

THE EUGENE WEEKLY GUARD

AN INDEPENDENT PAPER.
CHARLES H. FISHER,
Editor and Publisher.

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Eugene, Oregon.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5
TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

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 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, of \$2.25 for both the
Guard and Journal. We will send
the Guard and the Weekly Ore-
gonian 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
sugar shell (Rogers make).

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 sub-
scription price of the paper.

Address
GUARD PRINTING CO.,
Eugene, Oregon.

IMPROVEMENT OF INLAND WATERWAYS

In the accomplishment of the work
of improvement of the inland water-
ways and harbors of the United States
seaboard and interior will be united
in a way impossible of accomplish-
ment by any other means of transpor-
tation, yet without impinging on
freight offerings properly belonging
to the railway, while relieving the
commercial, the manufacturing and
agricultural interests of the country
from freight congestion that inevi-
tably bring loss to the producer and
consumer. Unless there are contin-
uous, cheap and safe means of trans-
portation, the value of the product is
diminished, there is loss to the con-
sumer and the rightful development
of all resources of the country are
retarded to the serious injury of all
classes and conditions of commerce.

Until the organization of the na-
tional rivers and harbors congress,
inland waterway and harbor improve-
ments were undertaken as projects
localities. But in the very fact that
particularly beneficial to particular
only projects were brought to the at-
tention of the congress of the United
States the projects, not regarding un-
doubted merit, often failed of the re-
cognition they deserved. Under a policy
national in its scope the stream
with tonnage bearing capacity, no
less than the stream with present ton-
nage, will receive adequate appropria-
tion based on merit, on capacity for
development and on the report of
the board of engineers of the United
States army.

It is that broad and thorough na-
tional policy to which the national
rivers and harbors congress is com-
mitted. That policy will be made
more completely manifest during its
coming session at the New Willard
in the city of Washington on December
4, 5 and 6. The congress stands for
adequate appropriations for river
and harbor improvement suggesting
that not less than \$50,000,000 be set
apart each year for the work and that
it be prosecuted systematically, and
persistently until completed, with
each yearly step relieving the freight
congestions, making rightful devel-

opment assured and giving to the
producer a certainty of means of
cheap and continuous transportation
to a market.

DO WE TRUST IN GOD OR THE AMERICAN DOLLAR?

Many ministers are joined together
in a campaign for the restoration of
the phrase, "In God We Trust" on
the coins of new mintage. President
Roosevelt has answered them by
asserting that the phrase was omitted
because it was a sacrilege to use it
in such a sordid sense, if it really
possessed a meaning at all. The pres-
ident is not a neophyte in the science
of politics, and pulled himself out of
a rather bad hole most ably by
going further in his professions of
reverence than the preachers them-
selves. Instead of being the aggres-
sive party to the controversy, they
are now placed on the defensive. It
is up to them to do the explaining
now.

In Bulwer Lytton's comedy, "Mon-
ey"—is it needful to go back half a
century to find money a fit subject
for comedy?—there is this tragic sen-
timent, uttered by one of the charac-
ters as he holds up a coin: "Look at
this little coin. What will man not
do for it? He will sell his body, aye,
his soul, too, for that little coin. God
made man. See what mankind has
made a god."

In those early days, when our na-
tional currency was being devised,
the phrase, "In God We Trust," was
placed upon the gold coins, making
those coins a sacred emblem of na-
tional and individual power. In those
days we not only trusted God, but we
held our money as a sacred trust, our
coin as the symbol of that trust. We
did not then hold coin as coin; we
did not then worship money as money.
We did not despise it, for we
knew, we appreciated, we desired
its power. But we did not look upon
money as an end in itself—money
was not the final word in men's la-
bor. The gold coins were the sym-
bol of that power for good which
money granted. Men held their money
in trust. Men trusted God to
guide their use of it—and the word
"trust" had not become a byword and
a snareword for finance. Granted
that there was evil done in those
days, that there were misers who in
their individual ill worked iniquity
equal to that of modern financiers,
still the power and the "pile" of a
miser never equaled that combined
and trusted and unworthy power
which yields its force today.

