

THE EUGENE WEEKLY GUARD AN INDEPENDENT PAPER

CHARLES H. FISHER, Editor and Publisher.

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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 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 25 cents extra, of \$2.25 for both the Guard and Journal. We will send the Guard and the Weekly Oregonian for \$2.50.

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A kitchen set consisting of one serving 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.

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ARE BOYCOTTING THE UNITED STATES

A mere trifle like boycotting the United States government is nothing to such a powerful person as the king of the Western railroads, Edward H. Harriman, even though uncrowned as yet, says the Fresno Republican. The report of Secretary of War Taft to congress regarding the operation of the Panama railway shows how insistent the "system" is in its exclusive control of business, and not even Uncle Sam may allow any such trifling considerations as fair play to interfere.

When the government undertook work of constructing the canal, so that the Panama railway line was being operated for the exclusive benefit of the overland railroads, so that there was no such thing as water competition with the transcontinental roads by way of the canal. The government then bought up the company and placed it on an impartial basis for doing business, all steamship companies to be treated alike. The Pacific Mail, a Harriman corporation, according to the report of the secretary, demanded exclusive privileges in the way of shipping over the line, which were of course refused. The result is that the Pacific Mail has been gradually diverting all its business from the Panama line, taking it by way of Tehuantepec, and probably also carrying more of it by land across the continent than it would have found it profitable to do under ordinary circumstances. The secretary disposes, as a counter measure, of the propriety of the government's building a line of steamers on the Pacific side to act as a feeder for the Panama railway and eventually for the canal.

To an ordinary company the idea of freeing the United States out on a business proposition would appear to be a stupendous undertaking, but nothing is too big for Harriman to attempt, and his success is shown by the number of years in which his lobby delayed the canal legislation.

FRATERNAL INSURANCE ON BUSINESS BASIS

Today we print a communication

from Head Clerk Hawes, of the Modern Woodmen, a fraternal order with a large local membership, in which he sets for the necessity for higher rates of assessment than the present in order to pay the actual cost of life insurance furnished its members. The Modern Woodmen order is an old and perfectly stable fraternal organization, but it is learning the lesson of older orders of similar character—that something cannot be given for nothing, even life insurance, and tend to permanency as well as business solidity. Some time there must be a day of reckoning, and Head Clerk Hawes would wisely provide against calamity before the opportunity passes. The position he takes and the boldness with which he expresses his views inspires the thought that some time, perhaps in the near future, there may be laws enacted not only guaranteeing bank deposits against loss, but life insurance policy-holders as well. Men and women who go into these orders in good faith and pay their money for years should be assured that the time will not come, perhaps in old age, that the order will pass into bankruptcy, or its rates be forced so high that they cannot bear the burden of assessment.

Fraternal insurance is a splendid thing, but we have too many orders, because they are young and growing capacity with a membership composed of the younger class of people, that are giving insurance at less than it costs and attempting to convince the public, with excellent success, too, that their rates will never be raised. The law should step in and say this kind of fake promotion, for it can be designated in no other way, must be stopped. The Modern Woodmen officials are right in attempting to place their order on a permanent business basis, and if there are other fraternal organizations in the same predicament justice to their membership, as well as common honesty, demands that they take similar action.

EUGENE'S GROWTH NOW MORE RAPID THAN EVER BEFORE

There is an unusually large number of houses being built in Eugene for the winter season. In every part of the city residences are going up, and architects are busy drawing plans for others that will be started as soon as the weather settles. Several brick business buildings are also under way now and more will be commenced with the advent of spring. Arrangements are in progress for the resumption of work on the Eugene-Springfield-McKenzie electric railway and it is announced that grading and track-laying will again be under way by the first of February.

There is every indication that Eugene will be able to employ all its resident workmen steadily through the year, and that there will be a good demand for carpenters and bricklayers. The government building, S. P. depot, Divinity School and Presbyterian church are all big building projects that will call for a great many laborers, and the electric line extension and street paving will keep large forces busy at the more common classes of work.

MISSOURI SOLVES EXPRESS RATE PROBLEM

Missouri has solved the matter of express rates so far as the internal business of the state is concerned, but upon all business that has to do with interstate commerce the same old rates will obtain. That distinction between local and interstate business is the only thing that is bringing comfort to the corporations during these times. But if every state in the union followed the lead of Missouri and made a new schedule of rates in the interest of the people of the individual state, the result would be that the additional expense caused by extra help in carrying two schedules and transacting business on two standards would in the end cause the express companies to consider that meeting the people on a plane that would be fair and equitable for them would be the cheapest way to conduct their business.

