

Our Premium Offers

Notwithstanding that the Guard has been enlarged and the cost of publication materially increased, the Guard Printing Co. makes a special offer to every new or old subscriber. All who will pay one year in advance 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 Agriculturist, or the Oregonian, absolutely free for one year.

The Republic is one of the largest and best family newspapers in America and the Oregon Agriculturist 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 as a premium.

Those who failed to get the promised 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.

All mail remittances and communications to

GUARD PRINTING CO., Eugene Oregon.

LANE COUNTY'S HOME PAPER.

It is hardly necessary to call attention to the fact that the Daily Guard has been very much improved lately as a newspaper in every respect. This is because we have at last practically completed one of the finest plants owned by any paper in Oregon outside of Portland, and have all the facilities needed for publishing a newspaper that will fully cover the field. Our new linotype machine, a picture of which is printed in today's paper, cost installed in the office \$4000, and is one of the finest ever sent out of the Mergenthaler factory, having patents upon it as late as August of this year.

Altogether the new plant represents an outlay of probably \$8000, which is a large amount of money to invest in printing machinery and type in a town the size of Eugene, but the growth of the country justifies it and present business as well as future increase makes the outlay a business investment. The Guard is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, business institution in Lane county, and the paper has been a regular visitor to many homes for the period of an average lifetime, holding a position as a reliable disseminator of the news that can never be shaken by any competitor.

The history of Lane county has been made since the first issue of the Guard nearly forty years ago, and is to be found in its dust-covered files and in all that time many political parties have come and gone, and the pioneer generation that saw its birth have nearly all passed away. In all that time it has seldom, if ever, missed a regular issue, and at all times has been a potent factor for progress and honest publicity. It is a record of which few newspapers are able to boast—one of honorable achievement and steady advancement.

The future may be safely judged from the past except that the world is moving more rapidly now than ever before, and cities are growing more in a month than formerly in years—the ox team has been succeeded by steam and electricity. Newspapers have had the benefit of the most splendid achievements of inventive genius until the town of seven or

eight thousand people like Eugene today possesses a better newspaper than the city of 25,000 people of a decade past. The Guard grew slowly, steadily through the days of pioneer development and its improvements of the last six months equal those made during any six years of its previous history. More than likely its complete and satisfactory plant of the present will in the retrospect seem aburdly insignificant a few years in the future, just as the Eugene of today will be remembered as a very small, unimportant community compared with the splendid city of a few years hence.

We only know that the Guard is a part of Eugene and Lane County, to grow and expand as business and population increases, printing history from day to day, the size of each annual volume marking the steady forward march of the community, of which it is the popular organ of publicity.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

The Portland Chamber of Commerce has had prepared by its attorney a railroad bill which will be presented to the next legislature for enactment. It is designed to prevent unequal and excessive freight rates and wipe out discrimination in favor of or against communities or individuals.

The bill provides for reciprocal demurrage, requires that adequate equipment and adequate service be furnished, and that all charges for transportation of persons and property must be reasonable and just. Unjust and unreasonable charges are declared unlawful, and this provision applies also to joint rates. Discrimination, giving and accepting rebates are prohibited under heavy penalties, as is the giving of an undue and unreasonable preference and the taking of compensation other than an anti-pass provision is incorporated, excepting from its operation the privileged persons listed in either the inter-state or Wisconsin acts.

Every railroad is required, under the provisions of section 45, to file on the first Monday of February of each year a verified list of all railroad passes, mileage books and tickets issued free or for any other than actual bona fide money consideration at established rates during the preceding year, together with the names of the recipients thereof, the amounts received therefor and reasons for issuing same.

Wide latitude is given the railroad companies in the matter of the issuance of transportation, except for political purposes, and a commission consisting of three members, to be appointed by the governor, is provided for.

Such a bill has many good features but it is doubtful if it will be enacted into a law, since, so far as the returns have been received, but one member of the legislature has declined to accept a free pass from the railroad company.

WHY HITCHCOCK QUIT.