The phrase "In God We Trust" had
a meaning once; the gold coin had a
meaning once. Now the phrase has
perished and the gold coin has perished,
so far as any divine significance
pertains. Good is still accomplished
through money, like Helen Gould,
where there were ancient misers of
evil in money, like Silas Marner. But
we make bold to assert that the con-
ception of money, the mad desire for
it, the regard shown for it, is evil
throughout this land. What is need-
ed is not a campaign in churches
among the clergy or laymen for the
restoration of the phrase, "In God We
Trust," to the gold coinage, but a
campaign for the restoration of money
to its right place as a medium for
helping people, not as a symbol for
unrighteousness and selfishness. Money
has become the god of the
American people. No doubt there
is a saving remnant who still hold
the faith of their fathers, still know
that some other gauge must be used
than money, and money must be used
as a means, not an end. But we be-
lieve that the prevailing idea of money,
this worship of money, is fraught
with evil. And we should like to see
a revival, an earnest revival, in the
church and out of it, against money as
a God, in favor of the God in whom
our fathers trusted, who is still the
God of this country, and some day
win the right to put back upon the
coin the motto, "In God We Trust."

GREAT RE-FORESTING SCHEME IN MEXICO

Let American timber land owners
take a leaf from the book of a Mex-
ico company—old Mexico, erstwhile
one of the Latin-American countries
not especially noted for thrift and
foresight and long-headedness, but
latterly developing steadily as a ter-
ritory peopled by a race of business
folk that has learned much in recent
years, is still learning and is ambi-
tious to "know it all," says the New
York Commercial. From the forestry
bureau of our United States depart-
ment of the interior comes the offi-
cial information that the Sierra Ma-
de Lumber Company, operating in
Sonora and Chihuahua, is cutting
timber from land holdings that ag-
gregate 2,564,000 acres. The cut is
about one hundred and fifty million
board feet annually. The tops of the
trees are made into fuel, the refuse
burned, and when the ground has
been cleared of inflammable material
it is replanted with trees of the same
species as those cut. By pursuing
this method it is beyond all question

that the Sierra Company will always
have a crop coming on, instead of
"skinning the land" once for all, and
abandoning it to fire and erosion. It
will be made profitable for all time.
This is one of the largest re-foresting
projects ever undertaken by a private
company—without doubt the most
important enterprise of the sort ever
entered upon in any of the Amer-
icas—and our own lumber compa-
nies will be compelled before long
to adopt and pursue a similar plan,
or their industry will sooner or later
languish and die from a lack of raw
material to feed upon. It is not a
little remarkable that this exam-
ple of business foresight should now
be set for us in the land of the one-
time improvident and reckless
"greasers"—but "the world moves,"
and often unaccountably in these
days.

UNCLE SAM IS SECOND NAVAL POWER

The United States has been so long
accustomed to regard itself as an in-
ferior naval power that it was almost
a shock to most citizens when they
were told that their country was now
second in the world in naval
strength. Despite all the "new navy"
appropriations that have been made,
they were not prepared for the news.
Indeed, the completion of several
great ships in a very short space of
time carried us forward rapidly from
fourth to second place.

The bureau of naval intelligence
has just made public a comparative
statement of the navies of the world
as they stood on the first day of this
month, which ranks us second in ton-
nage and third in number of ships.
Great Britain is, of course, first in
both respects, and France holds the
second place as to number.

Though we are second in tonnage,
it is but a poor second compared with
Great Britain. The figures are 1-
633,116 for that country, 611,616
for us, and 609,079 for France. Ger-
many stands fourth with a tonnage
of 529,032.

France, however, has an even
greater naval program than our own,
and if account is taken of vessels now
under construction, her place would
be far ahead of ours. Germany, too,
would gain something proportionate-
ly, though not nearly enough to give
her third place.

These estimates in terms of num-
bers of ships and of tonnage are,
however, not entirely satisfactory. Old-
er types of vessels, poorly con-
structed vessels or auxiliary vessels
get on that basis an undue impor-
tance. It is a satisfactory fact that
an estimate of the effective fighting
strength does not place us any lower
on the list. The British manner of
making such estimates is in terms of
what are called "dreadnaught units"
and on this basis we stand second in
battleships and third in armored
cruisers, Japan having second rank
in the latter respect.

SPECIAL HOLIDAYS WERE UNCALLED FOR

The Portland Journal takes The
Guard to task for criticizing Gov-
ernor Chamberlain's action in declaring
the special holidays, but its remarks
do not in the least change our opin-
ion. We are willing to admit our
complete ignorance of "high fi-
nance," as exemplified by the bank-
ers of Portland, whose speculations
with the funds of depositors have
brought discredit upon the banking
system, and undermined public con-
fidence to an extent that even the
most reputable and conservative in-
stitutions are endangered. It was
these Portland bankers who, without
consultation with other state finan-
ciers, or notice to the business inter-
ests of the state, induced the gov-
ernor to close all the banks, thus
confirming timid depositors in their
worst suspicions; an act that com-
pelled Washington and California to
take similar action in self-defense
and plunged the entire Pacific coast
into a state of bankruptcy in the
midst of the most prosperous period
it had ever enjoyed.