The trouble is that all of the states do not take concerted action, and thus is left open an opportunity for the corporations to enter the few states that do act and by political manipulation cause the defeat of the men who have taken the lead in the movement against the corporate interests.

MILLIONS ARE WANTED FOR FEDERAL CENSUS

Director S. N. D. North, of the Census Bureau, has asked congress to appropriate \$14,000,000 to defray the expenses of the thirteenth decennial census, to be taken in 1910. The constitution of the United States requires an enumeration once

in ten years as a basis for the apportionment of representatives in congress. The modern American census, which collects statistics relating to every important feature of national development, is the outgrowth of that requirement. Beginning with six simple questions relating to population, the amount and scope of the information secured were steadily increased until it became too extensive to be tabulated by hand.

The next census will be the first to be taken since the establishment of the permanent Census Bureau, nearly five years ago. The enumeration of 1910 will be taken on April 5th of that year. Heretofore the enumeration has been taken on June 1st. Mr. North says that more accurate statistics will be collected by the proposed change of date. This change will have the effect, he thinks, of showing great gains in the population of the large cities, like New York, Boston and Philadelphia. He says that the summer resorts begin to attract many persons in May, and that if the census is delayed until June 1st the enumerators will find many vacant houses when they begin to make their rounds.

In the last census 300 supervisors were employed. It is proposed to have 330 supervisors for the thirteenth census. The bill provides that these supervisors shall be authorized to begin work on July 1, 1909, so that the enumeration districts can be laid out and their geographical limits clearly defined and scrutinized in every locality, with a view to the correction of omissions and errors. Mr. North says he will make an effort to have high-class men designated as supervisors, and to this end he proposes that these officials shall be paid a minimum compensation of \$1200 a year. The supervisors are to be appointed by the president, and so far as practicable and desirable, the boundaries of the supervisors' districts are to conform to the boundaries of the congressional districts.

The per capita cost of the first census, taken in 1790, was \$3,0112, while the per capita cost of the census of 1900 was \$1,550. Mr. North does not think there will be an increase in the per capita cost of the thirteenth census over that of the twelfth.

The plum-hunters of congress are not expected to look with favor upon the plan proposed by the director for recruiting his force of temporary clerks for the next census. The bill stipulates that such additional clerks as may be required shall be subject to such competitive examinations as the director of the census, in cooperation with the civil service commission, may prescribe. The examinations to be held under the direction of the commission.

The thirteenth census will be restricted to inquiries relating to population, agriculture, manufactures, and mines and quarries. It is provided in the bill that there shall be a census of agriculture in 1915, and once every ten years thereafter, which shall show the acreage of the principal crops, and the number and value of domestic animals on the farms and ranges of the country.

It is proposed that in 1911 a sum not to exceed \$50,000 shall be expended to ascertain the feasibility of securing information required for making comparisons between the number of domestic animals and the acreage of the principal crops on the same farms in succeeding years, the returns on which the comparisons are based to include for any county at least 70 per cent of the acreage of the farms of such county.

A Portland, Oregon, street car conductor has patented a street recorder to be placed in street cars, which will record the name of the street which the car is approaching and also designate the numbers of the houses on the block. At the same time the invention will flash a picture or advertisement to view until another street is crossed. The speed of the car does not alter the display in the rear, for the trolley simply meets an overhead contact hanger, wherever located, and the recorder does the rest. This device will not only relieve conductors of the task of calling out street numbers or names, but will quiet the fears of the nervous passenger who can keep an eye on the dial and thus be assured of running no risk of being carried by his or her destination. Persons seeking a street may locate it a block away by means of this recorder, which is like an ordinary cash register, and it can be removed from one car to another if necessary. The thing will relieve the monotony of one passenger staring another out of countenance, for between advertisements bits of attractive scenery could be displayed and even a phonograph might be attached to play the latest popular airs.

The day is not far distant when food products that are entirely free

from adulterants and noxious substances will be the rule everywhere in the United States. It has taken decades to awaken public sentiment on this important matter, but now it is thoroughly aroused and moreover, it is supported by the laws of the land. Many years of effort were required to persuade congress to enact a pure food law. The measure that is now on the federal statute book, it is true, falls short of what many persons deemed necessary. Still, it will be wonderfully effective, if properly enforced, and at present there appears to be a disposition to apply it rigorously. The federal law is supplemented by many state enactments. Some are, recent, others have been tested and found to work well. It is too much to say that public sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of the enforcement of every law that aims to prevent fraud of any sort in food products.

Oregon and the entire Pacific Northwest, need more feeders, more of those lines of steel to bring the now remote corners of the country into intimate touch with the centers of population, says the Oregon Tradesman. The construction of such branch lines will benefit both city and country, furnishing a market for supplies and bringing better prices and better living to the far places. Steam and electricity will knit the commercial fabric of Oregon closer.

