

THE EUGENE WEEKLY GUARD

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THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1908

MONEY BEING SPENT BY POLITICAL MACHINE

The Oregon City Courier asserts that money is being spent to defeat the popular election of senators in Oregon, but it does not fear the result. The Courier says: "The money used in Oregon to carry the state against Statement No. 1 will not be raised to any large extent in Oregon. There is great fear that popular election of senators will spread to other states. In such an event it might be hard for the various industrial and railway corporations and other great financial aggregations to own their respective quotas of senators. The United States senate might really become a branch of the people's government. No, it is absolutely necessary that these big capitalistic organizations own the United States senate, and this is the hobby of the people that they would like to elect senators must be nipped in the bud. There is every reason to believe that hundreds of thousands of dollars are to be used during the next month in overthrowing the amendment to our constitution commonly known as Statement No. 1, and that this money comes largely from outside sources. If the next legislature can be made up of men not in harmony with Statement No. 1, the trick is done. Our privilege of electing United States senators will then be a thing of the past. The people, helpless, irresponsible, must be prevented from doing themselves injury. It is absolutely necessary that the politicians become their guardians. This taste of real political liberty has become a dangerous thing. Under some pretense or other the people's privilege of electing the senator must be won back from them."

NOVELIST'S PICTURE OF IDEAL MAN

H. G. Wells, the novelist, who is known for his literary work all over the civilized world, has written the following concerning his ideas of a good man: "To describe an ideal modern citizen now is at best to make a guess and a suggestion as to what must be built in reality by the efforts of a thousand minds. But he will be a very different creature from that indifferent, well-behaved business man who passes for a good citizen today. He will be neither under the slave tradition, nor a rebel, nor a vehement elemental man. Essentially he will be aristocratic; aristocratic not in the sense that he has slaves of class inferiors, because probably he will have nothing of the sort, but aristocratic in the sense that he will feel that the state belongs to him and he to the state. He will probably be a public servant; at any rate he will be a man doing some work in the complicated machinery of the modern community for a salary and not for speculative gain. Typically he will be a professional man. I do not think the ideal modern citizen can be a person living chiefly by buying for as little as he can give and selling for as much as he can get; indeed, most of what we do today as business enterprise I think he will regard with very considerable contempt. But then I am a socialist and look forward to the time when the economic machinery of the community will not be a field for private gain but for public service."

QUESTIONS THAT WILL BE VOTED ON IN JUNE

- To fix the annual appropriation of the State University at \$125,000. To require railroads to issue passes to all state, county and district officials. To appropriate \$100,000 for National Guard armories. To give sheriffs exclusive control of county prisoners. To increase the number of judges of the supreme court from three to five (by legislature). To give political parties proportionate representation in the legislature. To provide for the recall of public officials and to elect their successors. To take from the district attorney

the power of indictment and invest it exclusively in grand juries. To exempt certain property from taxation.

To prevent the legislature from amending or repealing initiative laws (by the state senate). To give each city or town the sole right to regulate its business houses, gambling, theatres, and the like as it pleases. To extend suffrage to women.

The corrupt practice act. Limiting the amount of money that candidates may spend for campaign purposes. (By U'Ren.) Requiring all legislative candidates to subscribe to Statement No. 1. (By U'Ren.) For the division of Wasco county and the creation of another county, with Hood River as the county seat. (By the people of Wasco county.) Prohibiting fishing for salmon, except with fish wheels between Celilo and Astoria. (By The Dalles fish canneries.) Prohibiting the fishing for salmon above the mouth of the Sandy. (By The Astoria fishermen.) Enlarging the powers of the Port of Portland in the interests of better navigation on the lower Willamette and Columbia rivers. (By the people of Multnomah county.)

For an amendment of section 28 (evidently intended to be section 29) of article 3 of the constitution, changing the compensation of members of the legislature to \$400 for each regular session and \$10 per day for each extra session, instead of \$3 per day and mileage. Section 28 provides the time when laws take effect, and the proposed amendment is therefore wrongly numbered.

GENERAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS IMPROVING

That the business situation is gradually improving the country over is shown by the weekly resume of conditions in the different industries, printed by the New York Commercial last Saturday. Cotton and woolen mills are reported as well cleaned up in stocks and gradually increasing their running hours in all parts of the country. Orders are coming in steadily and prices in all lines are being firmly maintained. Following are a few of the features of the trade situation according to the Commercial: "The cotton trade seemed to be moving more freely than at any time since the season started. Jobbers are doing well in many lines, as they are naming some exceptionally attractive prices. Retailers have been, and are still buying quite freely to cover late spring and early summer requirements, as fancy cottons are considered good property for the coming season. "It is stated by leading cotton goods manufacturers that the revision of cotton goods has been affected and that in all lines of goods the values now current represent the lowest prices that the mills can name and operate profitably, even should cotton decline to below nine cents. The revision in cloths and in various lines comes long in advance of any decline in the staple and the average of prices is now discounting 8.15-cent cotton. The staple in spinning grades keeps at figures around 11 cents and the mills are thus offering their goods on a remarkably low basis. Men in the wholesale division of the market are of the opinion that the course of the market will be upward and there is no effort being made to urge buyers to operate on the prevailing low prices. Buyers are inclined to place larger orders than earlier in the month, as they are gradually coming to hold the view that the range of prices is at the rock bottom. "In the jobbing houses yesterday, there was a steady trade in spite of the storm and all departments shared in the sales. Repeat orders from the clothing trade in the central and northwest are coming to hand on fall lines of men's wear and overcoats. The individual orders are not large, but in the aggregate the woolen and worsteds in medium grades are receiving fair attention from the trade. Among the distributors of silk piece goods it is stated that their lines are moving to better advantage. Buyers have lost any hesitancy they felt earlier in the season and are taking fancies with some spirit. "This general upward tendency in the big staple industries of the country is evidence that the business depression caused by the financial stringency is a thing of the past, and that with the present steady improvement general conditions will before many months elapse be perfectly normal, and the new prosperity will be of a more solid character than ever before. Many speculators have been taught a needed lesson and in the end the flurry that swept so many banks and business men off their feet will prove a real blessing in disguise to those who weathered the storm."

CALIFORNIA HAS NEED OF VIGILANCE COMMITTEE

The war which they are waging in San Francisco just now between the hoodlums and the graft prosecution is harmless enough, if it were not for the fact that it is working somewhat of a hardship for the reading public to be compelled to go through the

long-winded affidavits of the several parties thereto. Ruef came out in a page affidavit the other day and then Henry, not to be outdone by the wily ex-boss, threw a four-page affair into the arena. The prosecution of the hoodlum gang has become a farce, anyway, since the California courts are composed almost entirely of men who are under obligations to Ruef and his satellites for political favors, and are grateful enough to remember it in a substantial manner. If California really desires to be rid of the hoodlums and their operations, which we very much doubt, the revival of the vigilance committee of olden times might be effective and useful, the decisions of Judge Lynch having in them more of the essence of law and justice than those of the state's regularly constituted courts—regularly constituted by Ruef, Herrin and their henchmen, we mean.

ANARCHIST LEADER SHOULD BE DEPORTED

The defiance of Emma Goldman, advocate of anarchism and of the destruction of all barriers to immorality as well as all law for the protection of society, is stretching the license of free speech in this country. This woman is a menace to organized society, not only in this country, but in all countries of the world. There is not one anarchist who has confessed to believing in the teachings of the Goldman woman. If she has not been directly responsible for the crimes of anarchism, she has at least contributed to making these crimes possible and probable and in furnishing the human tools for their commission. She is a woman who refuses to recognize the constitution of this government, the laws of the nation or states, the authority of those chosen by the free voice of the people. She is fighting everything American and makes a boast of her disloyalty. She now defies the government to deport her and that defiance should be met by prompt and decisive action. Inaction will be taken for encouragement by the anarchists; her deportation will be a blow to anarchism.

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PARIS, MARCH 17.—A brief dispatch to the foreign office from the English consul general at Port au Prince says that the outbreak at Hayti is anti-foreign in character.

Key West, March 17.—The government wireless station here has received a dispatch from Havana that a general strike at Port au Prince. Fear of a massacre of all the white people at Hayti is expressed.

Kingston, Jamaica, March 16.—Revolt, intrigue and assassination are running riot today in the Haytian cities of Port au Prince and Cap-Haitien, according to cable dispatches received here. A hastily inaugurated censorship has caused the greatest confusion and accurate details are not obtainable. The wildest rumors are in circulation, following the policy of wholesale assassination inaugurated yesterday, when General Villardouhin Laconte, the newly appointed minister of the interior, had ten of the leading citizens of the country taken from their homes and shot without even the formality of a trial or court-martial. They were suspected of having conspired against Laconte. The public murder was followed by assault upon a number of other prominent men and women, and the thrashing in jail of a number of others.

MORE EXECUTIONS ARE REPORTED FROM HAYTIEN CAPITAL

ment now declines to allow refugees in the foreign legations to leave the country. The cruiser Des Moines has been ordered to Port au Prince from Guantanamo and the gunboat Eagle has also been dispatched there. FOREIGN WARSHIPS ARRIVE IN PORT. Port au Prince, March 17.—The British cruiser Indefatigable and the German cruiser Bremen arrived in port last night to the surprise of the people, and lives of foreigners are not considered in danger. The situation is quiet today. Many Executions. Kingston, Jamaica, March 16.—

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