

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...

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1908 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.

We are, however, offering the Oregon Agriculturist or the American Farmer (your choice) free with each cash in advance subscription.

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).

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OR a pretty mantel clock that keeps good time. These premiums we have in stock and are prepared to deliver them promptly.

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FOR REPEAL OF PRESENT LAND LAWS

There has been a good deal of talk about the land policy of the administration, but it is clearly not understood by a great many persons.

This policy was outlined in the annual report of Commissioner Ballinger, of the general land office, and may be summarized as follows, with the arguments upon which it is based:

The commissioner recommends that the mineral land act and the timber and stone act be repealed, for the reasons that the first is no longer necessary, and the second has been the vehicle by which the great bulk of valuable timber land not in the reserves has gone into private hands.

Most of the remaining public lands are semi-arid or desert, for disposing of which there are no laws. Abuses have been developed which should be remedied. Water has been monopolized and strips of land acquired to prevent access to adjacent public grazing grounds.

gation, incapable of producing natural crops of trees, and which because they do not furnish potable water sufficient for domestic use are not suitable for continuous habitation.

NO MORE LOOSELY ISSUED COMMISSIONS

Hon. H. Weinstein, of Sacramento, is about to go abroad to study labor conditions, and though Senator Perkins, of California, requested appointment by the department of commerce and labor as an agent, without pay, to examine conditions in New Zealand.

Secretary Strauss, who is well acquainted with Mr. Weinstein and who recognizes his ability and public spirit, referred the matter to the commissioner of labor, who regrets that he cannot see his way clear to grant the request.

The objections to the plan are that while the person given the commission is in no way subject to the department, he has the prerogatives and status of a representative of the government, and at the same time the freedom of expression of an ordinary citizen while traveling abroad.

This heretofore has given rise to great embarrassment to the government, and the practice has been abolished. Moreover, the commissioner pointed out that labor legislation in New Zealand is a particularly dangerous field of study to send any one to with a government commission, as such legislation raises political issues which are centres of party rancor.

Thus the expression of opinion on them by one representing in any way this government would be productive of annoyance and embarrassment to us. Therefore the commissioner feels that it cannot consistently grant the commission desired.

FORECAST OF LEGISLATION BY PRESENT CONGRESS

The Guard's special correspondent at Washington (the United Press Association) sends the following interesting forecast of legislation that will absorb the attention of congress during the present session:

Now that congress is once more in full swing and more politicians are in Washington than assemble elsewhere except at national conventions, interest is about equally divided between possible legislation and presidential booms.

Of the former there is little to be said at present for the session has not progressed sufficiently far to indicate what may be expected. Financial legislation, of course, is scheduled, and there will be the usual appropriation bills, but what else is as yet problematical.

Senator Aldrich's bill, after it passes the senate, will be delayed in the house, for Chairman Fowler, of the house committee on banking and currency, has ideas of his own on the currency question.

Mr. Fowler has made the subject a study for a number of years, and discourses on finance as fluently as Payne on the tariff or Morgan on the isthmian canal, but up to date must confess that he has made little headway among his associates.

Few members of the house really make any exhaustive researches into the financial questions and few care to follow the academic discussions indulged in by Mr. Fowler, Representative Hill, of Connecticut, and others.

By far the majority prefer to take the opinion of the leaders, and on this instance the financial legislation which the house will pass will be that which best suits Speaker Cannon and his advisers.

The ship subsidy people will not make an attempt this year to secure the passage of a general bill, but will content themselves with a postal subsidy on the order of the bill which so narrowly missed passing last session.

Next winter, however, the shipping people expect that with the elections out of the way congress will do something for shipping in general. More or less railroad legislation will be proposed, and some will probably be enacted, but it is too early yet to determine just what alterations, if any, will be made in the present law. Congress will not approach such legislation in the fear-hiss, devil-may-care manner which hitherto has characterized it for the solution is well aware that the financial crisis is by no means passed and that this is no time for radical action unless in the direction of relief.

The employers' liability act, just declared unconstitutional by the supreme court, will doubtless be remedied, and Senator Knox, who has made a special study of the situation, has introduced a bill which will probably form the base for this legislation.

tends under the constitution of the United States." In his new bill Knox includes the above provision in connection with the liability of employers.

Another matter of widespread interest, particularly at this time, is the question of preventing inter-state shipments of liquor into states where the sale of the same is prohibited.

