

We are again offering either the Oregon Agriculturist 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, Guard Printing Co., Eugene, Ore.

INDEPENDENT PAPERS AND PARTY ORGANS

There is talk of a Democratic newspaper being established in Eugene to supply the aching void for a party organ in Lane county. We mention this, not as a matter of news, since few persons are really interested in it, and none less concerned than the publisher of The Guard, but that we may use it as the excuse for "talking shop" to our readers. Sometimes we think that publishers do not give the public enough real information concerning their business and for that reason there is a woeful lack of knowledge of the newspaper business, or the profession of editing and publishing newspapers, when as a matter of fact the newspaper is really a public institution, dependent upon the public for its support and responsible to the same public for the honesty and intelligence with which it discharges the duty of newsgathering and dissemination, which furnishes the topics for nearly all its editorial articles. Not many readers of newspapers have any right idea of the work involved in printing newspapers, the capital invested, the expense of production, the machinery of newsgathering, the source of income, legitimate and illegitimate; and a discussion of any one of these heads might make a long and interesting article. It is our intention, however, to give at this time only a few random thoughts, based on personal experience.

These are some of the reasons why The Guard is not a party organ, and more might be enumerated. We promise to grow even more aggressive in our independence as larger circulation increases the scope of the paper's influence, and our disregard and disrespect for party bosses is quite likely to increase instead of diminish.

CARVER RAILROAD SHOULD BE BROUGHT INTO THIS CITY

The news that the Carver railroad from Corvallis is headed for Western Lane county calls for action on the part of Eugene. This city cannot allow such a valuable share of its territory appropriated by a rival town without making every effort to prevent it, and if the report proves true that the road is to be built through Monroe to Elmira and on toward the coast, we should see that it also comes to Eugene if any reasonable bonus or other consideration on our part will secure it. The Guard opposed the destruction of the Carver subscription list a year ago, and attempted to call a halt in the haste with which it was consigned to the flames. Those who advocated such action promised in the public meeting held at the court-house for the final decision regarding it that the Welch interests were ready, for a reasonable stock bonus, to build at once northward from Eugene to Portland and later on to extend branches of their electric system to the Siuslaw and in other directions from this city. A committee was even appointed at the time to raise the stock subscription required by Mr. Welch, but so far as the public knows they never have made a single move in that direction. The Guard at that time questioned the advisability of bottling Eugene up in the interest of the Welch promotion schemes, and did not hesitate to say so, the chief anxiety of those who professed to be in his confidence being to get Mr. Carver and his proposition eliminated from the field. Time has proven that The Guard was right, for while Welch's operations have practically been all in Eugene, his actual construction work until he has about fifteen miles of steam road in operation heading grate into Corvallis, and is now grading along a line that if extended a few miles further

be inimical to the general welfare, and will take orders from no boss. The publisher of The Guard was an active Democrat for many years, having been born and raised in that faith, and still believes firmly in the principles of that party in their broader sense, but is no longer a partisan. We have become convinced that blind adherence to party organization is responsible for most of the corruption that has influenced the enactment of vicious laws and caused the non-enforcement of salutary statutes; it is the parent of rings and cliques formed for the purpose of plundering the people. Moreover, there are at present no real issues between the two great political parties, Mr. Bryan standing for tariff reform and lawful control of the big corporations, and Mr. Taft advocating the same measures. Both profess to be highly satisfied with the administration of Roosevelt. Mr. Bryan, however, in order to have an issue, accuses his opponent of insincerity in his advocacy of these principles, and Mr. Taft comes back with the charge that the Democratic candidate can do nothing if elected because the Democratic party is a disorganized mob, incapable of carrying out any definite national policy. After a intelligent voter finds that the presidential campaign is purely personal, and his ballot in November will be an expression, not of political affiliation, but of confidence in the sincerity and ability of the candidate he finally selects. Independent newspapers are doing a great work in educating the masses to cut loose from party ties and vote for the best man. They have driven several corrupt United States senators from office and have others marked for retirement, results that could not have been achieved had voters in Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin, North Dakota and other states heeded the advice of party organs and been driven like mere brutes to the ballot boxes by the party bosses. They have caused the enactment of direct primary laws in many states that have broken up political rings and again placed the power to govern in the hands of the people. In its limited field and with its circumscribed influence The Guard purposes to work along these lines, printing the news always fairly and advocating editorially those things which seem best for the greatest number of the people. We do not hope to be always right, but shall try to be always sincere and ever honest in our editorial utterances. We have no editorial space for sale, neither can it be secured by threats of loss of business or promises of patronage, political or otherwise.

