

THE EUGENE WEEKLY GUARD

AN INDEPENDENT PAPER

CHARLES H. FISHER,
Editor and Publisher.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7

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 ev-
ery cash in advance subscription. Ow-
ing 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 Ore-
gon 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 Ore-
gon, with the Weekly Guard for only
75 cents extra, or \$2.25 for both the
Guard and Journal. We will send the
Guard and the Weekly Oregon-
ian for \$2.50.

Splendid Premiums.

To those who do not wish to take
advantage of these clubbing offers
we offer the following splendid pre-
mium 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 sug-
ar shell (Rogers make).

Or a kitchen set consisting of one
carving knife and fork, one
bread knife, one cake knife, one par-
ing 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 sub-
scription price of the paper.

Address
GUARD PRINTING CO.,
Eugene, Oregon.

RAILROAD QUESTION

WILL COME TO FRONT

One of the things that will result
from the present financial flurry will
be the concentration of public atten-
tion upon the railroad problem. The
people ought to be able to see now
how completely the country is in the
grip of the transportation monopoly.
Half a dozen railroad magnates pos-
sessed of enormous wealth through
a system of joint control and combi-
nation in competing lines, the issue
of vast quantities of bonds and wa-
tered stock, which a gullible public
has purchased and paid for with good
money, are able to hold up the devel-
opment of the country, to force the
nation almost without notice to the
verge of a panic by their control of
the finances of the United States.

At the present time railroad bar-
ons, incensed at the administration's
attempts to force them to obey the
laws and to accept certain salutary
regulations, are engaged in teaching
the president and his advisers a les-
son that they will not soon forget.
They have smashed the stock market,
terrorized the banks, and clearly
jeopardized the business of the coun-
try in the midst of the most prosper-
ous era in its history.

In the West they have refused to
build needed extensions, to furnish
cars, and last and worst of all, have
placed such prohibitive rates on lum-
ber shipments as to close down tight
the great saw milling industry of the
Northwest.

All these things are going to make
the people think, and when the ques-
tion has been thoroughly considered
a grant many more people will be-
lieve with Mr Bryan that the rail-
roads should be owned by the people
and operated in their interest in-
stead of being managed solely in the
furtherance of private gain amassed
from plundering the public

TRYING TO FORCE

FINANCIAL LEGISLATION

It would not be surprising if the
present shortage of money was caus-

ed deliberately by the big Eastern
bankers with a view to forcing cer-
tain financial legislation. This is in-
dicated by a first-page dispatch in
the Sunday Oregonian, which states
that President Roosevelt is being im-
portuned to call a special session of
congress for the purpose of enacting
laws providing for a more "flexible
currency," which is to be based on
bank note circulation, thus giving the
national banks a more complete con-
trol of the money of the country.
When we remember the Cleveland ex-
tra session which repealed the Sher-
man silver coinage act and the ex-
tremities to which the big financiers
of the East reduced the country by
their repeated raids on the national
treasury in order to force congress to
act there is reason to believe that
history is repeating itself.

More than likely the big banks and
trust companies of New York are
filled to overflowing with money that
belongs to Western institutions while
they pretend to be unable to pay in
coin and currency. They want cer-
tain financial legislation and propose
to hold up the country until they
get it. The Oregonian dispatch ex-
plained a good deal about the finan-
cial stringency that has not before
been apparent.

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND AMBITIOUS CITIES

The Republican national committee
will meet early in December to fix
the time and place for holding the
party's national convention. A week
or two later the Democratic commit-
tee will meet. Both the committees
are as usual striving to find the city
which will bid the most money, have
the most central location and pro-
vide the most suitable convention hall
and the most complete hotel accom-
modations.