This has regularly come before congress for years, but heretofore the liquor interests have always been successful in preventing legislation. With the prohibition wave sweeping over the country, however, it looks as though now is a favorable time for such legislation.

It does seem that if a state prohibits the sale of liquor within its borders it should be protected against shipments into it from other states, which reap whatever profit there is to its citizens in the manufacture of the liquor and the taxes thereon.

It may be doubted, however, if the prohibitionists will gain much by this legislation, for it is not denied that many persons who cheerfully vote for prohibition do so expecting to have their own liquor shipped to them privately.

Should they be deprived of this privilege they are not likely to look with so much favor on prohibition and a reversal of votes may be expected. Whether the defection of this element will be sufficient to change the complexion of the states is problematical, but this vote may be expected to cut a large figure should the legislation be enacted.

STATE DEPOSITORY LAW SUCCESSFUL IN IDAHO

While Oregon is having no end of trouble with its state funds the young state of Idaho seems to have solved the problem by the enactment of a law which has increased to \$18,226.94.

Reports from State Treasurer Hastings on the results achieved by this law are ample proof of the wisdom of its enactment. The law went into effect on February 11, 1905, and the comparative statement for the last two years shows that the returns to the state have been practically doubled.

In 1906 the returns on interest on state deposits were \$9267.69, and during the last year these have been increased to \$18,226.94.

The state of Idaho is now doing business with 78 banks and the rate of interest paid for the use of the money is 3 1/2 per cent. This money is well distributed throughout the state and there is no favoritism in the distribution. The law is working smoothly and with benefit to the people of the state.

It is estimated that in the next biennium the state revenues will be augmented from \$20,000 to \$25,000 from the operation of the depository law.

HAS REFORM BEEN WORKED TOO HARD?

For the past year or two the country has been given rather a drastic treatment in the interest of reform. From the grocery store philosopher to the president of a woman's club, from the space writer to the president of the United States, everybody has been prescribing for his or her country, according to World's Work.

But there is another side of the question. We are in danger of taking an overdose of antidote for an overdose of cure. If we need to guard against the amateur physician, even more do we need to guard against the ugliness of an unwilling convalescence.

Suppose we admit that the present financial situation is in some degree due to the excessive zeal of reformers—shall we then throw reform out of the window?

Is it true that men will not invest in stocks because of the agitation against corporations? Or is it true that we know how our Napoleons of finance pyramid their investments, reorganize their railroads, pocket the proceeds of stock issues, and make runs on trust companies to put rivals out of business, we prefer to put our money into farms?

Reforms cannot be undone by attacking reformers. That is only to deepen the plain citizen's suspicion of the belligerents. We are learning something else besides the needs of discounting the enthusiasm of reformers. We have been taught the advantages of reform.

The love of fair play guarantees that the effect of an overdose will be rectified. Self-interest should lead men who are exploiting the present unreasonable financial crisis in the interest of reaction to see that their criticisms will be taken for symptoms requiring further treatment.

We expect convalescents to be cross, but when they attempt to kill their doctors we put them in strait-jackets.

PRESENT STATUS OF PRESIDENTIAL BOOMS

The United Press Association, which is the Washington correspondent of The Guard, discusses the present status of the various presidential booms as follows:

There is much doing in presidential booms. Attention is focussed on the fight in Ohio, and it is safe to say that Foraker has the sympathy of all candidates except Taft.

The other candidates do not take Foraker seriously, believing that with a fight in his state he can command no outside support except perhaps a few Southern votes. Consequently they hope he will win in Ohio as it would be a sad blow to Taft and not endanger their chances.

The Cannon boom seems to be a personally conducted excursion in charge of Private Secretary Busbey. Were Uncle Joe a few years younger he would be the most formidable of the lot, and although to all appearances he is good for several more terms as speaker, it would be difficult to convince the people that the occasion demands a man as old as he.

He seems to have about as good a chance as any one in the "field," for it is the "field against the favorite"—Taft.

The Fairbanks boom is in its usually quiescent stage, and since Cortelyou announced that he had not declared himself a candidate and Roosevelt that he would not be one, interest has centered on Taft, who will command the hearty support of a majority of office holders and a number of others.

The Knox movement is beginning to show signs of life, but is not sufficiently developed to attract special attention, while the Hughes boom has scarcely reached Washington.

