

**THE EUGENE WEEKLY GUARD**  
AN INDEPENDENT PAPER

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**PREMIUM PAPERS.**

We are again offering either the Oregon Agricultural or American Farmer free to every subscriber who pays his subscription to the Weekly Guard one year in advance. For the free offer of silver and kitchen sets see the advertisement on this page. You may have them while they last. Address,  
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**MICHIGAN MAN WHO SLANDERS OREGON**

One Charles B. McLean, writing to the Traverse (Mich.) Evening Record, makes some of the most remarkable statements regarding Oregon we have ever read in an Eastern paper—and we have come across some pretty glaring instances of misrepresentation and ignorance in the past. Here is a sample of Mr. McLean's information (?) imparted to his old friends and neighbors in Michigan:

"I have seen potatoes in Eugene, Or., from six to eight inches high, frozen to the ground while I was there. So when they tell you that they don't have frost they are mistaken, and I am sorry to say that on the 18th of May they had the misfortune to have five inches of snow, and some places it was reported there were 18 inches. This is 'Oregon, the Beautiful!'"

"In the Willamette valley land sells for from \$175 to \$300 per acre, and this same land is run out so that you can hardly make a living off it unless a man has means to stock it. Farther north, between Everett and Bellingham, Washington, land (I mean improved land) runs from \$125 to \$200 per acre. So you see that it would cost something to buy a home there. The unimproved land can be bought for from \$50 per acre up."

No serious attempt will be made to answer these statements, because it is impossible to make a good argument against a liar when one sticks to the truth himself. This cold weather story is so absurd that I suspect the author must be a writer of fiction of the Rider Haggard variety, who for once allowed his imagination full sway, knowing that those who read his article would be thousands of miles away from the scene of action. Suffice it to say that only once for a few hours during the past winter were the people of Eugene treated to a sight of snow, that melted as it fell, and that no freezing weather was recorded here during the entire winter. Only a few mornings showed even a "white frost" for the benefit of early risers.

Mr. McLean's land value story is on a par with his weather information and averages a few hundred per cent too high, but what could you expect from one who evidently came West determined to find fault, even if he had to stretch his imagination to do it, for he says in closing his letter:

"And I would say to all farmers and working people to stay by Michigan, our Michigan, the pride of the Union."

We of Oregon invite honest, impartial criticism, and do not believe our climate and soil to be without imperfections, for this can be said of no country on earth, but Mr. McLean goes beyond the line of criticism and slanders a section of our common country that presents wonderful advantages, and is as young in point of development as it is wonderful in the possibilities for profitable investment. The Michigan paper, in the spirit of fairness that dominates the press everywhere, should correct the false impression that his biased letter to its readers has created. We would do as much for "graad old Michigan" any time, for we are proud of her people—all except McLean—her wealth and industries.

**CAREER OF GROVER RECALLED BY ELECTION**

The election of Governor Chamberlain to the United States senate next January in the middle of his term has an exact counterpart in the career of Governor Grover, says the Pendleton Tribune.

At the June election in 1874 he re-

publican governor, and succeeded by Lafayette Grover, a Democrat, who had already served in the state constitutional convention in 1857, and later in the lower house of congress. Governor Grover was re-elected in 1874, and during the regular legislative session in September, 1876, in the middle of his second term, was chosen United States senator. He resigned his position as governor in the following February and took his seat in the senate the 4th of March.

This experience of Governor Grover will be followed by Governor Chamberlain, with the exception that Grover was chosen by a caucus of his party in the legislature, while Chamberlain has been selected by the Republicans of the state, although a Democrat, at a general election.

Governor Grover was born in Maine on November 29, 1823; went to California in search of gold in 1850; came to Oregon the next year, and at once entered the strenuous political life which characterized the young territory in the "halcyon days" of Bush, Nesmith, Harding, Williams and their associates.

Ex-Governor Grover still lives in retirement in Portland at the advanced age of 85 years.