As an evidence of the effect of
this ill-adviced action, it is stated on
good authority that the day before
the special holiday season began the
Merchants' National Bank of Port-
land did the largest and most satis-
factory business in its history. Two
weeks later it was forced to sus-
pend by the withdrawal of deposits,
because of the unrest and suspicion
engendered by the holiday order.
Nearly every bank in the state has
suffered similarly, but most of them
were able to stand the unusual pres-
sure.

The fact is that had the Portland
bankers organized themselves, issued
clearing house certificates if neces-
sary, and taken the necessary pre-
cautions for protection by refusing to
cash Eastern paper until such time as
they could collect the money due as
they there, they might have met the
situation without having endangered
the banks of the outside towns. Not
a bank in Eugene or any other place

perous Oregon town would
have lost a depositor, or in
any way been menaced, had
the Portland bankers had the
stamina and business sense to meet
a condition brought about by their
own indiscretions. It was, as a mat-
ter of fact, not so much the inability
of the Portland institutions to collect
their Eastern balances that embar-
rassed them as the fact that they
had been tempted by high rates of
interest to loan several millions in
New York, which they could not col-
lect on demand as they had been led
to believe they could. They put
themselves in a hole and their idea
was to force the people of Oregon to
pull them out of it.

Now the governor is sounding pub-
lic sentiment regarding a new move,
the calling of an extra session to pass
some class legislation that will en-
able him to declare a long-sided hol-
iday, affecting only certain kinds of
business. It is a desperate attempt
to get out of a bad predicament, now
that public confidence has been un-
dermined, and advice in the circum-
stances is difficult to give. He should
have sounded public sentiment be-
fore he acted favorably upon the re-
quest of the Portland crowd, panic-
stricken by the consequences of their
own business mistakes.

The Guard believes that if the hol-
idays were called of business
in banking and other lines would
become normal in a short time and
timid depositors would soon be plac-
ing their money again in the banks,
where it belongs. Special holidays
and emergency laws for the protec-
tion of special interests can do noth-
ing more than to keep alive the pop-
ular suspicion of crooked and un-
sound financing.

After all, since they have done the
damage, it seems to be up to the
governor and his Portland advisers
to solve the difficult problem of let-
ting go. What mistakes they make
now will be trivial in results com-
pared with the injury already inflit-
ed.

TO REMEDY THE PALSY OF CONGESTION

It is not alone freight rates that
bring pained conditions to trade and
commerce. The freight congestion
brings the greater and longer endur-
ing palsy, and the railway interests,
no less than commercial and manu-
facturing interests, are now apprecia-
tive of the fact.

Great and beneficial though the ex-
tension of railway facilities may be,
and are, they have been physically
and absolutely unable to comply with
the demands of the wonderful devel-
opment of all interests in the United
States. Their officials frankly admit
the fact, and are turning to the in-
land waterway as a means of relief
from freight congestion, than which
there could be nothing more com-
pletely detrimental to trade and
commerce.

The fact that President James J.
Hill, of the Northern Pacific, and
President Finley, of the Southern
Railway, have accepted invitations
to address the National Rivers and
Harbors Congress, at its meeting at
the New Willard, in Washington, on
December 4, 5 and 6, and will aid
in the work of the congress in bring-
ing about a fixed national policy of in-
land waterway and harbor improve-
ments, is in itself one of the strongest
possible arguments in favor of the
adoption of that policy by the con-
gress of the United States. The two
gentlemen recognize the existence
of a condition which the railways
cannot meet, but which can only be
met by the canalization of the inland
waterways. It is a condition which
can be made to pass away for all time
by systematic work of inland water-
way and harbor improvement, with
annual appropriations in amounts
that will insure continuous prosecu-
tion of the work, speedy completion
and full relief from the palsy which
freight congestions have brought
about.

Just now the sporting editors of
the Northwest are busy selecting an
all-Northwest football team. Since
no two of them are able to agree
as to the personnel of this ideal eleven
the occupation is more amusing than
edifying.