The passage of the Pure Food Act was one of the greatest things that ever happened for American industry. It has put the premium on honesty, rather than dishonesty, in foodstuffs. You know now what you are getting when you buy something to eat; before you had to live in hope that your canned chicken really was chicken, and your meat was not "doped" to save refrigerator expense.

If the department succeeds in extending its campaign to include toilet preparations and the like, there is still more promise of greater honesty in American business. It isn't that the campaign against face preparations and hair tonics is such a vital thing in itself, but it involves a great principle. If the department succeeds in this, the honest goods movement will receive another great impetus and the people's voice will be heard again, this time demanding that other goods besides foodstuffs be safeguarded.

The man who is constantly on the lookout for things out of the usual order, has taken up the matter of the names of the two presidential candidates, Taft and Bryan, with the following result: If William Howard Taft is elected president of the United States, he will be the biggest man with the smallest name in the list of presidents. He weighs 250 pounds and his family name contains four letters. There were four letters in the name of James K. Polk, but none of them was repeated. There is a superfluous "t" in the name of Mr. Taft. Bryan's name contains five letters, two distinct Irish names, and two significant words. The five-lettered presides were John Adams and John Quincy Adams, John Tyler and Ulysses S. Grant. The anagram of Bryan's name comprises two words: "Ran and by." It is also worthy of record that Mr. Bryan's full name contains twenty letters, a complement only equalled among the presidents by Wm. Henry Harrison.

Eugene is moving skyward at a pace that is unprecedented in the history of Oregon towns; in fact, its new and modern buildings, street cars and paved streets make it a real little city now in the 10,000 population class.

will actually invade some of Eugene's best territory. The Guard has no desire, however, to go deeply into the subject of the mistake made in destroying the Carver list so hastily or give its version of the real reasons for doing so, since our readers probably recall our plain utterances in regard to it at that time, all of which were justified in the light of subsequent events. The thing that Eugene people must do now is to get busy and make new terms with Mr. Carver, if possible, to bring his road into this city. It is such a grave condition there should be no time wasted in recriminations, but a united effort should be made to secure the railroad upon the best possible terms. Mr. Carver has it in his power to deal a serious blow to Eugene's commercial prestige, but will no doubt be reasonable if approached in proper manner and treated in good faith. He has always said that he desired to come to Eugene, and apparently only awaits proper encouragement to do so, and would no doubt be able to arrange matters so as to build from Eugene, as well as toward this city.

This is certainly the most important condition that has confronted Eugene for a long time and is worthy at least of consideration by a special meeting of the Commercial club, if its governing officials do not clearly see their way to act without instructions.

ALL CLASSES OF GOODS MUST MAKE GOOD

The Department of Agriculture has just seized, in one of the large Washington department stores, a number of toilet remedies, which have been ordered condemned and confiscated on the ground that they were wrongfully labeled. It is charged that the articles were misbranded in violation of the Pure Food law in that the packages and labels bear certain statements regarding the drugs that are false and misleading.

One "remedy," bearing the high-sounding title of "The Blush of Youth," is claimed to "restore the complexion to child-like purity," but the Agricultural Department claims it doesn't give the old women who buy it a "sweet sixteen" complexion, and so has it put under the ban. Likewise an "Excellor Skin Food" is declared misbranded because it does not "feed the skin."

This seizure, which is the first of its kind under the law, will attract an unusual degree of interest throughout the country. To be sure, this first case is a test case, and may not be finally upheld; but the great majority of the American people will be outspoken in their approval of the department's course, whether it succeeds in banning misrepresented goods or not.