Since Governor George E. Chamberlain has received the popular vote of Oregon for the United States senate, speculation as to the political changes and history which this election will make in the state are now in order, says the East Oregonian.

The constitution of the state provides that in case of death, removal, resignation or disability of the governor the duties of that office shall fall upon the secretary of state.

Consequently, when Governor Chamberlain resigns as governor, which he will not do, perhaps, until after the legislature ratifies his election, Frank W. Benson, the present secretary of state of Oregon, will become governor and serve until December 31, 1910, the date at which Governor Chamberlain's term would have expired had he remained to the end of his term.

In the meantime, in November, 1910, another governor will have been elected, the date of the state election having been changed from June to November.

**NOT ALWAYS WHAT WE THINK WE ARE.**

The longer we live, the more we learn, and the more we learn, the less we think we know. Such is the inconsistency of man's ideas. The less one knows the greater his opinion of his abilities and wisdom. In the morning of life a conceited man prides himself on his greatness, and wonders to what grand channel he will confine his talents. He looks upon his school district as the world at large, and himself as the greatest genius in whose keeping the world's nature rests. He imagines that when he speaks, nations tremble, mountains totter and the sea becomes silent.

He imagines that a gaping and wondering populace are gazing on him with open-mouthed wonder and iron-clad astonishment, and that he holds the world in the hollow of his hand with a grasp that is perpetual.

But as days, and months, and years pass in rapid succession, the young man finds out that he is possibly mistaken and if he would wonder away and get lost some one or more of all the people of the earth would not miss him. By and by he begins to realize that he is only one of many millions of the people, and instead of standing forth as the center of attraction, he only fills a small niche of some obscure corner, and really attracts but little attention. The ignorant man who realizes his ignorance and who does not seek to pass himself off for more than he is worth, is pardonable, but the self-conceited man who tries to pass himself off for a premium, is to be pitied. The best way is to hold one's self-esteem down and not rate himself too high. The man who climbs the highest has the farthest to fall.

It is more pleasant to be invited to take a higher seat than to be deprived of it. It is more pleasant to be king of a cottage than servant of a palace. It is better to be a good five cent piece than a bogus quarter; in other words, it is better to hold ourselves at what we are honestly worth. The world is full of people who never learn anything because they think they know enough to begin with. Thousands are teaching when they ought to be taught; thousands believe themselves wise when their ignorance is lamentable; thousands believe themselves clothed in gold when they are only thinly plated and the copper shows through in many places. The wisest are comparatively ignorant and thousands of men who have grand ideas of their own abilities will some day wake up to the realization that they have been laboring under a large-sized delusion. Many a young man's life is glided by bright dreams that come in the early stage of the game, but later on he finds that these dreams are only em-

py, and O, how little is the change when it comes.

**PRESIDENT WIELDS ONCE MORE THE "BIG STICK."**

Just as Wall street was recovering enough courage to look upon the "big stick" without having epileptic seizures, another blow was administered by the wielder of that redoubtable weapon. It came last week, when the Government began suit to dissolve suspicious relations between the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, the Boston & Maine system and trolley lines of New England.

It is declared that the New Haven corporation is guilty of all the iniquities mentioned in the Sherman anti-trust laws and is practically monopolizing the transportation business in the original habitat of the Yankee.

The case has one or two unusual aspects, remarks the Los Angeles Express. Steam railroad combinations or mergers lack novelty even if they have been made famous by the connection of such illustrious names as Harriman and Hill, but the alliance of steam and trolley has new points of interest. Venturesome persons have been making wagers on the result of the competition between the electric motor and the locomotive, with the impression that one or the other must give way should the contest become too warm.

The New Haven road applied the trust method by absorbing a lively competitor, and a similar struggle might be detected in Southern California, even if the outcome is not quite so pronounced. President Roosevelt and his advisers are apparently of the opinion that trade must not be restrained by mergers of the two methods of transportation, where they naturally compete. Possibly, however, this New Haven instance is merely an object lesson for Congress, which has been so reluctant to make any changes in the Sherman act after much urging by the chief executive.