Though Speaker Cannon indig-
nantly denies that he wants the illi-
nois delegation for "trading pur-
poses," he will hardly go so far as
to deny that using state delegations
for that purpose is an old practice.

While almost everybody is willing
to admit that impatience is one of
our national faults, almost every-
body continues to demand things
while they wait. So, what are you
going to do about it?

OREGONIAN ANNOUNCES INDEPENDENT POLICY

The tendency of the day is toward
political independence on part of the
leading newspapers. The Guard has
for some time past maintained its
right to commend or criticize public
officials regardless of their party
affiliations, and to support or oppose
measures of public policy outside of
partisan lines. Now the Oregonian
comes out boldly as an independent
paper, pledging support to the Re-
publicans only in event of the re-
nomination of President Roosevelt.
In making this declaration an editor-
ial in the Oregonian reads as fol-
lows:

"The Oregonian has done what it
could to support the Republican party
of Oregon. Republicans have not
responded. They can now and hence-
forth support their party themselves.
If they desire to do so. Like Romeo
at the play, the Oregonian will be a
candle-holder and look on. It is
tired of the effort to appeal on prin-

ciples, political, social, financial, na-
tional and historic, to men who don't
care for anything of the kind, but are
actuated merely by selfish piques,
petty desires and trifling personal
ambitions. . . . Should the pres-
sure upon President Roosevelt com-
pel him to be a candidate again, the
Oregonian will support him. Beyond
that it has no announcement to
make."

Oregon people are becoming much
interested in the great prize offer
made by the Portland Commercial
club for articles on this state print-
ed in papers outside of the Pacific
Northwest, and are working to earn
a share of the \$5,000 in gold which
is to be distributed in a series of
eighty prizes, every one of which
is worth the winning. The first is a
small fortune of itself, \$1,000; the
second is \$500, and from \$250, \$200
and \$175 they range down to the
last twenty at \$10 each. The very
large number of prizes mean cor-
respondingly liberal chances for con-
testants. There is no entrance fee,
no red tape. The contest closes De-
cember 31st, 1907. Paper or other
regular publication containing the
competing article must be submitted
in full.

Though dairying is rather mono-
polizing public attention now, the ap-
ple growers of the state who have
made such marvelous showings in
their respective sections at the fruit
fairs, and who later received such
flattering comment through window
displays in Portland's store windows,
are planning an even greater success
by combining next year in an event
to be known as an "All Oregon Apple
Show." They want to get in train-
ing for the great race at the Alaska-
Yukon-Pacific exposition in 1909,
says a bulletin of the Portland Com-
mercial club.

Names parted in the middle gives
a very pleasing and high sounding
effect and when you see them in print
one will naturally look, dwell and
look again. Three of these "hand-
les" have made their appearance
quite often of late in the press of
the state and which the common peo-
ple have become familiar with, viz:
J. Thoburn Ross, W. Cooper Morris
and J. Frank Watson.

After being repeatedly assured
that the Kaiser was all right, the
public is now informed that he is
to be operated on for a throat trou-
ble. Seems to be pretty near an even
break between the ruler and the pub-
lic, when it comes to hearing the
truth about each other.

This talk about a contest for the
chairmanship of the national com-
mittee is little short of nonsense, in-
asmuch as the chairman is always
chosen by the candidate for presi-
dent, and frequently has not been
even a member of the committee
when chosen.

Ten thousand men are to be put
to work on the construction of new
lines in the west by the Harriman
roads, so the newspapers say. If this
report proves true it is the surest
sign of all that the "pale" is prac-
tically over.