On account of the prohibition of
interstate railroad passes, the central
location will this year have more at-
tractions than it has ever had before.
The question of hotel accommoda-
tions may prove unusually trouble-
some, because everywhere hotel pat-
ronage has been increasing more rap-
idly than hotel building. In all our
large cities the hotels are apt to be
full most of the time under normal
conditions. Cities willing to give
\$100,000, more or less, for the honor
of entertaining a convention will
probably be plentiful, as usual.

As for the remaining question, that
concerning the size of convention
halls, there will be no great difficulty
in securing a hall sufficiently large
in any of the competing cities.

In round numbers, a thousand
seats are needed for the delegates,
and several hundred more for press
and telegraph representatives. Be-
yond that a limit would naturally be
imposed by the need of hearing and
seeing. The purpose of admitting the
public would be defeated if a large
percentage of the public were out of
range.

THE BEST TRAINING

Somewhere in the West a father
has built for his boys a bungalow, re-
mote from the home, and in that
bungalow they are to live and do all
the cooking, washing and other work
usually done by woman's hands.
They are to be their own masters en-
tirely free from home restraint. It
is all done, we are told, that the
boys may learn self-reliance and in-
dependence, and to take up the re-
sponsibilities of life. Naturally the
arrangement pleases the boys great-
ly. They are proud of their little re-
public and doubtless they will get
lots of experience.

But we are not charmed with the
plan. To be sure it is good to be an
all-around boy—to know how to
cook, sew, etc., as well as to be self-
reliant. But boys have learned and
will still learn these accomplishments
just as well at home. The one fatal
defect in the plan, though it
may not always reveal itself imme-
diately, is the withdrawal of the boy
from the wholesome restraint of the
home life in the formative and most
critical period of his existence. There
is nothing that can equal the con-
serving influence of home, the gentle
and refining presence of the mother
and the strong guidance of the father.
The reverence, filial obedience
and other virtues acquired in the
home circle are more valuable assets
to possess when working out life's
problems than anything that may be
obtained by playing at Robinson Crus-
oe or Swiss Family Robinson.

NO MORE PYRAMIDING

One thing has been pretty clearly
established by the developments in
New York banking, says the Wash-
ington Post. Hereafter the clear-
ing house will not permit the own-
ership of banks on borrowed money.
In other words, the process of pyra-
miding banks must come to an end.
A capitalist is not to be permitted to
buy a bank and then hypothecate the
bank's stock for loans with which to
purchase another bank, the securities
of which are put up for loans with

which to purchase another institu-
tion, and so on ad infinitum. If this
thing is done, the banks must not
expect to enjoy the privileges and
protection of the clearing house.

Chains of financial institutions are
one thing, but the creation of such
chains by the process noted is quite
another.

Altogether, the developments of
the past few days, sensational and
disturbing as they may have been,
and full of possible peril, are a
mighty good thing for the country,
and the banking situation is in the
way of becoming sounder than ever
before.

BRIGHTER PROSPECTS IN FINANCIAL SITUATION NOW

There are many evidences that the
worst in the financial flurry has al-
ready passed. It came so quickly
that many financiers seemingly lost
their heads and their panic added to
the general alarm and excitement.
Now, however, people have had time
to stop and think the situation over
and already steps are being taken to
recall much of the radical action tak-
en without due consideration. Rail-
roads and other large business inter-
ests are finding that actual business
is just as good as ever and quite like-
ly much of the improvement work
announced as given up will be re-
sumed. The Hill roads will keep on
with their work in the West just the
same as before, the Portland Elec-
tric and Power Company, through the
Portland papers, announces that it
will not curtail its present plans,
because its business is apparently as
good as ever. Only the Harriman
roads are taking off their construc-
tion crews—and Harriman is ever
ready to delay any proposed im-
provement in the West, looking constan-
tly for some pretext to justify his
non-action, as long as his supremacy
in the field is not endangered. What
Harriman does in the way of laying
off construction crews should never
be taken too seriously.