Humanitarians and others with keen sensibilities may have a bone to pick with the sheriff at Pottsville, Pa., who recently invited a large number of foreigners to witness the hanging of a man from Poland who had been sentenced to die for murder. It was the purpose of the Pottsville official to teach by object lesson what happened to homicides under the laws of the Keystone state.

**SHERIFFS' NEW PLAN TO PREVENT CRIME**

There has been a decided tendency within recent years to exclude the public from executions of criminals and allow the newspapers to supply the necessary details of such affairs. This is probably quite correct in theory but the Los Angeles Express thinks there is a certain percentage of the American population of recent importation and education, which cannot take advantage of such excellent avenues of publicity, and many of these persons need enlightenment as to American views on the too ready use of implements of destruction and the code of revenge which prevails in some foreign countries. Witnessing a hanging is possibly the best means for such enlightenment.

In addition, the sheriff of Pottsville is carrying out the ideas of penologists, who contend that the purpose of executions is not so much the punishment of the criminal as it is a preventative measure intended to deter others from committing similar crimes. In this case his procedure is well calculated to diminish violence in that section of Pennsylvania.

**INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE.**  
Prof. Charles H. Henderson, writing in Charities and The Common, a publication devoted to the succor and care of the unfortunates of the human race, says it is sometimes asserted—in advance of proof—that accident, sickness, and old age insurance is a burden upon the capital, industry, and commerce of a nation. As Germany is the country which annually does more than other nations in this direction it seems not unfair to mention the fact that the years of trial of her system of insurance have been precisely the years in which that nation has forged to the front rank in the world of manufactures and commerce. The nation has grown rich and the workman has improved his condition so that he is not anxious to emigrate as formerly. Wages have risen more rapidly than in any other country; the insurance premiums, so far as paid by the employers, are a clear addition to wages; in times of sickness, disability from accident or old age, the workman has a legal right to honorable maintenance, and so the degradation of charity is avoided; the cost of accident insurance premiums makes it to the direct and manifest interest of employers to use all possible protective devices to prevent injuries and dis-

cases; the administration to the sick and invalid funds takes care to provide means of speedy and effective cure of invalids; the committees of administration bring employers and workmen together under conditions favorable to social conciliation; and in every direction the system seems to have promoted civilization and the common welfare. The defects in details are carefully studied by the leading men of the empire and will gradually be corrected; the methods will be unified and simplified; and in the near future the benefits will include larger pensions to widows and orphans and some kind of protection to the temporarily unemployed.

The recount of the votes cast in the New York election three years ago for mayor is just being made and from present appearances tardy justice is about to be done William Randolph Hearst, who was undoubtedly cheated out of the position by McClellan and the Tammany crowd. In the political history of Hearst this is one instance where the people of the country are with him and are of the belief that he was rightfully and legally elected. Furthermore they are of the opinion that Hearst was needed in the mayoralty chair of the city, for it really required a man of his make up to shake things up and it mattered but little whether he could place them in running order. This was and is conceded by many, regardless of party affiliations, and the hope is that Hearst will come out winner in his fight.

The great American hen is about to have a new experiment tried on her. Heretofore she has been subjected to numerous forms of diet and different environments, all with the object of persuading her to lay more eggs, and hang the cost. But now the comfort and health of the hen are to be taken into consideration. The Connecticut Agricultural College will look after the matter and has invited farmers and poultry fanciers to send in their pullets and leave them at the college for a year. During the twelve months the chickens will be fed every variety of food and the effect on egg production noted. At the end of the college course it is expected that the hen graduate will be able to turn out eggs to sell at a dime a dozen in winter time.

We are sorry the woman's suffrage amendment failed to carry. It is hardly fair to the men to be compelled to bear alone the burden of voting this interminable Australian ballot. With the county divisions, initiative vagaries and referendum objections the ballot two years hence promises to be as long as an anti-prohibitionist's face in the arid zone. The women want to share our troubles and vexations to the fullest extent—then let them vote.