It is interesting to note the prominent part played by the newspapers and newspaper men in these booms. Mr. Taft's brother, a newspaper man, is ably represented at Columbus and Washington by newspaper men who see that the press is well supplied with matter favorable to the big secretary.

Busbey, who looks after Uncle Joe, was a newspaper man until he became Cannon's secretary, and if anything is printed anywhere in America which is calculated to injure Cannon's chances, he is ready with a reply setting the speaker right.

The Knox boom is principally backed by the Pittsburgh papers, and several of the Pennsylvania men in Washington are sitting up nights nursing it. Mr. Fairbanks followed Mr. Cannon's example and selected a newspaper man for his private secretary.

The Cortelyou boom has not yet developed to the press-agent stage and this seems to be the matter with the Hughes boom.

The Taft boom would probably do better if its newspaper friends would spend more time placing the claim of Mr. Taft before the country than in abusing the other candidates. He is a great man in every respect and entitled to win, if he wins at all, on his merits.

Since his return there has been a cessation of abusive tactics and one of the first things he did was to invite First Assistant Postmaster General Hitchcock, who had been accused of pernicious concealed activity in behalf of Cortelyou to take charge of his campaign in the South.

JOHN MITCHELL'S CONSERVATIVE VIEWS

John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers, gives utterance to the following sentiment—which will be regarded as fair to all classes:

I am a trade unionist. I am not one of those who believe that the trade union is the ultimate. I recognize the fact that there is a great revolutionary movement going on, that it is slowly but surely changing our social life. But, nevertheless, my experience has satisfied me that the trade union movement is the best movement ever born for the amelioration of the condition of those who toil.

If I believed that the trade union movement stood for nothing less than securing a few cents higher wages or securing a few hours less labor, I would leave it. If I thought that is all it does I would quit the trade union movement and I would try to start myself a new movement. But I believe it does more than that. I believe the trade union movement raises the standard of our citizenship. I believe it raises the manhood and the womanhood and the childhood of all our people.

And any movement that elevates society, that elevates the manhood and womanhood of our people contributes immeasurably to the welfare of our people and to the good of our country. I am not an old man yet, but I have seen many practical results from the trade union movement. I have seen in my life thousands who employed labor and thousands who labor brought together and made to work in harmony. I do not believe that in our country there should be an irreconcilable conflict between capital and labor.

Notwithstanding the fact that I have already gone through a number of strikes, I have not yet abandoned my opinion that if the representatives of labor can be brought together, if they can sit

down in honest conference, if they will look one another straight in the eye and tell the absolute truth, I believe when that is done that the day of conflict between labor and capital will end. I have never been one to believe you help labor by denouncing capital.

WHY OREGON PAPERS ARE TAKING ACTION

The Portland papers are printing the story that the principal business of the Oregon Press Association, which met in Portland last week, was the discussion of how to derive revenue from the politicians; that candidates for office in the future will be very roundly assessed in return for the support given them by the newspapers.

This report is absolutely false, since the question of political assessments was not considered in any form in the convention, the object of which was to bring the publishers of newspapers closer together on subjects of common interest, and to unite all in the effort to promote the growth and development of the state.

Owing to the fact that combination among the manufacturers and jobbers in print paper and printers' machinery and supplies have increased very materially the expense of newspaper publication, rendering many plants unprofitable at the present time, the necessity for a more thorough understanding among the publishers, in the place of cut-throat competition, has been made absolutely necessary.

This was the purpose for which over 100 newspapermen and women met in Portland for consideration of subjects that had too long been neglected, and the matter of candidates and politics was not in any manner discussed.

The newspapers have been too busy boosting the state and communities in which they are published to take cognizance of the fact that they have been victims of all kinds of bunco legislation, which has also been detrimental to the interests of the public in general.

For instance, some sharper engineered through the late unlamented legislature a bill making it unnecessary hereafter to advertise the delinquent tax sale. Thus it will in the future be possible to sell a taxpayer's property without published notice (in the interest of sale speculators) and the newspapers are denied this revenue.

The same session of the legislature repealed also the provision of the initiative and referendum act requiring publication in the newspapers of proposed initiative laws and referendum petitions, but saddled additional expense upon the taxpayer and added to the state printer's present unreasonable grat by requiring arguments for and against bills to be printed and mailed by the secretary of state to every registered voter in the state.