The worst blow to the Northwest
is the increased freight rate on lum-
ber, which has had the effect of
closing many mills, but there is rea-
son to believe that even this calam-
ity has been exaggerated, and that
business in this industry will grad-
ually be renewed until it will reach
normal conditions again after a few
weeks. The courts have restrained
the railroads from collecting the in-
creased freight rate, and there is a
feeling that the interstate commerce
commission will never allow it to be
put into effect. This fact has already
caused many sawmill concerns to
resume operations, or to actively pre-
pare for early resumption.

Taken altogether, the outlook in
the Northwest is brighter than a
week ago, when the blow fell so sud-
denly, and it is materially improved
by more cheering reports from the
East, where a condition approach-
ing the normal is already in sight.

Europe breathes freer now that
Francis Joseph's health is better.
Nationally considered, seldom does so
much depend on the life of one man.
If King Edward or Emperor William
should die at the present time politi-
cal affairs in their realm would
scarcely feel a ripple. But it is dif-
ferent in Austria. Besides the het-
erogeneous make-up of the empire,
which necessarily works against na-
tional unity, the connection be-
tween Austria and Hungary is mark-
ed by jealousy and mistrust. It may
be said that it is only the personal
influence of the emperor that has so
far held them together politically.
What will happen after his death no
one can tell. It may be, as many pre-
dict, that the empire will fall to
pieces, but it is equally possible that
the instinct of self-preservation may
result in a compromise and a firmer
union.

According to the report of George
E. Roberts, former director of the
mint, the gold product of the United
States for the year 1906 aggregated
\$94,372,800, as against \$88,190,700
in 1905. Alaska, with a total of
\$21,365,000, scored the greatest
gain, passing California, which
showed a slight falling off to \$18,-
832,900, and approaching close to
Colorado, which state holds the lead,
with \$22,334,400, after a decrease of
\$2,766,700. Oregon surpassed Idaho
with a product of \$1,320,100, as
against \$1,035,700 for the latter
state. The amount of silver mined
during the year is placed at 56,517,-
900 fine ounces, valued at \$38,256,-
400, an increase of \$4,000,000 from
1905. Arizona leads with 29,639,-
200 ounces, followed by Nevada, Col-
orado and Utah in the order named.

Prices of farm products are rang-
ing even higher proportionately to
the East than on the Pacific coast.
At Chicago, October 5, No. 1 spring
wheat was selling at \$1.11 to \$1.13
per bushel, compared with 71 to 77
cents in October, 1900; No. 2 corn
at 52 cents, compared with 36 to 41
cents in October, 1900; No. 2 oats
at 52 cents, compared with 27 and 22
cents in October, 1900. Potatoes, at

St. Louis, October 5 of this year,
were selling at 62 and 63 cents per
bushel, compared with 32 to 38 cents
in October, 1900. Butter sold at
Elgin at 29 cents on October 5 this
year, compared with 20 to 22 cents
in October, 1900.

The exhibit of Siuslaw apples and
potatoes in the Guard's window has
attracted much attention, newcomers
being much interested in them. This
fact suggests that an exhibit of Lane
county products at the depot would
be one of the best "boosting"
schemes that could be devised.
Scores of passengers would see it
daily as they go through in the trains
and it would attract many home-
seekers no doubt. The boom in fruit
lands about Medford might be traced
largely to the exhibit maintained at
the railroad station.

Newspaper dispatches from Bing-
hamton, N. Y., quote Mr. Bryan as
saying: "I notice that one of the of-
ficers of a bank that closed its doors
yesterday attributes it to the presi-
dent. That is not the reason. Don't
blame the sheriff, but blame the
horse-thief. Don't blame the officer
blame the officials who make and
enforce the laws, but blame the crim-
inals who make the laws necessary.
Blame the unscrupulous financiers
who have piled up predatory wealth
that has exploited a whole nation."