Lane County is to have an agricultural fair next fall. But that does not necessarily mean that there will be an exhibit of blind pigs in the stock pens.

"Billy" Sunday, the ex-ball player, who is trying to out-Jones the late Sam Jones as an evangelist, was lately going some when he said to a gathering of Pittsburg preachers: "Many of you are grafters, pure and simple; you know this, too. There are some of you preaching today that should be carrying the hod."

It may be nervy to disagree with a prominent jurist, but when one of them declares present laws unable to stem the tide of crime, we feel bound to ask where present laws fail, when properly enforced. Lack of enforcement, not of laws, is the main trouble.

Lots of people are doubtless wondering what the Cannon boomers expect to do with the 250 rooms they have engaged in Chicago for convention week. If you'll keep quiet we'll expose the secret—they intend to use them to pack "dead ones" away.

Senator Fosaker rises to remark that Secretary Taft also has his weakness. Surely he would not be human; but honestly, senator, you don't think it is in the delegate-getting line, do you?

The supreme court decision affirming the right of dealers to cut the publishers' price on books squares with business sense as no court would be daring enough to take the stand that a book is always worth the price the publisher puts on it.

With the election over and the assurance of a great cherry and berry crop, the people of all Oregon should "get busy" and advertise more than ever before, says the Portland Chamber of Commerce Bulletin.

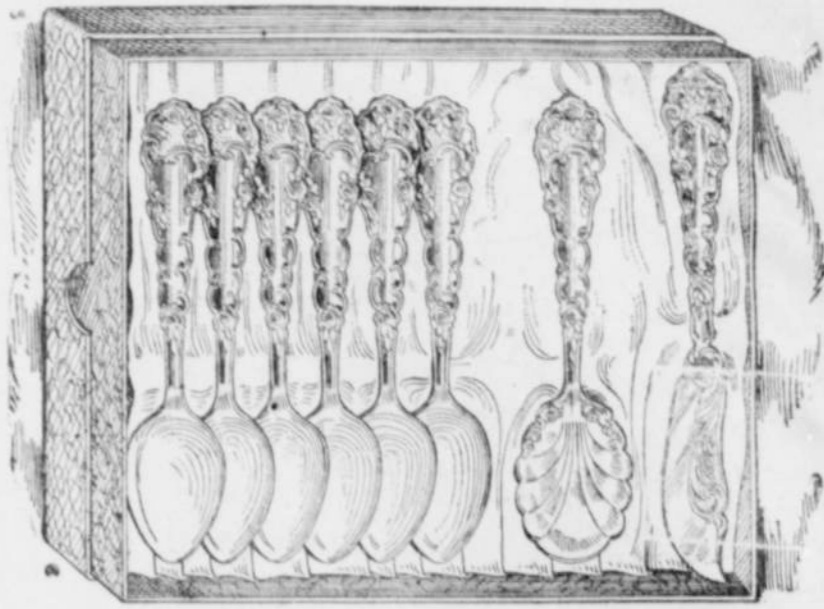
Official announcement from the United States treasury says the emergency national bank notes will be ready by July 1. As long as they are always ready and never issued they will be no kicking.

**ONLY A FEW MORE OF THESE PREMIUMS LEFT**

**WE HAVE** on hand about fifty of the silver sets, and 60 kitchen sets, which we gave as premiums last year. We want to close them out and when they are gone will order no more.

**Our Proposition**

To do this we will give every subscriber of the Weekly Guard choice of either of these splendid premiums (as long as they last) if he will pay \$1.50 for one year's subscription.



