THE EUGENE WEEKLY GUARD

AN INDEPENDENT PAPER

CHARLES H. FISHER,
Editor and Publisher.

Published every Thursday at Eugene, Oregon.

Subscription price, $1.50 per year if paid in advance; $2.00 at end of year.

Entered at the Eugene, Oregon, postoffice as second-class matter.

Agents for The Guard.
The following are authorized to take and receipt for subscriptions or transact other business for The Daily and Weekly Guard:
Creswell—J. L. Clark.
Coburg—Geo. A. Drury.
Address all remittances and communications to
GUARD PRINTING CO.,
Eugene, Oregon.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24

PREMIUM OFFERS WITH WEEKLY GUARD

As announced heretofore, the Guard of the first of October was compelled to withdraw the offer of the St. Louis Republic free with every cash in advance subscription. Owing to the raise in the price of paper the publishers were forced to advance their price to us to such an extent we can no longer give the paper away as a premium.

We are, however, offering the Oregon Agriculturist or the American Farmer (your choice) free with each cash in advance subscription. Or we will give the Semi-Weekly Oregon Journal, the best newspaper in Oregon, with the Weekly Guard for only 75 cents extra, of $2.25 for both the Guard and Journal. We will send the Guard and the Weekly Oregonian for $2.50.

Splendid Premiums.

To those who do not wish to take advantage of these clubbing offers we offer the following splendid premium to Weekly Guard subscribers:

FOR ONLY TWO DOLLARS we will send the Weekly Guard one year, and give as a premium a set of six silver spoons, butter knife and sugar shell (Rogers make).

Or a kitchen set consisting of one carving knife and fork, one bread knife, one cake knife, one paring knife (American Cutlery Co. make), one pan cake turner and one egg spoon, a very useful thing to have in any family.

Or a pretty mantel clock that keeps good time.

These premiums we have in stock and are prepared to deliver them promptly. We know they will please you.

Any one of them costs you only 50 cents in addition to the regular subscription price of the paper.

Address
GUARD PRINTING CO.,
Eugene, Oregon.

WANING SUPPLY OF HARDWOOD LUMBER

Although the demand for hardwood lumber is greater than ever before, the annual cut today is a billion feet less than it was seven years ago, and in this time the wholesale price of the different classes of hardwood lumber advanced from 25 to 65 per cent. The cut of oak, which in 1899 was more than half the total cut of hard woods, has fallen off 38 per cent and elm has fallen off one-half.

The cut of soft woods is over four times that of hard woods, yet it is doubtful if a shortage in the former would cause dismay in so many industries. The cooperage, furniture and vehicle industries depend upon hardwood timber and the railroads, telephone and telegraph companies, agricultural implement manufacturers and builders use it extensively.

This leads to the question: Where is the future supply of hard woods to be found? The cut in Ohio and Indiana, which seven years ago led all other states, has fallen off one-half. Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia and Wisconsin have also declined in hardwood production. The chief centres of production now lie in the Lake States, the lower Mississippi valley, and the Appalachian mountains. Yet in the Lake States the presence of hardwoods is an almost certain indication of rich agricultural land and when the hardwoods are cut the land is turned permanently to agricultural use. In Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi the production of hard woods is clearly in its extreme height, and in Missouri and Texas it has already begun to decline.

The answer to the question, then, would seem to lie in the Appalachian mountains. They contain the largest body of hardwood timber left in the United States. On them grow the greatest variety of tree species anywhere to be found. Protected from fire and reckless cutting, they produce the best kind of timber, since their soil and climate combine to make heavy stands and rapid growth.

Yet much of the Appalachian forest has been damaged in the past that it will be years before it will again reach a high state of productiveness. Twenty billion feet of hard woods would be a conservative estimate of the annual productive capacity of the 75,000,000 acres of forest lands in the Appalachians if they were rightly managed. Until they are we can expect a shortage in hard wood timber.