The passage of the Pure Food Act was one of the greatest things that ever happened for American industry. It has put the premium on honesty, rather than dishonesty, in foodstuffs. You know now what you are getting when you buy something to eat; before you had to live in hope that your canned chicken really was chicken, and your meat was not "doped" to save refrigerator expense.

If the department succeeds in extending its campaign to include toilet preparations and the like, there is still more promise of greater honesty in American business. It isn't that the campaign against face preparations and hair tonics is such a vital thing in itself, but it involves a great principle. If the department succeeds in this, the honest goods movement will receive another great impetus and the people's voice will be heard again, this time demanding that other goods besides foodstuffs be safeguarded.

The man who is constantly on the lookout for things out of the usual order, has taken up the matter of the names of the two presidential candidates, Taft and Bryan, with the following result: If William Howard Taft is elected president of the United States, he will be the biggest man with the smallest name in the list of presidents. He weighs 250 pounds and his family name contains four letters. There were four letters in the name of James K. Polk, but none of them was repeated. There is a superfluous "t" in the name of Mr. Taft. Bryan's name contains five letters, two distinct Irish names, and two significant words. The five-lettered presides were John Adams and John Quincy Adams, John Tyler and Ulysses S. Grant. The anagram of Bryan's name comprises two words: "Ran and by." It is also worthy of record that Mr. Bryan's full name contains twenty letters, a complement only equalled among the presidents by Wm. Henry Harrison.

Eugene is moving skyward at a pace that is unprecedented in the history of Oregon towns; in fact, its new and modern buildings, street cars and paved streets make it a real little city now in the 10,000 population class.

KERN NOTIFIED AT INDIANAPOLIS THIS AFTERNOON



THEODORE A. BELL, Chairman of Kern notification committee.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 25.—John W. Kern was notified this afternoon that he is the Democratic candidate for the vice presidency. The ceremony took place at the state fair grounds in the presence of representatives of the party from all parts of the country. The actual notification was simple. After Mr. Kern had been introduced the chairman of the committee notified the candidate in a short speech, and the latter replied briefly. Then followed the address of William J. Bryan, the presidential candidate, on the subject of trusts.

Mr. Bryan's speech was the chief feature of the day, and was listened to with close attention by the great crowd that packed the Coliseum. Frequent applause greeted the remarks of the speaker.

Mr. Bryan arrived from Chicago this morning with National Chairman Mack and several other prominent Democratic leaders. The morning train also brought many of the Western and Southern members of the notification committee. The notification committee had quarters reserved for it at the Grand Hotel, Mr. Bryan and Mr. Mack proceeded at once to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Kern, whose guests they are to be until they leave the city tomorrow.

Thomas W. Taggart, national committeeman from Indiana, called the meeting to order and handed the gavel to Chairman Mack, who introduced Theodore Bell, who told Kern of his nomination to go on the ticket with Bryan. Bell reviewed the qualifications which resulted in his selection, and declared: "You will be able to show that the Republican party has been unfaithful to its trust; that it has violated the most solemn commandments of the political decalogue; that its service to the people has been not only impaired, but destroyed, by permitting its energies to become absorbed in the artificial life of the corporate creatures of their laws and at this time we must make complete surrender to corporate misrule or redeemance for all the heritages of our nation from the corporate pawnshop in which they have been hypothecated by the party in power."

Kern devoted some time to the question, "Shall the people rule?" and deprecated what he claimed to be excessive power in the hands of the speaker of the house of representatives and denied that the people have ruled, because, he said, their will had not been given effect. He cited the demand for the reduction of the tariff on white paper and wood pulp and the failure of the Hancock tariff bill of 1902, and charged that there was a power within the Republican party which was determined that the people shall not rule. This power has manifested itself whenever an effort has been made to check the destructive work of unlawful combinations, reduce the tariff, or equalize the burdens by legislation. The Democratic party, he said, would draw a sharp line between lawful business, lawfully conducted, and unlawful business.

Thomas Marshall, Democratic candidate for governor of Indiana, followed Kern, and the program called for Bryan's speech on trusts to follow Marshall.