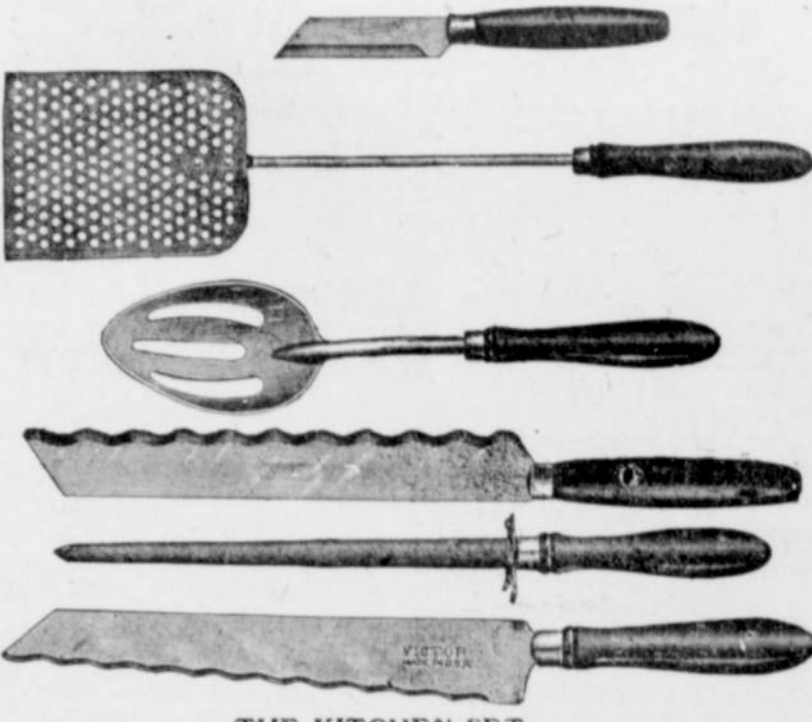
**THE SILVER SET**

It make no difference whether this payment comes from an old or new subscriber, or whether the \$1.50 is for advance subscription or in payment of arrearages. You simply pay \$1.50, and are credited with one year's subscription, and take your choice of either of these premiums if you get to the office before they are gone.

We want to close the goods out—that is the only reason for making the special offer.

The pictures on this poster show just what the premiums are.

Send in today or tomorrow if you want to make sure of getting one—they will go fast.



**THE KITCHEN SET**

**GUARD PRINTING COMPANY.**

Still, to get right down to brass tacks, we cannot blame people for not becoming excited and throwing fits because of predicted calamities, scheduled to hit the world 10,000 years hence. Now, if it was a bank note due ten days hence, there would be some reason for walking the floor.

North Carolina's governor says the new "dry law" will be enforced to the letter, which indicates great confidence in the state officials, or the intention to do the ever-watchful stunt personally. Anyway, the law will be violated.

When you find a person with time to worry about the danger from germs you find one in need of a long course of hard work, which is a never-failing remedy for imaginary troubles.

Those who have the idea that nothing could knock out a vaudeville actor were wrong. One of them was frightened to death by a fire in a Cleveland theatre.

Anyway, the University of Oregon appropriation carried. In those parts of the state where the people knew of its work good majorities were returned in its favor.

Whether it is good or bad, it is up to the people of this country to hope and pray that the Aldrich-Vreeland emergency currency bill will never be practically tested.

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**Heart to Heart Talks.**

By EDWIN A. NYE.

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**DREAM STUFF AND SOUL STUFF.**

We are such stuff as dreams are made of, and our little life is rounded with a sleep.

All of us, young or old, rich or poor—all of us have our dreams, and these dreams are not all of sleep. The best of all our dreams are the day dreams. To the young these dreams come like a glittering parent of beauty—castles in Spain—seen through the ever shifting kaleidoscope of early hopes and aspirations.

"Alas that dreams are only dreams; that fancy cannot give a lasting beauty to those forms that scarce a moment live." With the years comes disillusion. The mirages rise. The rivers of fancy lose their rambles in the sands of life's desert places. The feathery palm trees of the distance fade away. The castles in Spain disappear like an unsubstantial fabric.

But we must not cease to dream—because our life is such stuff as dreams are made of, because life in its fullness of meaning is in the reaching always after our ideals, because a soul without its visions is dead.