It looks as if the department of the interior was in line for a complete overhauling, according to advices from Washington. Rumors have been rife for some time that the president was convinced that a very decided change in the business methods in that department were necessary, and it has long been known that the Keop commission found the methods not only antiquated, but in many cases wholly inadequate to the prompt and efficient transaction of the government business, and so reported to the president. Especially was this the case in the general land office, and the commission insisted in its report that a complete change in business should be promptly made. This may or may not have been the cause of the sudden determination of Secretary Hitchcock to resign, for neither the secretary nor the president will say anything about it, but it has become known that the resignation of Mr. Richards, commissioner of the land office, was asked for.

His high personal regard for Mr. Garfield was not the only thing

that operated on the mind of the president when he selected the young Ohionian as the coming head of the interior department, so the best informed correspondents state. Mr. Garfield has established a reputation for energy and activity and well-balanced judgment, and his selection may be looked upon as being in the interest of furthering the president's desire to introduce new methods in that department, and secure more speedy work.

It has been announced that Mr. Garfield expects to completely overhaul the department at the very earliest practical moment, and to that end he is thoroughly studying the report and recommendations of the Keop commission. The main trouble appears to have been in the land office, although there has been, some friction and some complaint about the patent bureau. Since Mr. Warner took hold of the pension bureau complaints against the methods there have entirely ceased. For many years that bureau was a scene of contention, and it has been the political death of more than one person who sought to direct its affairs. Mr. Warner has introduced new methods, infused new energy into the workings of the bureau.

ACTION MUST BE TAKEN.

If the Willamette Valley Co. persists in pumping water from the old, infected well the city authorities owe it to the people of Eugene to take legal steps to prevent the outrage. Surely the courts would not hesitate to issue an injunction that will stop any further action on the part of the company in that direction. There is now on the statute books laws which give the state board of health power to protect communities in such cases as this and if the city officials are recreant in their sworn duties then an appeal may be taken to the state authorities. This latter course would be deplorable because of the wide-spread advertising the city would receive and that of a most injurious character. But at any cost the health of the people of Eugene must be protected and a water famine would be preferable to another epidemic of sickness.

The Guard, in common with all good citizens, is distressed at the course taken by the Willamette Valley promises and avowals of good intentions and avowals of good intentions its course of late has caused a rude awakening on the part of many who were disposed only toward friendliness for the corporation. In the matter of providing a first-class water and light supply at reasonable rates it has failed miserably, and its assurances that it would construct an electric railway in consideration of the granting of a satisfactory franchise have been utterly disregarded. The local management of the company is such that some of its patrons are held up and virtually robbed while others are granted rates that are just as unreasonably low. It seems to be simply a case of getting all that a consumer will stand for. The general management of the Willamette Valley Company's plants is entrusted to a free-lance jobber and speculator who seems incapable of realizing that the people are at last awake to their own interests and demands a square deal—one of those men who cannot realize that the corporations which serve the public must in future be amenable to the laws, as well as just and honest, if it wishes to retain its valuable franchise rights.

It must be conceded that the situation in Eugene is grave. The menace of an impure water supply must be removed, and that without further unnecessary delay. If the Willamette Valley Company goes back to the old condemned supply it is nothing less than an admission of its inability to meet the requirements of the hour, or it is an open disregard for the welfare and health of the city that should be regarded as a challenge to every good citizen to go forth and battle with the enemy of progress, of health, of the home.

If this action of the company is to be construed as the old, arrogant query of bossism and monopoly, "Well, what are you going to do about it?" we mistake the spirit and

temper of the people of Eugene if they fail to send back an answer that will have the effect of silencing the Willamette Valley Company for all time, so far as its operations effect this city.

ANENT SENATOR BEVERIDGE.

The Guard is an independent newspaper. In pursuance of its policy of holding its columns open to all subjects in the arena of public discussion, The Guard Wednesday gave space to the expressed views of United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge on "Government Supervision vs. Government Ownership." It is not the purpose of the Guard to assume a radical position on either side of this question, but its duty to the public seems to warrant a fair analysis of the senator's argument.

The senator's major premise is "Government ownership violates the American principle that government enterprise ought not to own and manage what individual enterprise can own and manage." This premise, if true, would apply equally to our public highways and bridges, to the postal system and to school houses and public schools. By this principle of government the sultan of Turkey and the emperor of China would be justified in farming out, as they do, the collection of taxes, to the highest bidder or to a court favorite.