Bryan's Trust Speech. After the notification ceremonies William J. Bryan delivered a speech on trusts. He said in part: "Nowhere does the republican party show its indifference to real reform more than in its treatment of the trust question. Here is the republican platform: 'The republican party passed the Sherman anti-trust law over democratic opposition and enforced it against democratic dereliction. It has passed a wholesome instrument for good in the hands of a wise and fearless administration. But experience has shown that its effectiveness can be better attained by such amendments as will give to the federal government greater supervisory and control over, and secure greater publicity in, the management of that class of corporations engaged in interstate commerce, having power and opportunity to affect monopolies.'"

representatives adopted a resolution calling upon Hon. Judson Harmon, then attorney-general of the United States, now the Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio, to report what steps, if any, had been taken to enforce the law of the United States against trusts, combinations and conspiracies in restraint of trade and commerce, and what further legislation was, in his opinion, needed to protect the people against the same. On the 8th day of February he submitted a reply, in which he described the steps which were being taken to enforce the law, and recommended the enactment of further legislation. I call special attention to the following words: "Congress may make it unlawful to ship from one state to another in carrying out, or attempting to carry out, the designs of such (state) organizations, articles produced, owned or controlled by them or any of their members or agents."

His recommendation embodies the very idea which our plan now proposes to carry out. We want to make it unlawful for a corporation to use the instrumentalities of interstate commerce for the carrying out of a monopolistic purpose. Surely no party can consistently claim to be opposed to private monopolies which permit the interstate telegraph lines to be used to increase the power of a private monopoly; or, to make the case stronger, no party can consistently claim to be opposed to the trusts which will allow the mails of the United States to be used by trusts as an agency for the extermination of competition. Congress has already exercised this power to exterminate lotteries. Why not exercise it to make private monopolies impossible? If it is conceded that congress has the power to prevent the shipment of goods from one state to another when such shipment is a part of a conspiracy against trade and commerce, then the only question is as to the means to be employed to prevent such shipments. The license system presents an easy way of regulating such corporations as need federal regulation. The law can prohibit the doing of a thing and impose a penalty for the violation of the law, but experience has proven that it is very difficult to gather up evidence from all sections of the United States and prosecute a great corporation; so difficult is it that, although the Sherman anti-trust law has been in force for eighteen years, no trust magnate has been sent to the penitentiary for violating the law, although in a few cases the court has found corporations guilty of violating the law. In the enforcement of a penalty, the government must seek the defendant, by the use of the license system the corporation is compelled to seek the government.

From an economic standpoint, a monopoly is objectionable. The moment a corporation secures a practical monopoly in the production or sale of any article, certain evils appear which outweigh any good that can come from large production or control. Wherever private monopolies exist, certain irremediable tendencies manifest themselves. First, it raises prices—this is the first thing thought of by the increasing of profits. Then in proportion as it becomes the only purchaser of the raw material, it reduces the price of raw material, and the producer of that raw material, having no other market, must accept the prices offered. In this way, too, the profits of the corporation are increased. Third, a reduction in the quality of the product affords an opportunity for increasing profits. Fourth, reduction in wages follows wherever conditions will permit.

Competition protects the purchaser, for when a number of independent producers stand ready to supply him with what he needs, he can choose between them and buy from the one who offers the best product at the lowest price. He is also protected in quality because those who must compete for the opportunity to sell their article must show either advantage in price or advantage in quality. Competition protects the man who produces the raw material, for when there are a number of bidders for that which is being sold, he can accept the highest price offered. Competition also helps the wage earner, for his skill in the finished product which he offers upon the market, and where a number of independent industries are endeavoring to secure the highest skill, the skilled laborer has the best assurance of obtaining a fair recompense. When there is but one employer, the employee must take the price offered, because he will lose the advantage of his experience if he must go out and find a different kind of employment.

The business men of the country have felt the pressure of the trusts. The retailer has been compelled to enter into contracts which restrict his management of his own affairs, he has found the terms of sale and payment changed to his disadvantage and he has been forced to carry more and more risks of trade. He is convinced that there are no good trusts and that his only safety is in the Democratic plan which lays the axe at the root of the tree.