Writing to the New York Herald
a reader says: "There was a panic in
1873. President Grant was serving
his second term. There was a panic
in 1893. President Cleveland was
serving his second term. There is a
condition of panic in 1907. Presi-
dent Roosevelt is serving his sec-
ond term. Do these facts savor of
cause and effect, or are they merely
coincidences? Do they make for
those who argue against a second
term?"

There is certainly urgent need for
more dwelling houses in Eugene. A
Guard circulation man working in
the city reports finding one house of
ten rooms occupied by five families.
Every house is full and there is a
steady influx of newcomers, many of
whom buy residence property as the
only way of securing a house to live
in.

According to a Philadelphia news
note, Secretary and Mrs. Taft and
Generals Wood and Bliss had a nar-
row escape, while riding in an auto-
mobile, from injury by a runaway
mule team, but we are left in doubt
whether the mules ran away from or
with the automobile.

The United States treasury school
for bank presidents has another stu-
dent ready for his diploma—Com-
ptroller Ridgely, son-in-law of Senator
Cullom—but the \$25,000 salary of-
fered him by a New York bank was
declined, probably because of too
much Heinze, and he is still open to
offers.

That nine-year-old English boy
who said as soon as he landed in New
York that he would rather be pres-
ident of the United States than king
of England, has the making of either
a great diplomatist or a confidence
man in him. Chicago, where he is to
make his home, will do the rest.

If it bound to be governors, why
not have both conventions nominate
Johnson and Hughes, and then draw
straws to decide which shall head the
ticket to be supported by both parties?
At a pinch we might be able to
submit an even more freakish
proposition, yet.

The people of Umatilla county have
offered to complete the Pilot Rock
branch of the O. R. & N. If Harriman
will allow them to do so. There are
one hundred carloads of stock and
produce awaiting shipment, with only
three and a half miles of road to
build when the big railroad boss called
his construction work off.

The old Greek sage said, "learn
to do things by doing them." That
would be a good plan for those
statesmen who are always promising
to revise the tariff, but who on one
excuse and another fail to do it. Let
them learn to do it by doing it.

Get'ing rid of those stock-gamb-
ling presidents and directors was
very expensive to the square and
properly conducted banks of New
York, but it was worth all it cost, as
proof to the country that bankers
generally are opposed to such jugg-
ling with the money placed with
them for safe-keeping.

Those people who so loudly as-
sert that the country is going to the
dogs because of the legal action
against some monopolies seem to be
perfectly willing to go with it. Any-
way not one of them seems disposed
to sell out and go elsewhere.

Congressmen Burton, of Ohio, and
Watson, of Indiana, do not hold to
the same ethics on running for local
offices. Watson says it would not be
considered a square deal in Indiana

for him to run for governor and hold
on to his seat in congress.

Bank note circulation will be in-
creased \$30,000,000 this week. With
the coinage of millions of gold bul-
lion, now lying in the mints, and the
importation of millions more from
Europe, there should soon be a
decided relief in the money situation.

An American missionary about to
depart for Japan says he will teach
the Japs baseball and football as a
preliminary to converting them. In-
asmuch as the Japs have a reputa-
tion for ball juggling, they may also
teach him a few things.

Congressman John Sharp Williams
has never lined up with the war-or-
bustlers, though he said the other day
that "if the determination of Califor-
nians to exclude the Japanese shall
result in war it will be the holiest
war ever waged by us."

About the first national campaign
to be "nailed" was the story that
General Booth was in this country
for the purpose of concentrating the
entire power of the Salvation army
on the conversion of Joe Cannon.

Inasmuch as eleven of the thirteen
conventions adopted at The Hague
subject to the approval of the nations
represented, related to war, it seems
that the talk-fest should be spoken
of as a war conference, not a peace
conference.

Whatever may be their differences
in the classification of other trusts,
the newspapers of the country are
unanimously of the opinion that the
white paper trust is the worst and
the most gouging of the whole bunch.