Just now the sporting editors of
the Northwest are busy selecting an
all-Northwest football team. Since
no two of them are able to agree
as to the personnel of this ideal eleven
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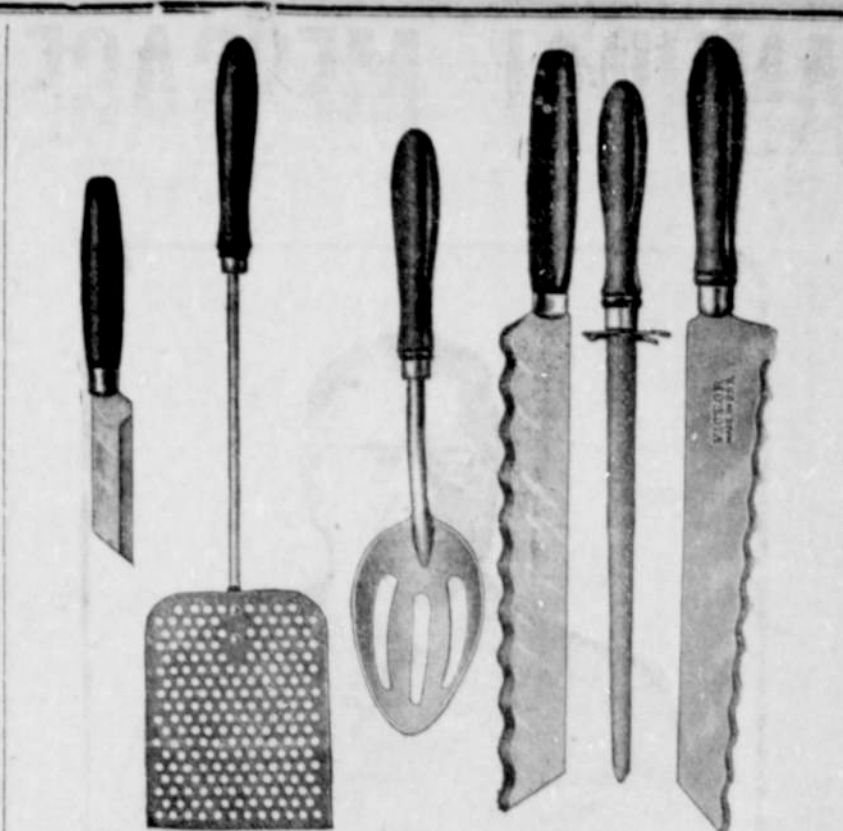
If Governor Hughes has any pres-
idential ambition, and we suspect
he has, he may as well put it in
cold storage, now that Dr. Park-
hurst is out for him.

Philippines must be smarter than
they have been credited with being.
We notice that many charges of
fraud in the recent elections over
there are being made.

Off-hand several men might be
named who constantly give the lie
to the statistician who claims that
a woman talks eight times as much
as a man.

Another of Abraham Lincoln's
law partners is dead.

Hickory Bark Cough Remedy, made
by the Hickory Brak Remedy Com-
pany, of Salem, Or., guaranteed to be
pure; guaranteed to cure your cough
or money refunded. Guaranteed to
make a friend of you. For sale by
Hull's Red Cross Drug Store and
first-class dealers everywhere.



Above is a picture of the kitchen set which is given away to sub-
scribers of The Weekly Guard who pay \$2.00 a year for the paper in ad-
vance. It is a very useful present for the housekeeper.

THE OLD SOLDIERS.

(In memory of J. A. Gwinn).
They are tramping along with weary
feet,
No foes to shun, no foes to meet,
No gallant charge, no forced retreat;
Discharged; they are going home.

They are waiting now the last re-
veille;
Their passages paid o'er the dark
rolling sea;
They are going on board for the
land of the free;
Discharged; they are going home.

While clinging hands are holding
them here,
Beckoning hands are calling them
there,
Though seas be calm, or dark or
clear,
Discharged; they are going home.

They are tenting no more on the
camping ground,
From the old headquarters comes
never a sound,
The ships are righting; they are out-
ward bound,
Discharged; they are going home.

If vessels are staunch and pilots test
right,
Through calm or storm or mist or
night,
They will anchor them safe in the
morning light,
Discharged; They're going home.

They are answering home calls one
by one,
Their arms laid down, their warfare
done;
And whether the battles were lost or
won—
Discharged; They're going home.
J. H.

AT THE END

When the sands in the hourglass fal-
ter,
And the end of it all is nigh,
When the signal is made for the cur-
tain,
And the footlights begin to die—
It is good to glance back at the du-
ties

We have done in the days gone by,
When the grave in the grass is yaw-
ning,
And we totter, decrepit and gray,
When the darkness begins to hover
And we near the end of the day—
It is good to look back at the flow-
ers

We have planted along the way,
When the candle has burned to the
socket,
And the flame in the wind is bent,
When life to the utmost limit
Of years is nearly spent,
It is good to look back at the kin-
dness

Our lives to others has lent,
When the windows begin to darken
And we bid farewell to the sun,
When the singing is turned to si-
lence,
And the end of it all is won—
It is good to gaze back through the
twilight

At the good we may have done.
—Will Reed Dunroy.

"WHEN IN ROME"

Mary had a little waist,
'Twas full of holes for true,
And everywhere that Mary went
The boys would peek-a-boo.

