal.

Mr. Bryan, since leaving congress a

good many years ago, has held no
official position where he could "do
things." But his talking during
eight years past has borne such fruit
that President Roosevelt is carrying
out his anti-trust platform and en-
dorsing his views by his official acts
in many other respects. Could any
man in similar circumstances ac-
complish more?

The Daily Guard was enlarged
about June 1; the morning paper
followed suit some three weeks later.
The Guard announced a special edi-
tion three weeks ago and today the
morning paper does the same—about
the same distance in the rear as they
are with most of their news. Now if
our contemporary will only put in
a new plant, news press, job presses,
folder, type, etc., as the Guard is
doing, they will be up to date. Come,
along, boys; we'll blaze the way and
show you how to do it.

Our friend, Bro. Gault, of the Cot-
tage Grove Western Oregon, seems to
be in trouble. He criticized the ac-
tion of one of the councilmen for op-
posing the granting of an electric
light franchise to the Willamette
Valley Co, whereat the councilman
became considerably wroth: In the
last issue of the Western Oregon is
the following:

"Mr. Porter, the gentleman from
the first ward, came into the West-
ern Oregon office the other day and
says, says he: —-!d—!!! W-r-r-
r-r-d!?! (-)xxx!!! But who gives
a d-n what Mr. Porter, the gentle-
man from the first ward says?"

Senator Heyburn, in his opposition
to the forest reserve policy of the
government, endorsed by the big tim-
ber syndicates, is right and is backed
by the people of his state. The great
trouble with the senator is that he is
not diplomatic and has a remarkable
faculty for making personal enemies.
Another man might take up the same
fight and win where Heyburn is al-
most sure to fail.

England has decided to place her
main naval reliance on great battle-
ships of the Dreadnaught class. This
is the lesson derived from the Russo-
Japanese naval operations. The
Dreadnaught has been built in 11
months and will be equipped a few
months later. The Dreadnaught's
tonnage is 19,000; that of our largest
battleship, the Connecticut, is 16,000.

The Washington statue which the
Hungarians will unveil at Budapest
this month will form a noble tribute
on part of a brave people to the
American public in the person of its
founder. Hungarians have lively re-
membrance of this country's sym-
pathy for them in their battle for
freedom under Kosouth against the
combined forces of Austria and
Russia.

While those Cuban insurgents seem
to know what they want, they are
going right ahead with their work as
though they felt confident of winning.
If Palma gets many rapid fire batteries
offered by Americans, however, he
may soon turn the tables.

The county commissioners should
do their best to straighten out the
Blue River road tangle without any
unnecessary delay. It is a very im-
portant matter, affecting the city of
Eugene and all Lane county as well.

Progressive Eugene

(Salem Journal)

The city of Eugene is to be compli-
mented on many steps taken in line
of progress.

A fine new water system with filter
plant has been installed that works
perfectly.

The construction of a street car
system has been secured to the city
with an extension to Springfield.

A fine high school building has
been established in the past few years
with a large attendance.

A commercial club is maintained
and a new club house is soon to be
dedicated.

A new dormitory is building for
the young women who attend the
State University.

All these are indications that al-
though Eugene is a college city it is
wide awake.

"To Cure a Felon"

says Sam. Kendall, of Phillipsburg,
Kan., "just cover it over with Buck-
len's Arnica Salve and the salve will
do the rest." Quickest cure for
burns, boils, sores, scalds, wounds,
piles, eczema, salt rheum, chapped
hands, sore feet and sore eyes. Only
25c at W. L. DeLano's drug store.
Guaranteed.

New York Needs Old Men's Christian Association



By Rev. Dr. MADISON
C. PETERS
of New York

WE have splendidly equipped YOUNG MEN'S Chris-
tian associations. What New York needs is an OLD
MEN'S Christian association. New York would not
be nearly the wicked city it is if our old and married
men were decent.

It is a mysterious phase of life that will destroy virtue. Few
women deliberately choose a life of shame. The city is full of men
of wealth who spend money lavishly to accomplish their purpose, and
when life is closed to the girl, home lost, reputation ruined and sup-
port impossible, what is the poor victim of man's base deceit to do?
Fallen, SHE CANNOT RISE.