Well, at any rate the members of
the Atlanta governor's conference are
free to repeat what one of the Caro-
linas governors said to another, if so
disposed; prohibition does not go in-
to effect until January 1.

To dun a man in Manchuria makes
the creditor liable to a fine of \$2000,
says the Washington Herald, but we
suppose things are sort of evened up
by providing the debt penalty for
failure to pay a debt.

That Texas colonel who attacked
Joe Bailey in a handbill should have
hired space in a newspaper, if he
wished to really attract attention.
The handbill method of advertising is
a dead one.

If "Chicago must move," as the
Tribune of that town says, we here
and now enter a vigorous protest
against its coming this way. We have
troubles enough of our own.

Some discredit having of late been
thrown on the adage, "there's honor
among thieves," we are glad to see
the statement that the Standard Oil
Company has been honest with its
own stockholders.

The Salem Journal is now taking
the full leased wire report of the
United Press. This gives it a very
complete press report and very ma-
terially improves that excellent news-
paper.

Grover Cleveland has sufficiently
recovered his health and strength to
butt into the Massachusetts Demo-
cratic mix-up. Grover always did
have the courage of his convictions.

These serial holidays are not
for the newspapers. Instead of get-
ting a lay-off they have to work over-
time explaining why the rest of the
high financiers are not doing busi-
ness.

The Oregon City paper mills have
reduced wages. Now there seems to
be no further excuse for keeping the
price of white paper almost at a
prohibitive point for the newspapers.

Also, E.H. Harriman is no mean hu-
morist. He gravely announces that
the financial stringency will force
him to discontinue construction and
improvement work in the Northwest.

The pernicious slander never
quits. One of his latest digs is that
the president's message to congress
will have "(applaud here)" scattered
all through it.

Oh, yes, the eagle is still our na-
tional emblem, though the bear pic-
tures and bear talk in the news-
papers may have led some to think
otherwise.

After all is said and done it must
be acknowledged that there are more
self-unmade men in the world than
self-made men.

We take it that the administration
believes there will be no war with
Japan as long as the Japs know that
we are ready for war.

Former Secretary of the Navy
Long offers a new reason for send-
ing the big fleet to the Pacific. He
says it will tickle our Pacific breth-
ren "by giving them a chance to see
and supply our navy."

Give the "Hobo" a Square Deal.

By JAMES EADS HOW, the "Millionaire Hobo."

EVER since I reached the age of twenty I have realized that
the tramps of this country are one of the BIGGEST
PROBLEMS in our social life. They cannot be done away
with until there is a change in the existing order of things,
and their numbers are INCREASING every year. I am not a So-
cialist or an Anarchist, but I do believe that the "hobo" of this coun-
try is not getting A SQUARE DEAL.

THE MAJORITY OF THE MEN "ON THE ROAD" ARE NOT PRO-
FESSIONAL "BEATS" WHO WOULD NOT WORK IF THEY HAD A
JOB OFFERED TO THEM, BUT ARE MEN WHO ARE TEMPORARILY
OUT OF WORK AND WHO ARE ANXIOUS TO GET BACK INTO THE
HARNESS. I HAVE BEEN ON THE ROAD FOR FIVE YEARS AND
MIXED AND MINGLED WITH TRAMPS IN EVERY STATE IN THIS
COUNTRY, AND I KNOW THAT WHAT I SAY IS TRUE.

Of course the majority of the men who stay on the road for any
length of time get what is called the "WANDERLUST" in their
blood, and after once getting into the easy life of the road it is hard
for them to break away and settle down.

HINT FOR A HISTORICAL PAINTING.



De Soto Roosevelt discovering the Mississippi.

—Bradley in Chicago News.

THE SOUTH IS GOING DRY

Lay the jest about the julep in the
campfire ball at last.
For the miracle has happened and
the olden days are past;
That what makes Milwaukee thirsty
doesn't foam in Tennessee,
And the lid on old Missouri is as
tight locked as can be.
Oh, the comic paper column and his
cronies may well sigh,
For the mint is waving gayly but the
South is going dry.