These are only a few instances among many where the newspapers and the public alike are being 'buncoed' in the interest of the grafters, and the newspaper publishers of the state purpose to begin a fight for their rights and the rights of the public, which are in many instances identical.

In these "hard times" the greatest value for the smallest outlay is the daily newspaper, printed on white paper that costs more than the selling price, and furnishing information that costs thousands of dollars to collect and put in type, says the Louisville Courier-Journal.

White paper costs more at the present time than it has in the past twenty years, and fortunate indeed is the publisher who is able to make his sales cover his expense of printing.

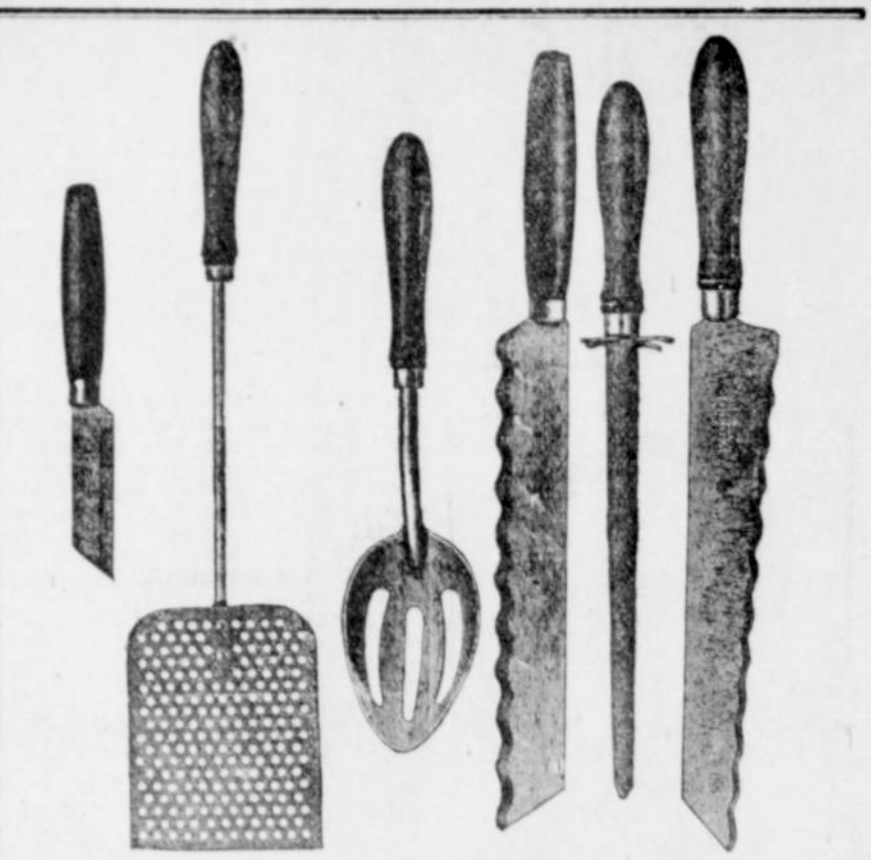
Somebody has been guessing wrong. Instead of reducing its force of special agents the United States land office wants congress to increase the appropriation of \$250,000 it has for the current fiscal year for special agents to \$500,000 for the year beginning July 1 next.

The president of Smith College says that too much education spoils the girls as wives, and at the same time Vardaman says that education is raising the negroes. Some one should stop Rockefeller, Carnegie and "the bunco" before the country goes to the "bow-wow."

Maybe the leader of the Russian douma knows his business best; at any rate we are curious to know what he expects to gain by traveling 11,000 miles to tell his troubles to Americans, who have a sufficiency of their own.

Chaffeur husbands also come high. One of them, who eloped with the only daughter of a rich Philadelphian, is suing his daddy-in-law for \$50,000 for taking wife away from him.

In committing the United States to get out of Cuba in the spring of 1909 Secretary Taft threw a jolt into the bunch which have been laying wires



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

to make American occupation permanent.

Congress might do worse than pass the bill of Sabbath, of Illinois, providing a tax of 25 per cent on dowries paid foreigners who marry the daughters of rich Americans. In fourteen years \$900,000,000 have been taken out of the country by that process.

Isn't some congressman who regards the number of bills introduced as proof of statesmanship overlooking a play by not introducing one to regulate the visits of the stork?

Let's hear no more about the heartlessness of city folk. No less than 10,000 of them died last year from some form of heart disease, which proves that they have hearts.