Every man who has daughters, every man who has a sister, should
join a movement to drive out of the city these betrayers of innocent
girlhood. Let us lift up our voices against the edict of society that
casts out the woman and smiles upon the man. Let us lift the weight
from the head of the fallen woman, who has always had to bear the
guilt, and hurl it in its crushing force UPON THE MAN who, by
the girl's poverty, by betrayal, by frivolous gaiety, conspires for her
fall. Let us rid New York of these loathsome, putrid animals, luxu-
rious in inherited or appropriated wealth, who seek adventures with
all the eagerness of romance, because the girl who falls must crouch
without the walls of social toleration, while society is all smiles on the
rich rake, sometimes young men, more frequently middle aged men,
old men, notoriously corrupt, mad dogs in society WHO DESERVE
TO BE SHOT, yet because of their wealth walk with head erect,
unabashed and unbanned for their devilry.

Poor, rich Harry Thaw! His father, an honored officer in the
church; the son in prison.

Better had it been for him had he been obliged to make his own
way in the world. Alas, he forgot the training received from a saint
of a mother and the father's RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTIONS to
which he used to listen.

Oh, pleasures past, what are you now
But thorns about my bleeding brow?
Specters that hover round my brain
And mock and aggravate my pain.

NEW YORKERS WILL NOT LISTEN TO SERMONS FROM PUL-
PITS. THIS SERMON FROM THE PISTOL SHOT OF REVENGE
WILL TEACH A LESSON, BUT ONE THAT WILL BE FORGOTTEN
IN A FEW DAYS.

Young men make a sad mistake when they think it necessary to
have a personal acquaintance with the seamy side of life.

Many of the sons of the rich, indulgent fathers, spending thou-
sands annually, are galloping through a course of infernal revelry,
wallowing in the mire of sensuality, enduring the agonies of a spoiled
child, DROWNING ALL THERE IS ABOUT THEM OF
PURITY, nobleness and manliness and become poor, degraded,
wretched outcasts, going down to the asp's hole and the serpent's dust.

Menace of Great Wealth

By T. K. WEBSTER, Millionaire Manufacturer of Chicago

THE menace in the control of all natural wealth by a few very
rich families is very real to the WHOLE NATION. We
all know that the 2,250,000 inhabitants of Chicago would
starve in a week if the owners of the great railroads should
refuse to haul to our doors the supplies that are the necessities of life.

We know also that without doubt there is truth in the charge, so
often made, that the greatest legislative body of this nation, the
United States senate, is owned and controlled by these great corpora-
tions that are manipulated FOR THE VERY FEW RICH FAM-
ILIES by their hired agents.

The accumulation of great fortunes in the hands of a few families
is wrong. It is not good for the country or the descendants of the
families. Neither Rockefeller, the beef magnates nor any of these
so called billionaires are true representatives of intelligent, progres-
sive, humane capitalists. THEY ARE THE EXTREMES, as the
sluggers are the extremes in labor's ranks.

I should much prefer to see my son a poor boy in a manual train-
ing school than to see him, like young Hyde, the heir to an income of
\$100,000 or \$500,000 a year.

CAPITAL HAS NO RIGHT TO BRING SUFFERING TO MANY
THAT THE FEW MAY HAVE AN OVERABUNDANCE.

A Poem for Today

SONNET

By William Drummond



ACCORDING to Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors,"
William Drummond, commonly known as "William
Drummond of Hawthornden," is distinguished as the
first Scottish poet who wrote well in English. Drum-
mond was the son of a "laird" and succeeded to the
title and estates after being educated at Edinburgh
and in France. He was born in 1582 and died in 1648.

I KNOW that all beneath the moon decays;
And what by mortals in this world is brought,
In time's great periods shall return to naught;
That fairest states have fatal nights and days.
I know that all the muses' heavenly lays,
With toil of sprite which are so dearly bought,
As idle sounds, of few or none are sought;
That there is nothing lighter than vain praise.
I know frail beauty's like the purple flower
To which one morn oft birth and death affords,
That love a jarring is of mind's accords.
Where sense and will bring under reason's power;
Know what I list, this all cannot me move,
But that, alas! I both must write and love.