CAMPBELL PLEADS FOR OPPORTUNITY FOR WORKING BOYS

President Campbell, of the State University, made a splendid appeal for popular support for the institution at the Commercial Club dinner at Portland the other night. What he particularly laid stress upon was the fact that the University was the poor boy's only hope for acquiring the advantages of higher education. President Campbell said:

"A State University stands for opportunity for the sons and daughters of the poor. The poor boy, while living at home, works his way up through the common school and the high school, but when he comes to consider any future advancement a heavy item of expense at once stares him in the face. His wealthier class mate can afford to spend $600 to $1500 in going East to some of the larger universities, but this is out of the question with him.

"His state university offers him tuition free and a various low scale of living expenses. The item of travel is a trifle. On from $200 to $300 per year he can comfortably make his way through. Two-thirds of his college mates will be earning their way, just as he is doing, so there will be little inequality of expenditure. At the University of Oregon about 70 per cent of the students are either wholly or partially earning their own way; some have walked across the mountains and landed at the University with less than $20, and yet they won honor and opportunity by their ambition and energy. For a poor boy or girl, a college education must be near at hand and inexpensive, or ordinarily it will be missed.

"What is Oregon doing for its University? At present it appropriates less than any other state in the union. The value of departmental equipment is probably less than that of any other state university, and yet the number of students seeking education is steadily growing.

"From 230 in 1903, the enrollment of college students entering the University after completion of a high school course has increased to approximately 400 to the present year. The total enrollment, including the professional schools, will bring the number up to 600."

On the subject of the present income of the institution and the salaries paid to instructors in the University, concerning which many misresentations have been circulated by the advocates of the referendum, President Campbell said:

"The amount of annual appropriation asked for at the last session of the legislature was a minimum rather than a maximum requirement. Washington gave its university a total of $1,000,000 for the bi-ennial period and California gave about $1,000,000 a year. The University of North Dakota has an income of above $150,000 per year and the University of Utah an income of above $160,000, although neither have as many college students as the University of Oregon.

"Owing to the invoking of the referendum on the University appropriation the University is now on a basis of about $58,000 income, of which $47,500 comes from the state, and approximately $10,500 from interest bearing funds and incidental fees. The income for the past two years has been in the neighborhood of $75,000 per year for maintenance, exclusive of building funds, though a special appropriation of the legislature of 1905. The deficiency of $13,000 for the present year is borne by the faculty, whose salaries have been reduced by a fourth in order to take it up, the board of regents having no power to contract indebtedness.

"The salaries were already low, ranging from $300 to $2000 for the instructional force. But one salary was in excess of $2000, that of $3,000 to the president of the University. Less than a fourth of the salaries were above $1600. The range was as low as that of any state university and is at present much lower than any other. As to the number of teachers, the University is on a minimum basis for the work required to be done. A number of departments have not been supplied with professors, notably the department of geology, which has been without a head since the resignation of Dr. Condon some three years ago. The University badly needs a dormitory for women, which should in itself cost not less than $50,000. The Agricultural College recently very wisely put $85,000 into a woman's building. Additional recisttion buildings are also seriously needed. The library should have not less than $5000 per year to keep it on a par with the smallest of the other state university libraries. It must be perfectly evident that the appropriation asked was in no sense an extravagant one."

This address, dealing with plain facts and figures, should have the effect of correcting much popular misunderstanding. It refutes at once the assertions of the Linn county grange that the University is a "rich man's school," and that it is already amply supported. Knowing the truth as President Campbell sets it forth, the people of Oregon will not deny their splendid State University the financiol support that it justly asks them to extend.

MAKE POPULAR LOAN OF WATER BONDS

The Salem Daily Journal makes an excellent suggestion in the following editorial:

"Having employed the initiative and referendum to amend their charter to secure public ownership of their light and water plant, the people of Eugene should go a step farther and let the people own the bonds.

"That plan has been tried three times in Salem and has worked perfectly. The peopde will take the bonds of the community if given a fair opportunity and the interest will remain at home.

"Money is cheaper today right at home in the cities of Western Oregon than it is in New York or Boston.

"There is so much money in the banks of Western Oregon cities that people do not know what to do with it.