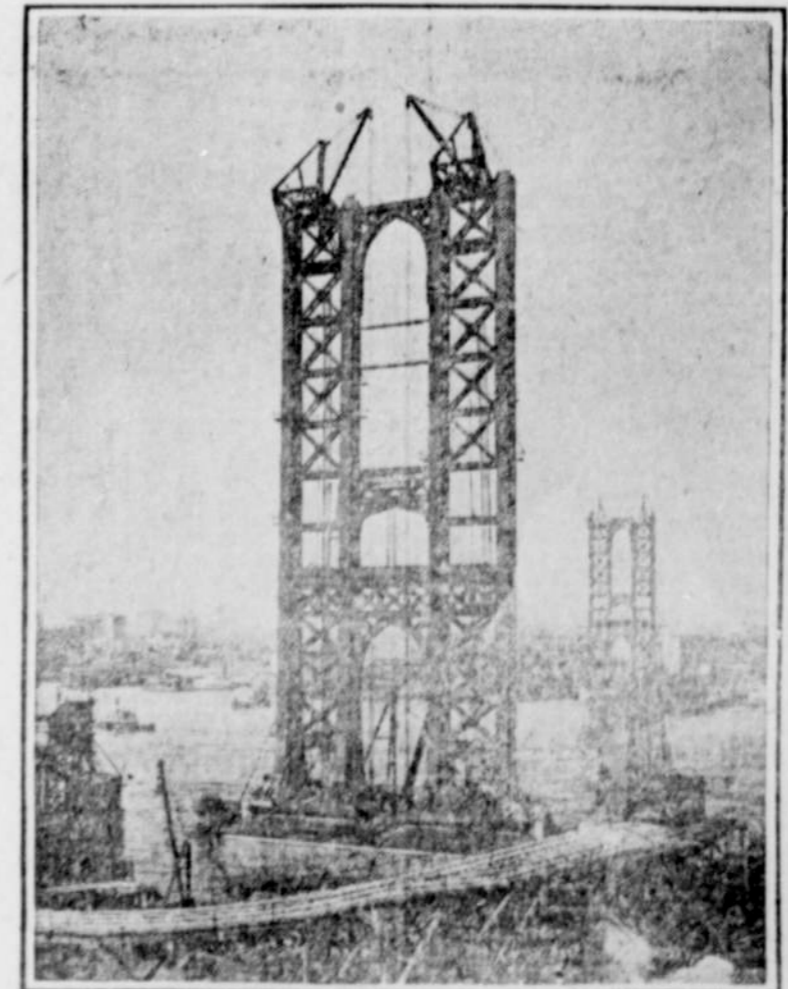
Because no man really lives if he is not always striving to make his best dreams come true.

Did you ever realize the difference between great souls and little souls? The little soul has few dreams or, disappointed, ceases to dream. The great soul dreams on and is always going out to realize his dreams. The ideal is the mental conception of something supremely good, supremely to be and finds realization and happiness in striving after his ideal. His dreams may not come wholly true, but if he has seen his vision and pondered it and been dominated by it he will find partial realization, and in finding a part of his dream he finds his happiness.

Those who never dream are not so. They go to their work like slaves whipped to their tasks. Life has no spontaneity. There are no enthusiasms in their life, and they constantly ask themselves whether life is worth the while. The man who has no vision has no abundance, no fullness of life. He is already dead.

Therefore, my brethren, let us go on dreaming the beautiful dreams. Some sweet day we shall wake up and find them all come true. Let us dream.

Because dream stuff put into terms of action and character is soul stuff!



**PIERS OF THE NEW MANHATTAN BRIDGE.**

When the new Manhattan bridge across the East river, New York, is completed, there will be four bridges between Manhattan and Brooklyn, which, with the tunnels and ferries, will solve the bridge crush problem for many years to come. The Manhattan bridge is of a different type from the Williamsburg and the old Brooklyn bridges, as will be noted from the form of steel piers now almost finished. The structure will be far more graceful in appearance than the others and will comprise the latest novelties in bridge construction.