In his sixth paragraph the senator says: "Government ownership means an American bureaucracy as much greater than any other bureaucracy on earth as the American railway system is as much greater than any other on earth." It is sufficient reply to this to ask if the senator imagines that his "straw" bureaucracy, if it could be realized in the flesh, would own more senators and judges and maintain a more corrupt and despicable lobby at the capital of every state of the union, and at Washington than the railroads now own and maintain.

Locally, in the light of the shortage of cars, so necessary to business, and the general prosperity, and the knowledge that the Southern Pacific management has recently declared an unusually big dividend to its stockholders instead of keeping up and increasing its rolling stock, those aggrieved by private ownership and management would seem to have ample cause for their complaining.

The statement made by a Chicago judge that within the last five years 45,000 persons had been murdered in the United States and that during this year more people have been murdered than have died from typhoid fever, is attracting much attention among those who make a study of sociology. The statement is especially worthy of attention, as the judge declares this condition arises from our lax method of enforcing the laws, and from the laws themselves. An incident showing the delays that may occur in finally executing the decrees of a court punishing offenders recently occurred in an Eastern city. A man was tried and duly found guilty of an atrocious murder. He was called before the trial judge for sentence there is a formality usually followed, in passing such sentences, of asking the prisoner if he has anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced against him. In this case the judge forgot, or neglected to ask this formal question, pronounced the sentence and remanded the prisoner to jail. Suddenly he thought of this formal question, recalled the accused, asked the question, and on being answered that he had nothing to say re-sentenced him. No question arises as to the guilt of the prisoner, no question that he does not deserve the death penalty, but his attorney, for delay, and in hope he may get his client free, appeals to a higher court and no one can tell how long the delay in properly punishing the criminal will be. With such examples of delay, and of the failure of the courts to punish crime, is it to be wondered that the people so often take the law into their own hands and administer condign punishment?

The San Francisco grand jury has indicted one supervisor, Fred. P. Nicholas and others are likely soon to be in the toils of the law. The present shakeup promises to produce greater consternation in certain quarters than did the big upheaval of nature.

Wm. R. Hearst says that he will never again be a candidate for office. This statement will tend to relieve the anxiety of some ambitious Empire State politicians who will be glad to know that the editor is out of the running.

Wm. R. Hearst and Dick Croker are still exchanging compliments. In a late interview the former advises Croker to remain away from this country "in these days of investigation and prison penalties."

kind, all warrants have been paid and every county except Malheur has paid its state taxes. The general summary of the finances of the state for the two years shows a balance of \$415,340.99 in the treasury, of which sum \$212,512.03 is in the general fund and \$71,883.24 in the common school fund. This shows that the idle funds in the school fund have been reduced from \$200,361.24 to \$71,883.05 in two years, the money having been loaned out at interest. Of the irreducible common school fund there is invested in first mortgage loans \$3,723,539.64, and in school district bonds and warrants \$325,325. The cash on hand is \$71,883.05.

The Wall street gang, it appears, were forced to put up a considerable sum of money in order to elect Chas. E. Hughes governor over Wm. R. Hearst. The Republican state committee has filed a statement of its receipts and expenditures during the recent campaign and election. It certified that it received \$333,923, of which \$313,923 was in contributions and \$20,000 was borrowed from Timothy L. Woodruff, chairman of the Republican state committee. The expenses were \$332,911. Among the contributors were: J. P. Morgan, \$20,000; Levi P. Morton & Co., \$20,000; Timothy L. Woodruff, \$10,000; Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., \$5000 each; C. M. Depeux and Governor F. W. Higgins, \$2500 each.

Americans purchased over \$100,000,000 worth of luxuries from foreign countries during the last fiscal year, according to the department of commerce and labor. Forty millions went for diamonds and precious stones a like amount for furs, etc., seven million for artificial and natural feathers, six million for champagne and the remainder for perfumeries, toilet articles, smokers' articles and opium for smoking. If to this this is added the value of tobacco cigars and cigarettes imported the total will reach \$125,000,000. This amount is double the imports of luxuries ten years ago.

The state of Washington has suffered heavily by the recent floods, the heaviest loss falling upon the town of Castle Rock, which was half wiped out. Railroads also suffered heavily and farmers on the low lands lost nearly all their improvements and a great deal of stock. Oregon, slow and backward perhaps in many respects, is at least the safest place of residence, east or west.