The banker knows what to do with it. He carries daily balances in the larger cities of the East and gets interest.

"It is really wisdom for the Western banker to thus place his surplus funds and scatter them.

"He has them where he can draw on them when needed, but the Eastern banker uses the money to buy Western bonds.

"Then the Western depositors are taxed to pay interest on bonds bought with their own money and the interest is sent east.

"The popular loan reverses this and the money of the depositors is invested in the bonds and the interest stays at home.

"It is as plain as the nose on a man's face.

"While the people of Eugene will probably have to pay six per cent interest on their own bonds if sold in New York, they can carry them themselves at five per cent and keep the interest at home.

"Their non-interest-bearing bank deposits can be made to earn them something and strengthen the cause of home government.

"They will become stakeholders in their municipal affairs and interested in the good working of the enterprises they have launched.

"If the interest-bearing bonds are placed in New York the non-resident bond-holder will only resort to the courts if his interest is not forthcoming.

"He has no local interest in good administration.

"In twenty years Eugene will pay $360,000 interest to New York. If sold at home at five per cent in twenty years they will receive $300,000 interest at home, distributed to the smaller capitalists."

CARVER ROAD INVADES EUGENE'S TERRITORY

It seems that Carver's Corvallis railroad is being built direct to Monroe. From there it is said it well be extended to tap the Lake creek timber district and may eventually go down the Siuslaw to tidewater. Thus the trade of the western part of the county will be lost to Eugene for all time.

Those local capitalists who were so anxious to have the Carver Siuslaw list destroyed, in order to take up the Welch Eugene-Salem proposition may get some degree of satisfaction out of this situation. Nobody else does. The fact that nothing has been done to carry out the terms of Welch's proposition shows that it was sprung at a critical time, when there was a certain amount of dissatisfaction with Mr. Carver's actions, for the sole purpose of defeating the Siuslaw movement. This accomplished, Welch and his friends became quiescent again and will probably remain so—at least until some other genuine movement is started for the relief of Lane county and the development of its resources.

The only hope for better conditions lies in the fact that Monday's defeat of the water corporation means rapid growth, new life and capital in Eugene. Not for long will the influence of Al. Welch be potent to throttle independent enterprises. It does not require the wisdom of another Daniel to read the hand writing on the wall. A popular verdict at the polls of almost four to one calls for no erudite interpretation.

"OBLIGATORY ARBITRATION" AT THE HAGUE CONFERENCE

The latest dispatches from The Hague have chronicled another victory for the American delegates—a victory, it should be understood, of the "moral" kind. Lest high expectations should be aroused and disappointment needlessly experienced it may be well to explain that the favorable vote in the committee on arbitration which constituted a victory for the American view does not mean favorable and fruitful action at the present time and by the present peace conference. Germany and other countries have announced unalterable opposition to the plan of "obligatory arbitration," and as all decisions must be unanimous the objections of even a few powers mean practical failure for any proposal, no matter how strong in numbers and in quality the majority voting for it may be.

What is meant by "obligatory arbitration," which Germany insists is a misnomer? Only this—that all the powers represented at the conference shall sign a general treaty of arbitration, such treaty to enumerate the subjects covered by it, and shall solemnly agree not to make any of them a cause for war. The American contention has been that such a "world treaty" is both feasible and valuable, though it might not provide for the arbitration of questions of honor, sovereignty or vital interest. In this position our delegation has been supported by England, France and other leading powers. Germany, on the other hand, advocates separate treaties between nations, like the convention recently concluded by Italy and Argentina, and regards a treaty applicable to the whole world as premature and undesirable. Moreover, she says that the subjects it is proposed to cover in the general treaty are mostly trivial and technical, such as could not possibly involve nations in war—for example, patent laws, sanitary conventions, postal arrangements, consular privileges, etc.—and that nothing would really be gained by such a convention.