The decision of the United States supreme court, that an employe of the United States land office cannot legally acquire public land is on all fours with common sense.

Why poke "fun" at the postal authorities for barring short men from employment when army chaplains are retired for not being expert rough riders?

One of the numerous unaccountable things is why the man who is wrong always does the most talking about it.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF RALPH MANROSE

Beside their hearthstone a joyous child Was wont to sit and play. While their hearts with love would overflow

As they watched him day by day, His friendly "Hello" to the teamsters rang. As they passed his father's door; Now the hearth is bare, there's no child playing there.

Little Ralph we'll see no more. A stranger came to the door and knocked. While noontide sun shone bright; In one hand he held the sand-filled glass.

In the other his sickle tight; He cut from the hearth its choicest bud. The one beautiful, loving and fair, He hushed the voice with the cheery ring.

And left empty the little chair. Weep not for the gift that the Lord recalled. To rear in his heavenly crown; Weep not, for the stay will not be long. Till you're called to meet your own

Who was carried home to the Saviour's arms, Gathered from storm and blast, Where he'll call "Hello" as he welcomes you. When your pilgrimage is past. MRS. MARY SMALL.

THE KETTLE'S SONG.

I wish the kettle would sing again, Just as it used to do. I wish it would sing of a Hon slain— With a cabin boy, and the boy was I.

Of a pirate crew on the Spanish Main— Of a clipper ship on the sea-way high With a cabin boy and the boy was I Just as it used to do.

WALTER LAKIN'S NEW INVENTION

FORMER EUGENE BOY HAS PATENTED A DEVICE WHICH ANNOUNCES STREETS ON STREET CARS.

The Portland Journal of yesterday tells of an invention of Walter Lakin, son of D. R. Lakin, of this city, as follows: W. E. Lakin, a conductor on the East Ankeny carline, who lives at 83 East Twenty-seventh street North, has patented a street recorder to be placed in streetcars.

It will record the name of the street which a car is approaching and designate the numbers of the houses on the block. At the same time his invention will flash a picture or advertisement to view until another street is crossed.

The speed of the car does not alter the display, for the trolley merely meets an overhead contact hanger, wherever located, and the recorder does the work perfectly. Mr. Lakin's device will not only relieve conductors of the necessity of calling the streets, but will quiet the fears of the nervous passengers.

Strangers seeking a certain number can locate it a block away by this recorder, which is like an ordinary cash register and can be removed to another car if necessary. To relieve the monotony of staring the passenger opposite in the face, Mr. Lakin says he can present attractive pictures of Oregon scenery between advertisements, and might even attach a phonograph and give a good vaudeville show.

DIED.

Mrs. Polly Loomis-Humphrey died Wednesday, January 15, 1908, at Olympia, Wash., aged 87 years, and was buried Saturday at Harrisburg, Or. Two daughters survive her. She was formerly a resident of Harrisburg, and her husband, who died 24 years ago at that place, is buried there. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. S. McCallum, of Eugene.

NEWS OF LOWER SIUSLAW RIVER AND VICINITY

J. W. Carman, who has been in the general merchandise business here for some years, expects to leave here before long for Southern California. He has recently sold his store here to Frank Knowles.

Mr. and Mrs. John Mickelson, who have spent a month in Florence with Mr. Mickelson's father, C. B. Morgan, left Tuesday on their way to Kansas to reside.

Tuesday morning a quantity of new books for the Florence school library were received from the county superintendent and at once placed in the library for the use of the children. Thirty-five dollars' worth of books were received this time, of which \$10 comes out of the library fund and \$25 was raised by an entertainment given some time since.

Several other districts received a consignment of books at the same time. A petition is being signed asking that the board of county commissioners purchase a portable sawmill to be used in planting the road or such part as needed between Mapleton and Eugene. As yet the signers are chiefly those who have a business interest in the road and the subscription paper which gives chance for those interested to subscribe toward the above work has no donations.—Florence West.

The grandmothers of the old Dutch Dunkard families in Western Pennsylvania have made and used "Hickory 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, because it's pure; because it will stop your cough; because it is the best cough remedy made today. Try it. For sale by Hull's Best Cream Drug Store and all dealers everywhere.

Charles Holloway, of Brownsville, during the year 1907 received \$700 for cream, \$120 for calves, from 15 cows, and had \$275 worth of skim milk for feeding, \$1,175 from 15 cows.