The traveling man naturally takes especial interest in the trust question, because the more complete the monopoly secured by a corporation the less they are needed. We have no more intelligent class than the

It will be noticed, in the first place, that care was taken by those who drew the platform to provide that there should be no abridgment of the right on a state to create a corporation, or of its right to regulate as it will foreign corporations doing business within its limits. This plan, therefore, does not in the least infringe upon the right of any of the states to protect their own people, it simply provides for the exercise by congress of the power vested in it to regulate interstate commerce. As long as a corporation confines itself to the state in which it is created, congress cannot interfere with it; but when the corporation engages in interstate commerce congress is the only power that can regulate its interstate business.

By protecting the exercise of this power the Democratic platform is not asserting a new doctrine. In January, 1896, a Republican house of

representatives adopted a resolution calling upon Hon. Judson Harmon, then attorney-general of the United States, now the Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio, to report what steps, if any, had been taken to enforce the law of the United States against trusts, combinations and conspiracies in restraint of trade and commerce, and what further legislation was, in his opinion, needed to protect the people against the same. On the 8th day of February he submitted a reply, in which he described the steps which were being taken to enforce the law, and recommended the enactment of further legislation. I call special attention to the following words: "Congress may make it unlawful to ship from one state to another in carrying out, or attempting to carry out, the designs of such (state) organizations, articles produced, owned or controlled by them or any of their members or agents."

His recommendation embodies the very idea which our plan now proposes to carry out. We want to make it unlawful for a corporation to use the instrumentalities of interstate commerce for the carrying out of a monopolistic purpose. Surely no party can consistently claim to be opposed to private monopolies which permit the interstate telegraph lines to be used to increase the power of a private monopoly; or, to make the case stronger, no party can consistently claim to be opposed to the trusts which will allow the mails of the United States to be used by trusts as an agency for the extermination of competition. Congress has already exercised this power to exterminate lotteries. Why not exercise it to make private monopolies impossible? If it is conceded that congress has the power to prevent the shipment of goods from one state to another when such shipment is a part of a conspiracy against trade and commerce, then the only question is as to the means to be employed to prevent such shipments. The license system presents an easy way of regulating such corporations as need federal regulation. The law can prohibit the doing of a thing and impose a penalty for the violation of the law, but experience has proven that it is very difficult to gather up evidence from all sections of the United States and prosecute a great corporation; so difficult is it that, although the Sherman anti-trust law has been in force for eighteen years, no trust magnate has been sent to the penitentiary for violating the law, although in a few cases the court has found corporations guilty of violating the law. In the enforcement of a penalty, the government must seek the defendant, by the use of the license system the corporation is compelled to seek the government.

From an economic standpoint, a monopoly is objectionable. The moment a corporation secures a practical monopoly in the production or sale of any article, certain evils appear which outweigh any good that can come from large production or control. Wherever private monopolies exist, certain irremediable tendencies manifest themselves. First, it raises prices—this is the first thing thought of by the increasing of profits. Then in proportion as it becomes the only purchaser of the raw material, it reduces the price of raw material, and the producer of that raw material, having no other market, must accept the prices offered. In this way, too, the profits of the corporation are increased. Third, a reduction in the quality of the product affords an opportunity for increasing profits. Fourth, reduction in wages follows wherever conditions will permit.

Competition protects the purchaser, for when a number of independent producers stand ready to supply him with what he needs, he can choose between them and buy from the one who offers the best product at the lowest price. He is also protected in quality because those who must compete for the opportunity to sell their article must show either advantage in price or advantage in quality. Competition protects the man who produces the raw material, for when there are a number of bidders for that which is being sold, he can accept the highest price offered. Competition also helps the wage earner, for his skill in the finished product which he offers upon the market, and where a number of independent industries are endeavoring to secure the highest skill, the skilled laborer has the best assurance of obtaining a fair recompense. When there is but one employer, the employee must take the price offered, because he will lose the advantage of his experience if he must go out and find a different kind of employment.

The business men of the country have felt the pressure of the trusts. The retailer has been compelled to enter into contracts which restrict his management of his own affairs, he has found the terms of sale and payment changed to his disadvantage and he has been forced to carry more and more risks of trade. He is convinced that there are no good trusts and that his only safety is in the Democratic plan which lays the axe at the root of the tree.