The committee, by a vote of 30 to 8, voted to recommend the principle of obligatory arbitration in the sense explained. If, however, Germany and her supporters, Austria, Belgium and others, shall adhere to their position and vote at the plenary session against the general treaty proposition, the majority, imposing as it is, will have only a moral success to add to its record. It is hoped, however, that a favorable vote may facilitate the negotiation of separate arbitration treaties among the greater powers, and thus pave the way for "obligatory arbitration" at a future conference.

EUGENE ATTRACTING WIDESPREAD ATTENTION THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

Eugene is said by well-posted persons to be one of the best advertised of all the smaller cities in the Northwest. Strangers from the East and Middle West are arriving every day and many of them are making substantial investments. From these men it is learned that Eugene is being talked of all over the country as the natural location for a large inland city, and this view is borne out by the negotiation for the purchase of large tract of land near the city, apparently for railroad purposes.

It has already been officially announced from Portland that Eugene is to be the terminus of the Portland-Salem electric road, and the promoters of the Eugene & Eastern are evidently preparing to push their line not only up the McKenzie river to the Blue River mines, but on over the mountains to Prineville, where it is naturally supposed connection will be made with some trunk road. The Harriman interests are making their final locations on the Oregon & Eastern, one branch connecting with the main line of the S. P. at Weed, California, and another forming a Junction with the Oregon Short Line at Ontario, Oregon. The terminal yards and shops of this great system must of necessity be at or near Eugene. In addition to these railroads it is certain that the Willamette river will be opened to navigation to this city by government appropriation, in the near future. Jobbing interests, already beginning to grow, will increase to mammoth proportions with the building of the new lines of road which will make a territory of vast extent tributary to this city.

Eugene's geographical location calls for a city of real importance, and on every hand are signs that this fact is being recognized and that realization is near at hand. Not only are its commercial advantages unsurpassed among the inland cities of the West, but the natural attractiveness of its site, climatic conditions and extraordinary educational facilities will all contribute to its growth and prosperity.

NO MORE TAINTED MISSIONARY MONEY

The Norfork (Va.) Ledger-Dispatch reports that the Foreign Christian Missionary Society of the Christian church, while deciding to keep Rockefeller's $25,000 gift, has decided that no more "tainted" money will be solicited. One prominent member of the society, Hon. Thomas W. Phillips, of Newcastle, Pa., says:

"There is no compromise law in revelation or in nature; there can be no compromise on the authority of the Bible, or on any moral issue. Furthermore there is no statute of limitations in the moral law, and if the money now wrongfully held by the society is not returned now it must be at some future time. The sooner the question is settled right the better it will be for the society and the church. I do not believe the Rockefeller money will be retained by our society. They may hold on to it for a year or two yet, but, like the Scotchman and his wildcat, will call for some one to help them let go of it. My hope is that they will not keep it long enough to seriously injure the work of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society. It is as a poison taken into the system which cannot be retained without injury. For the life and health of the patient it must be thrown off."

BAKER CITY'S REPROACH

Baker City now has the unenviable reputation of being the only place in the state of Oregon where the tinhorn can go and stay unmolested. Every paper in Oregon has taken notice of this and mentioned it and Baker is getting her share of notoriety.

Why Baker should remain out of the fold of moral towns, is a mystery to her friends. Her business men and citizens are of the same progressive and intelligent kind which make other towns in Oregon clean and prosperous and inviting to a good class of citizens.

It is not necessary for Baker to harbor the viscious class in order to get business. She certainly has business merits aside from this. The Pendleton East Oregonian says it is not necessary for her to invite the immoral and dishonest classes in order to swell her population, for her schools should bring in more of the better class, were she clean and decent.

Baker can't afford to have this reproach heaped upon her. Her business men and officials cannot afford to stand in this shadow of shame.

Last week the Junction City Times started on its seventeenth volume. Speaking of the event Brother Moorehead says: "We have never missed an issue, even when burned out. The Times came out on time. There have been a good many changes since the paper was first started. There was not a single gravel road leading into the city, nor a single house west of the Methodist church. Sidewalks were on Front street and that about tells the story. The W. S. Lee building and the Folsom building were the only brick buildings in the city. However, the next five years will show greater development than during the past sixteen, and this will soon become the greatest known valley on the Pacific coast, with a population almost equaling that of the entire state of the present time."