It followed her to a resort sea,
Hard by the sounding sea,
'Tis strange," quoth Mary, "that the
boys

No longer notice me."
But little Mary'd been to school
And was somewhat astute,
She thought the matter over
And she bought a bathing suit.

And when she bought her bathing
suit
And wore it everywhere,
Her troubles quickly ended,
For the boys took note, for fair,
—Kansas City Post.

A petition is being circulated
throughout Jackson and Josephine
counties asking the government to
remove the fish racks in Rogue river.
These racks are placed in the river
by the government fish hatcheries
and it is claimed they do more harm
to the passing of fish than any other
method. The petition will be sent to
the national authorities by the mas-
ter fish warden of Oregon. The fish-
ermen's claims are denied by fisher-
ies.

SUSLAW NEWS CULLED FROM FLORENCE WEST

Last Saturday O. W. Hurd received
a telegram which brought the sad
news of the death of his father.

The schooner Albion was brought
down from Acme a few days ago
loaded with lumber, and is awaiting
an opportunity to get to sea.

A deal was made a few days ago by
which W. F. Reed, of Gardiner, pur-
chased from O. L. Brewster an island
owned by the latter in Taitoon lake.
Mr. Reed intends to fit the place up
for a pleasure resort.

The high water last Sunday
brought about 1,500,00 feet of logs
down to the boom below Point Ter-
race. Most of them were put in by
Taylor & Meade, near Swiss home, but
some were from Fellman & Nicolle's
camp on Indian creek.

In conversation with Colonel Hol-
den last Monday he informed us that
he has ordered vault doors and steel
lining and other material for his new
bank building from Chicago and that
the work will be pushed as soon as
that material arrives.

At the regular meeting of Heceta
lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F., of Flo-
rence, held Wednesday evening, the
following officers were elected for the
coming term: E. H. Anderson,
noble grand; Charles Landers, vice
grand; G. L. Lovell, recording secre-
tary; W. H. Weatherston, financial
secretary; William Kyle, treasurer.

DEMOCRATIC DONKEY LAUDED BY BRYAN

At a banquet tendered him by the
Democrats of the District of Colum-
bia Tuesday, William J. Bryan's
speech was received with great en-
thusiasm. Before speaking at length
on the issues of the campaign he
said:

"The donkey is really a better em-
blem than the elephant for a party.
This was impressed upon my mind
when I visited other countries. I
found that the donkey is a resident
of every country, and that every-
where he is serving the people, and
that, too, the common people. He is
not an aristocrat. Whether you visit
the mountains of the West, the dense-
ly populated regions of the Orient,
the fertile valleys of the Nile or the
sacred soil of the Holy Land, you
will find the donkey—patient, per-
sistent and always at work. The ele-
phant, on the other hand, is only to
be found in certain latitudes, and is
seldom seen except on dress pa-
rade. If greatness is to be measured
by service, instead of by size or ap-
pearance, the position of honor must
be given to the faithful donkey. As
the Democratic party is becoming the
universal party and is everywhere
justifying its claims to the confidence
of the people by the service it is ren-
dering them, it is entirely appropri-
ate that it should prefer the donkey
to the elephant for an emblem."

SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

The man of good judgment will be
slow to judge others.
The only safe argument with tempta-
tion is a swift attack.
The mind always is the richer for
the slander it forgets.

If you court one temptation you
are sure to win a score.

You cannot find happiness if you
turn your back on health.
Souls that go to sleep on senti-
ment do not wake up to serve.

The glory of God is not promoted
by the gloom of the godly.
If we do not cause our trials to
make us they will break us.

There's a short road to heaven
from any point in a right life.
The man who works only by the
clock will never own the clock by
which he works.

He makes the deepest dent on his-
tory who has no time to think how
much he weighs.

So long as there is any light in a
man's soul he does not believe he can
do any of his sins in the dark.—Chi-
cago News.

The grandmothers of the old Dutch
Dunkard families in Western Penn-
sylvania have made and used "Hick-
ory Bark Cough Remedy" and raised
their families on it for a hundred
years. Now you can buy it of your
dealers. Ask for it and use it, be-
cause it is sure; because it will stop
your cough; because it is the best
cough remedy made today. Try it.
For sale by Hull's Red Cross Drug
Store and all dealers everywhere.

Laselle Bros., the Albany prune
packers, have been forced into bank-
ruptcy by the financial stringency.
They have shipped 5,000,000 pounds
of dried prunes this season.