It is water, water everywhere and
not a drop to drink;
We no longer hear the music of the
mellow crystal clink,
When the Colonel and the Major and
the Gen'l and the Jedge
Meet to have a little sip to give their
appetites an edge.
For the eggnog now is nogless, and
the rye has gone awry,
And the punch bowl holds carnations
and the South is going dry.

Lay the jest about the julep 'neath
the chestnut tree at last.
For there's but one kind of moon-
shine and the olden days are
past;
Now the water wagon rumbles
through the Southland on its
trip,
And it helps no one to drop off to
pick up the driver's whip.
For the mint beds make a pasture
and the cork screw hangeth high
All is still along the stillside and the
South is going dry.
—Chicago Post.

GOING AWAY

At five a. m. she roused us all,
Her train was due to leave at ten;
She hurried up and down the hall,
Then down and up the hall again.
She'd pack her trunk and suit case,
too,
She'd surely get an early start;
And then she learned what father
knew—
That packing trunks is quite an
art.

Shirt waists pink and shirt waists
white,
Shirt waists closed and peek-a-boo;
Trailing gowns to wear at night,
Underwear and stockings too,
Collar tops at least a score,
Corset covers eight or ten,
Linen handkerchiefs galore
Packed and then unpacked again.

Fluster, bluster, fret and fume,
Wouldn't take the time to eat;
Strewing things about the room,
Packing trunks is quite a feat.
All the time informing Dad
Of the chores that he must do;
Hopes, of course, he won't be bad
Just because she's out of view.

Great excitement seems to reign
Mother's nerves are quite upset;
Hopes she will not miss the train,
Feels that something she'll forget.
All these preparations o'er,
Now a fond farewell we speak,
Going for two months or more?
No; she'll just be gone a week.
—Detroit Free Press.

When you are sick, out of sorts,
take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea.
The most effective remedy. Relieves
when others fail. You may be the
judge—try it. 35 cents, tea or table-
lets. Linn Drug Co.

THE OREGON CONUNDRUM

(Astorian.)

The people at large are smiling,
many are laughing, at the antics of
Portland bankers who, on Monday
night last, chartered a special train
at the metropolis, rushed to Salem
at top speed, and baseched the gov-
ernor for a five-days proclamation in-
stituting a "legal holiday" in order
that they might get a line on their
call loans in the East and lighten up
a visionary stress in the money mar-
ket herabouts; and who, within 24
hours from the utterance of his de-
claration in favor of their plea, open-
ed up their banks and began to do
business as though the governor and
his extraordinary concession were not
in existence.

The only thing we blame his excel-
lency for is that he did not take time
to consult some of the outlying bank-
ers of the state and satisfy himself
that there was really something, be-
sides the unaccountable timidity of
a few Portland financiers, to warrant
such signal action on his part. How-
ever, he cannot be blamed with rea-
son, since he believed he was doing
a safe and timely thing at the behest
of representative citizens. What of
blame there is in the premises they
must bear with what fate they can.
But we are making a side bet of "16
to 1," they will never trap him into
like precipitation again.

Attorney J. G. Wells has sold his
fine residence property at the north
end of Madison street to J. T. Baker,
of Indiana, Ind., and will give pos-
session about December 1. The price
paid was \$4500. The deal was made
by G. G. Gross.

Among those who made final proof
on their timber claims before U. S.
Commissioner W. W. Calkins yester-
day were: George F. Tripp and Es-
tella Hunter, Eugene; Napoleon B.
Alexander, Junction City; Benjamin
H. Flisk, Hale, and Celia Owen, Crow.

Eugene is promised the state
Christian Endeavor convention next
February.

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 De-
cember, A. D. 1886.

(Seal.) A. W. GLEASON,

Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken inter-
nally, 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 con-
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