Never was there such a demand for houses, with new families arriving daily in Eugene. This week a number of persons have stated in the Guard office that the news of the water bond election was the magnet that drew them here. Nearly all say that Eugene is one of the best advertised cities in the West and that its growth promises to be phenomenal.

F. Augustus Heinze is said to have mulcted the Amalgamated Copper trust (same as Standard Oil) out of $17,000,00 before he would let go in Montana. Now Rogers and "the system" appear to have got their money all back with interest through their Wall street machine. It's a fight among public plunderers in which it is a pity that both can't lose.

Every investigation of a corporation that has been through the high finance mill adds to the number of those who régard the high finance method of making millions while you wait as in the same class with piracy, only its manipulators did not risk their lives to get the loot.

Trial marriages and wife swapping have, according to a scientist connected with a newly returned polar expedition, proved a complete success among the Eskimos of Alaska. Maybe so, but outside of the "affinity" brigade the system will not do for this country.

Here's another bunch of good United States coin for the English. Miss Dodge, an American anxious to make a noise like a champion spender, has taken a twelve year lease on the London residence of the Earl of Warwick and it putting a fortune into repairs and alterations.

No wonder the most successful green goods and gold brick men feel like the cheapest of pikers when they compare their operations with the sale of a paper railroad to the Metropolitan Securities Company, of New York, for $965,000 by a bunch of real bunco artists.

The newspaper men who used to report "heavy firing" off the coast while the Spanish war was on were duty in the vicinity of Teddy's camp.

Bishop Potter has just emulated Teddy by dining with a "nigger." The answer probably is that the bishop has received less than his accustomed newspaper attention of late and it was high time that he pulled off an extra good advertising stunt.

Maybe that Hearst-republican combine against Tammany is in the interest of good government, as those responsible for it claim, but to outsiders it looks like a deal to swipe a few profitable offices for men that Hearst has been carrying on his private pay roll.

The steel trust, the Pullman Car Company and the Baldwin Locomotive works have contracts on hand and in course of negotiation with Japan for railroad rolling stock and rails which will make them pull hard for peace.

Academic discussions of who or what is responsible for the largely increased cost of living are not interesting to the man who has to pay the bills of a family—it's a condition, not a theory, that he's up against.

Lots of talk has followed the formal election of a lady stenographer to be a director of a typewriter corporation, but nothing is said of many concerns that are being directed by lady stenographers who have not ben formally elected.

Either Fairbanks has a new press agent or he's making his speeches more interesting. Of late, instead of the old stereotyped "Fairbanks spoke here today," the papers have been printing a portion of what he said.

And here's another excuse for the man who dodges work. A Harvard professor says the lazy man needs medical treatment, not a good kicking. We've noticed that some of them take it regularly in the form of booze.

Let those who fear that congress will be extravagant bear in mind that next year there will be a presidential election—the surest preventative of reckless national expenditures yet discovered.

It's easy to tell who is boss in the house of the Pennsylvania man whose wife made him sell a coffin he had kept for his own use for tyenty years because it was not up to date in style.

Everything is coming to the water wagon bunch just now. A big doctor is out with the positive assertion that whiskey is not good for the bite of a snake.

It's all right for the politician to say he's for the public good all the time; the trouble comes when he gets to mistaking himself and family for the public too frequently.

Wonder if the headliner who wrote "Coin collectors becoming numerous" doesn't know that everybody is a coin collector, to the extent of his or her ability.

Perhaps young John D. Rockefeller is serving on that New York grand jury under orders from the old man, to get a few pointers on the finding of indictments.

What's the use of the Chicago News saying "There's no room at the top for a quitter," when all the world knows the quitter never gets off the ground?

A good practical thing in the line of boosting would be the boosting of the Eugene real estate trust out of business. That would benefit the town and the newcomers alike.

Taft has cinched the Chinese vote and has long had the support of the Filipinos, but Foraker still insists that he will have to fight to get Ohio.