That New York federal office-holder who did not know any better than to have himself endorsed for reappointment by Senators Platt and Depew got it where he might have expected it—in the neck. And Platt and Depew will hardly try to pull off a Foraker rejection stunt in the senate for his benefit.

Congressman Maynard, of Virginia, has put in a claim for the belt for the most unique proposition to tap the public money drawer by introducing a bill directing the navy department to buy, for \$5000, "Don't Scorn a Sailor," a song written by a seaman on one of the battleships.

Mark Twain and Senator Tillman appear to have similar ideas about bank receivers, as Mark writes, "It costs more to keep a permanent bank receiver than it does to keep a ha-rem." (By the way, how did he find out about the latter?)

None of the other candidates are in Taft's class when it comes to laughing—the old-fashioned, shak- ing, enjoyable, contagious kind. And it's an asset of value to any public man, or any other sort of man, for that matter.

It's an open season for the starting of fake presidential booms, to give some man, about 99 per cent below presidential size, a chance to get into the limelight with a denial that he is a candidate. Great schemes never fails.

Senator Tillman thinks national bank receivers have been getting more than their share of assets of "busted" banks, and wants the figures for the last fifteen years. That will make a lot of work for the treasury, anyway.

Nevertheless and notwithstanding, it might really be a good thing for jurists, soldiers and sailors to stick to their specialties and keep out of the public criticism game, in which they are always out of place.

Would a judge be justifiable in sending a lawyer to jail for contempt of court, for filling a legal paper in rhyme, may become a live question for the bench, should the example of a lawyer-poet of Jamaica, New York, be followed.

Congressman Hull, of Tennessee, wants a house committee to trace all campaign contributions to both parties in 1904. He ought to know that such things are never traceable—at least, not those big enough to count.

King Leopold, of Belgium, has taken a leaf out of the Rockefeller book. He announces that he desires no personal profit from the revenues of the Congo State, but will devote the money to philanthropic purposes.

One of Hearst's \$15,000 editors—name's Tombs, Graves, or something like that—predicts a dull and useless presidential campaign. Guess again, old man, your salary pays for something better.

As that is the exact number of invitations to the marriage of Miss Gladys Vanderbilt with the Hungarian count, with the unpronounceable name, we presume that it will now be the proper paper to speak of New York's "309" when referring to its gilt-edged pink tea wretches.

Inasmuch as W. D. Haywood and E. H. Harriman both carry the Roose-

volt "undesirable citizen" brand, it was not surprising that Haywood should have said in a public speech, "I must say I admire Mr. Harriman."

Careful relatives of bachelors, bachelors, and widowers, who are natural or court-made, are now insisting that when such they shall employ only male trained nurses.

Solomon, if living, would not be in the same class with Dr. W. P. Taylor, state chemist of Virginia, who said in an address that every woman should marry, but no man should.

An Oregon winter alibi is sufficient excuse for inviting the victims of the blizzard-stricken east to leave their homes here. So far we have had a winter without a fake-of-weather and no weather colder than a few mornings with white frost. Besides the newcomers have seen as much sunshine during the present winter season as they would in the sun-baked California land.

Are any "an women" who are their sex? Some Pacific coast politicians are making a fortune at the expense of the other sex by the government, and not bringing enough to pay the dues. Home-made wearing apparel is not enough for them, apparently.

We agree with the editor who is "nominating a president" in a big game." Still, like other games, it attracts some mighty strong players, and more than one of them has sneaked into the game and carried off the bank wad.

A man who has recently quit the consular service says, "Consulate positions has more to do with the location of American consulates than commerce," which probably means that the climate to which he was sent did not suit him.

If the English suffragists really wish to do something freakish that would attract attention, they should stop such childishness as having themselves padlocked to the Premier's front fence and wear muzzles that prevent talking.

Here's an epigram, handed down from the bench, for those who think "Bohemia" a desirable place to spend their lives: "The majority of monuments to 'Bohemians' are those wooden head-pieces reared in potters' fields."

Virginia's legislature wants the justices of the supreme court of the state to wear gowns, and has resolved to that effect. Presumably no resolution is needed to enable the learned justices to indulge in night-caps.

The Dalles, usually referred to as a slow town, is putting up a \$70,000 hotel, backed by local capitalists. Eugene might do even better in this line if our property owners could get together upon a selection of site.

Instead of getting the presidency of a Washington traction company, for which he thought he was slated, Secretary Loeb was handed what he so frequently has, in the line of duty, handed to others—a lemon.