The traveling man naturally takes especial interest in the trust question, because the more complete the monopoly secured by a corporation the less they are needed. We have no more intelligent class than the

It will be noticed, in the first place, that care was taken by those who drew the platform to provide that there should be no abridgment of the right on a state to create a corporation, or of its right to regulate as it will foreign corporations doing business within its limits. This plan, therefore, does not in the least infringe upon the right of any of the states to protect their own people, it simply provides for the exercise by congress of the power vested in it to regulate interstate commerce. As long as a corporation confines itself to the state in which it is created, congress cannot interfere with it; but when the corporation engages in interstate commerce congress is the only power that can regulate its interstate business.

By protecting the exercise of this power the Democratic platform is not asserting a new doctrine. In January, 1896, a Republican house of

CURE BY CUTICURA AT CITY MISSION

Young Woman Found in Awful Condition with Scabies—Body a Mass of Sores from Scratching—Tried Many Remedies for Seven Weeks—Result Was Discouraging, But

ITCHING TORTURES YIELDED TO CUTICURA

"While I was doing missionary work in the lower portion of several cities I found it necessary to know a little of the efficacy of a few medicines and after a while I found that a little knowledge of Cuticura was about all I needed. One of the very bad cases I had to deal with was that of a young woman who had come to us not only broken in spirit but in a most awful condition physically. Our doctor examined her and told us that she had scabies (the itch), incipient paresis, rheumatism, etc., brought on from exposure and the effects of her ragged-edged life. Her poor body was a mass of sores from scratching and she was not able to retain solid food. We tried many things, a good tonic was prescribed and baths with a rubbing of iodine and sulphur. We worked hard for seven weeks and you can imagine how discouraged we were when, after all that time, we could see so little improvement. One day I happened to see a Cuticura advertisement telling how a little baby had been cured of a bad case of skin eruption, and although I had but ninety-seven cents with me, I bought a cake of Cuticura Soap and a bottle of Cuticura Ointment. When I reached home I was like a child with a new toy, and we bathed our patient well and gave her a full dose of the Resolvent. She slept that night better than she had since she had been with us and the next day I located the price of a box of Cuticura Ointment. I am not exaggerating when I say that in exactly five weeks this young woman was able to look for a goodly being strong enough to work and full of ambition. In another month she left the home, and now has a good position in a nice family where she is respected and well treated. You may refer any one you wish to me, personally, Laura Jane Bates, 85 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y., Mar. 11, 1907."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Form of Itchiness, Chirder, and Adult, children, and infants. Cuticura Ointment (50c.) to treat the skin, and Cuticura Resolvent (50c.) to clear the blood. Cuticura Soap (25c.) to purify the blood. Sold throughout the world. Foster Drug & Chem. Co., Sole Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

Your Fall Suit of Clothes is About Due

and you will do well if you make sure this time that it is one of Michaels, Stern & Co's brand. They are the correct thing in every respect, are hand tailored and keep their shape remarkably well. We are sole agents for this famous line of clothing in Eugene.

Fall Goods are now arriving and our summer goods will be found priced away down in order to close them out. We carry a complete line of furnishing goods that cannot be excelled in the city, and our prices will be found lower than many of our competitors can afford to sell for. We own our own store and have no rent to pay and are content with small profits. You are invited to come and look at our goods whether you buy or not

ED. HANSON East Ninth Street

representatives of commerce, and their retirement from the road would mean a serious loss to the country while a few promoters would be the only persons benefited, they gaining by the capitalization of the salaries

(Continued on Page Four.)

Portland Business College "THE SCHOOL OF QUALITY"

Tenth and Morrison, Portland, Oregon A. P. Armstrong, L.L.B., Principal We occupy two floors 65 by 100 feet, have a \$20,000 equipment, employ a large faculty, give individual instruction, receive more calls for office help than we can meet. Our school admittedly leads all others in quality of instruction. It pays to attend such an institution. Said a Business Man: "Keep hammering away everlastingly on thorough work. It will win out in the end." Said an Educator: "The quality of instruction given in your school makes it the standard of it kind in the Northwest." Open all the year. Students admitted at any time. Catalogue free. References: Any bank, any newspaper, any business man in Portland.