Governor Chamberlain states that he stands for an unfettered open river from Portland to the headwaters of the Willamette. In accordance with this view he will recommend to the next legislature the purchase of the locks at Oregon City at a reasonable and just price, so that all tolls may be abolished. The governor is generally right on all questions affecting the welfare of the people.

This county exported over \$18,000,000 worth of canned goods to foreign countries in the fiscal year of 1905-6. The foods thus exported consisted of fruits, beef, salmon, condensed milk, pork, vegetables, lard and butter. The value of such exports in 1896 was only \$11,000,000.

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What the "Simplified Spelling" Really Is. By Professor BRANDER MATTHEWS. Includes a portrait of Professor Brander Matthews.

THE advocates of SIMPLIFYING English spelling are surprised to find that their position is not clearly understood. Many still suppose that they are in favor of so called "FONETIC REFORM." They are not. They never have advocated ANY KIND of phonetic reform, and they do not intend ever to advocate it. They believe that the two peoples that speak English are far too conservative ever to consider any scheme of RADICAL AND VIOLENT CHANGE in orthography. The phonetic reformers have never been able to make any serious impression on public opinion. And this is really the reason why the simplified spelling board was organized. Phonetic reform seemed to be IMPOSSIBLE, and yet SOMETHING needed to be done to better our chaotic and wasteful orthography.

All who know anything about the English language are aware that our spelling has been slowly changing for the better. Once upon a time "sun" was "sunne," "bat" was "batte," "era" was "aera," "music" was "musike." At the present time "program" seems to be ousting "programme" and "catalog" is making headway against "catalogue."

Behind these changes there is to be seen a principle at work, A PRINCIPLE OF SIMPLIFICATION by getting rid of superfluous letters. The simplified spelling board was organized with the special purpose of aiding and of accelerating this process of simplifying our spelling BY OMITTING USELESS SILENT LETTERS. It is engaged in helping along a simplification which would probably take place more slowly—very much more slowly—even if the board had not come into existence. In other words, it is proposing nothing novel; it is merely urging the wider and more rapid application of the principle which has already given us "fantasy" instead of "phantasy" and "economic" instead of "aeconomicke."

IT IS AKIN TO THE STRAIGHTENING OF THE TRACK AND THE LOWERING OF THE GRADE WHICH ARE TAKING PLACE ON OUR BEST RAILROADS. IT HAS THE APPROVAL OF THE IMMENSE MAJORITY OF SCHOLARS.

It is appealing also to the practical COMMON SENSE of the American business man. The list of 300 simplified spellings has already been adopted by hundreds of firms and companies throughout the country. It is being taught in many of the schools. Indeed, the movement in favor of orthographic simplicity has been welcomed MOST WARMLY BY TEACHERS, who best know how much time is now wasted in learning our present cumbersome spelling and how that spelling forces children to rely on their MEMORY SOLELY, to the disregard of their reason. So widespread is the interest already excited that the members of the simplified spelling board feel assured of the ULTIMATE success of their movement, a success which will not be evident today or tomorrow or even the day after tomorrow, but which will be obvious SOONER OR LATER.

Woman's Effort to Please Man

By Professor W. L. THOMAS, University of Chicago. THERE has been developed a peculiar code of morals to cover the peculiar case of woman. This may be called a MORALITY OF THE PERSON and of the bodily habits, as contrasted with the commercial and public morality of man.

Purity, constancy, reserve and devotion are the qualities in woman which please and flatter the jealous male, and woman has responded to these demands both really and seemingly. Without any CONSCIOUSNESS of what she was doing (for all moral traditions fall in the general psychological region of habit), she acts in the manner which makes her most pleasing TO MEN. And—always with the rather definite realization before her of what a dreadful thing it is to be an old maid—she has naively insisted that her sisters shall play well within the game and has become herself the most STRICT CENSOR of that morality which has become traditionally associated with woman.

FEARING THE OBLOQUY WHICH THE WORLD ATTACHES TO A BAD WOMAN, SHE THROWS THE FIRST STONE AT ANY WOMAN WHO BIDS FOR THE FAVOR OF MEN BY OVERSTEPPING THE MODESTY OF NATURE.

A Poem for Today. "THE FLAG GOES BY" By H. H. Bennett. Includes a small illustration of a flag.