The question, "Who is the country's biggest liar?" which has been thrown at the public via the New York Sun, will never be definitely answered—it depends too much on the viewpoint and the focus.

It would seem to be time for the women of New York society to sit up and take notice when a police court magistrate issues a signed statement arraigning them for immorality, as one has just done.

We suppose those who have been convicted and are kept out of prison by shrewd lawyers—several names will suggest themselves—may be spoken of as "near-guilty" without butting into the libel law.

Perry Belmont wants congress to put anti-war handcuffs on the president, but is a little hazy how it should be done. Congress would doubtless willingly deputize Perry to pull off the stunt.

Evidently the two Pennsylvania women who fought a duel to the death for the favor of a man were believers in all fabled leap year rights.

According to the Georgia press, moonshining and blind tigering are the most exhilarating sports in that state. Bidding for a presidential visit, eh?

However it may be regarded by the big financiers, the idea of government insurance of bank deposits looks pretty good to the average depositor.

Any currency law that the bankers of the country wish to be a failure will have a rocky road to any other destination. And that's no joke.

Another man convinced that 13 is



through sound business reasoning. The question involved is, "Does Oregon need a first-class institution of higher learning?" The man who answers that question in the affirmative will be compelled to acknowledge that such an institution must be properly supported or it cannot possibly be anywhere near first-class. The amount provided in the bill referred to the people is \$125,000 a year, to be expended under direction of a board of regents of which the state board of education forms a part, the other regents being responsible citizens of the state appointed by the governor. Standing before the world inviting the best people of other states as immigrants, Oregon could not afford to destroy or weaken the cap sheaf of its educational system.

It is a failure in its attempts to buy editorial space that brought about the heavy current investment in newspaper advertising space by the Standard Oil Company.

Hon. Judson Harmon, of Ohio, says he would accept the democratic nomination for president. Sure; the woods are full of men willing to do as much.

Governor Beckham, of Kentucky, is not the first politician to discover that the road to the United States senate is, like Jordan, a hard one to travel.

However, Japan has too much authentic information about our navy to be fooled into getting too gay by any fake exposure of its defects.

If the statesmen who claim that the country is not ready to accept the best currency reform will prove up, we'll back the country to do the rest.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP PAYS IN ASHLAND

(Ashland Record.) The total receipts of the Ashland city waterworks for the year 1907 amounted to \$17,006.63. The total expenditures, including interest, taxes on mill property, maintenance and additions and extensions of the system, amounted to \$8,249.46, leaving a balance on the right side of \$8,827.17.

There are several mains in town which will have to be replaced with larger pipe in order to give adequate service and there must be considerable expense for betterments this year. It is understood that the water department will purchase a car of pipe early in the spring for this purpose.

The Future of Life Insurance.

By DARWIN P. KINGSLEY, President of the New York Life Insurance Company.

THE FUTURE OF LIFE INSURANCE IS MENACED BY REFORM THROUGH DESTRUCTION. WHEN WILL THE JUSTICE OF STATESMANSHIP, WHICH WOULD REFORM BY CONSERVATION, TAKE THE PLACE OF THE ACTION OF THE POLITICIAN, WHO THINKS HE HAS REFORMED WHEN HE HAS DESTROYED?

What shall we say of the political leader who fashions a cunning appeal to all the baser passions of the human heart? What shall we say of the organ of public opinion which DELIBERATELY MISSTATES FACTS, garbles testimony, destroys reputations and cultivates suspicion and hate, which always lie near to the surface of human feeling, and DELIBERATELY brings on a social tempest in order to sell its wares? What shall we say of the great magazine which, professing to put before the world a dispassionate review of life insurance and life insurance companies, REFUSES TO SEE RESPONSIBLE LIFE INSURANCE MEN, apparently from fear that the truth in possession might deprive its article of certain sensational features?

THE FUTURE OF AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE IS AS CERTAIN AS THE FUTURE OF AMERICAN CIVILIZATION. IT MUST GO ON BECAUSE CONJUGAL AFFECTION WILL GO ON. IT FITS INTO THE PLANS OF A BUSY WORLD, AND THIS IS A VERY BUSY WORLD.

Life is more productive, more generous, more effective, sweeter, HAPPIER; values are more certain, securities more abundant and better than ever before. American life insurance, with all its faults, HAS SEEN THE OPPORTUNITY AND THE NEED and splendidly answered both. Therefore it must go on. It DESERVES to go on because when subjected to the severest tests it is found to have been HONEST, SOUND AND IN THE HIGHEST SENSE USEFUL. It must go on because it performs now and is able to perform a function in civilization which has not been given to any other business.