"Slow progress at The Hague" is the title of an editorial in the Washington Herald. Didn't know there had been any progress at all, except in spending the money of the nations represented in the conference.

Inasmuch as the Wall street bears have been so successful in hammering down the price of corporation securities, somebody ought to try to coax them into tackling the prices of living necessities.

Chicago is entitled to the Solomon belt. The president of its board of education says the Bible is unfit for children. However, we have an idea that the trouble lies in the man's unfitness for his job.

"Has education benefited the negroes?" asks an inquisitive exchange. You bet! Why, in the District of Columbia some of them have even been benefitted by selling jobs under the school board.

Present indications are that the time will soon come when no ambitious politician will dare take his booze in public.

In figuring on making and selling $55,000,000 worth of buzz wagons next year, the American automobile makers are giving a fine demonstration of optimism.

If the Chicago widower who failed to get a wife by advertising on a window placard will try a good newspaper he'll succeed, notwithstanding his six kids.

"Heinze is coming West," according to the headlines of a daily newspaper. Looks as if he might have to take the trip on the brake beams.

Probably one reason why the play, "A Fool and a Girl" was so quickly scorched by frost was that its title was too personal to many men.

If the telegraph operators had deposed President Small before they struck, things might have looked brighter for them just now.

More men are interested in how to dodge their own taxes than in finding out whether George Washington dodged his.

"Taking the count" does not stand for the same thing in the Vanderbilt family that it does in the slang of the prize ring, but in the end it may.

If the few state legislatures in session have any sensational stunts to pull off, they would better hurry. Congress will meet in a few weeks.

WHEN A MAN MARRIES.

When a man marries,
Trouble begins;
Buttoning waists
And putting in pins.
Looking at bonnets
To see if they're straight;
Ready to start,
Then having to wait.
Hunting for robbers,
Under each bed,
Roused in a night
For a blanket to spread.
When the rain comes,
Though wrapped in repose,
Roused with a shout,
All the windows to close,
Summoned at morn
To start up the fire,
Get in the milk
In your scanty attire.
Run to the store
For the food you would eat;
Get in the ice
Ere it melts in the street.
Hurry to work,
Hurry back with your pay,
When a man marries
So passes a day.

—Exchange.

VALUABLE BULLETIN ON LUMBER TESTS

What promises to be to the lumbering interests of the Pacific Northwest one of the most valuable bulletins ever issued is the bulletin to be published next spring on the strength of Oregon fir by the department of forestry. During the past two years a most thorough and exhaustive series of tests have been made by J. B. Knapp, engineer in charge at the University of Oregon testing station. In the preparation of the report considerable collateral data will be used, and Mr. Knapp is now in Washington preparing his material.

NEWS NOTES

Edgar Hafer, manager of the Iowa Lumber and Box Company, has been notified of his appointment as vice regent for the southern district of Oregon of the Concatenated Order of Hoo Hoos by J. H. Baird, of Nashville, Tenn., supreme scrivenater. Mr. Hafer scucceeds George H. Kelly, of the Booth-Kelly Lumber Company, at Eugene.—Medford Tribune.

For six hours the jury in the case of J. Otto Lee, William Burkhart and Richard Landis, charged with violation of the local option law in selling half a pint of whiskey to H. D. Mitchell, wrestled with the problem of the defendants' guilt or innocence, and finally reported a disagreement and were discharged last night at 10 o'clock by Justice O. T. Porter.—Albany Herald.

JERSEYS AND SWEATERS

New stock jerseys, sweater coats, and V-neck jerseys in all colors. Discount to clubs. Orders taken for special garments.
d o22 w1t EUGENE GUN CO.

A very old lady was Grandma Pones,
She had passed her four score and three,
And had no aches or pains in her bones,
For she drank Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea.
Linn Drug Co.

Frank Heyer today bought 25 bales of hops from John Yarnell. The price is not given out, but it is said to be lower than has been paid here for a few days.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
(Seal.) A. W. GLEASON.
Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.