

THE EUGENE WEEKLY GUARD

AN INDEPENDENT PAPER
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PREMIUM PAPERS

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 advertisement on this page. You may have them while they last. Address GUARD PRINTING COMPANY, Eugene, Oregon.

THOMAS JEFFERSON AND MR. McKINNEY

Partisan speeches are too frequently made up of abuse of opponents and mis-statements of facts that repel well-informed and intelligent voters. A sample of this kind of a speech was that delivered by Henry M. McKinney in this city the other day if we may accept the report of the morning paper as correct when it quotes the speaker as follows:

"In conclusion Mr. McKinney pointed with derision to Mr. Bryan's ideal statesman, Thomas Jefferson, and declared that it was fitting for Bryan to idealize one of his own kind; that never by word or deed had Jefferson contributed to the weal of his country; that he never drew a sword or pointed a gun in its defense, and his chiefest effort during the Revolution was to keep away from hostilities. His statesmanship had been disruptive in intent, and he favored a policy whereby any state could withdraw from the union on small pretext. So it was fitting for Bryan to emulate this wordy but deedless statesman. On the other hand, the speaker pointed with pride to the record of Taft; of his deeds and of his constructive statesmanship."

So Thomas Jefferson "never done nothing" according to this obscure and ignorant little stumper, who either never read the history of his country or takes it for granted that his auditors have not and seeks to impose on their ignorance. Yet Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, and had more to do with framing the constitution of the United States than any other one man. He sent Lewis and Clark to the Pacific Coast with a foresight that was prophetic, and concluded the Louisiana purchase one of the wisest acts of statesmanship in the history of the nation. He was not an orator, yet his short addresses are excelled only by those of Lincoln; not a voluminous writer, yet his papers and letters are a legacy of untold value to the country, and in them are set forth so clearly the principles of popular government that they are as valuable today as they were one hundred years ago. As president in the early and trying days of the nation, when self-government was an experiment that the entire world watched with interest, his administration was a marvel of wisdom that proved him an executive of rare ability as well as a scholar and a statesman.

True, Jefferson was not a soldier in the field, neither was Lincoln during the civil war. Yet as a member of the Continental Congress and governor of Virginia during the dangers of the revolutionary struggle his courage never flagged and his patriotism was as great as Lincoln's.

So, after one hundred years it has remained for one Henry McKinney, from somewhere in Oregon, the state that owes its very existence to his prescient statesmanship of over a hundred years ago, to discover that Thomas Jefferson was a very insignificant character! If Shakespeare were alive today he might change his former wording and make Puck say: "What fools these stump speakers be!"

GOOD ARGUMENT FROM MISSOURI

The Kansas City Star thinks the initiative and referendum suffer because of their high-sounding and curious names. Define them truly as the right of the people to have the final word for their government and everybody will see the justice and right of them. Here in Oregon we have some fault to find with the initiative and referendum system, but on the whole the people are satisfied with it, and would sustain it by a large majority if it were put to a test vote. It has been responsible for some good laws and has defeated some acts of the legislature that were clearly iniquitous. To say the least it acts as an effective brake on legislation.

The Star is right when it says that the people of Missouri ought certainly to vote for the pending constitutional amendment for the initiative and referendum. It does not attempt to do away with representative government. It merely provides that the people shall not be wholly dependent upon the legislature. If they desire certain things done they can get them done, and if they desire to prevent certain other things they can prevent those things. No legislative body of any state or the nation has been so wisely and wholly subservient to the popular will that at some time in its career it has not done things that the people should have had the power to prevent, or that it has not left undone some things which the people should have had the right to accomplish.

The power which the people are now to exercise to pass on these proposed constitutional amendments is the power of the referendum. Is it not a good and just power? Who is so intangible or wise that he has the right to say to the people, "You are not competent to decide whether laws are good or bad"? Yet that is precisely what is inevitably said, in effect, if not in so many words, by every one who opposes the amendment for the initiative and referendum.

THE IDEAL NEWSPAPER

What the public wants is an independent newspaper, says a writer in the Atlantic Monthly. The reader will tolerate and like any amount of teaching tactfully and modestly offered. He will not be preached at or bullied. It is really a matter of growing public thought upon a more than ordinary news and

experimental policies. The newspaper, indeed, should be critical rather than constructive. Our constitution provides for three distinctive functions of government—legislative, judicial and executive; and it is the duty of what is correctly called in England, the fourth estate of the realm, to provide the fourth necessity, healthful criticism for all three.

It follows that a newspaper may criticize a verdict or a decision of the courts, but must not meddle with the proper and lawful handling of a case on trial. In the same way, the newspaper should watch where corrupt legislation can be defeated, in order to drag it out into that dry light where the air is always too strong for its lungs. The legislators must do the rest, and it is the business of the newspaper to hold them to their duty.

In like manner, the fullest publicity is one of the most valuable checks upon the acts of any public official. We know that the balance was most delicately adjusted by the framers of the constitution, and in this department there is a continual tendency to usurp the functions of the other two. Nothing could be better for political morals than the way in which newspapers have emphasized the correct attitude of Governor Hughes in confining himself strictly to his business, holding the other departments of constitutional government strictly responsible for theirs. In fact, a majority of the newspapers are rising above the claims of partisanship and advocating good government, no matter what party may be responsible for it.

HOBSON WORTHY OF RESPECT

Captain Hobson drew the biggest crowd of the campaign last night, probably enough to have filled the court room three times if it had been able to get in. And it was noticeable that the ladies were there in great numbers, indicating that the captain is still a hero in the eyes of the fair sex, although he is a married man now and has to be a little more careful than formerly in the distribution of his kisses. But seriously, Captain Hobson is a man worthy of the distinction he receives, earnest and sincere, but perhaps an idealist in some of his notions regarding popular government.

It required an initiative mind to conceive the idea of blocking the harbor at Santiago, and only a man of courage would have proposed to execute the plan and take his chances of coming out of it alive, after his boat had been sunk by the fire of the Spanish guns. No commonplace man is capable of such achievements, and his addresses show him to be a thinker who believes in what he says. He does not deliver a partisan speech but rather a lecture on government that appeals to men and women who take life seriously and are really concerned in the welfare of the country more than party success. He employs few of the arts of the stump speaker and makes no appeal to partisan prejudice and is probably more effective with the better class of voters than more eloquent and entertaining speakers, since conviction and earnestness are essentials of the true eloquence that really moves men and women to action.

THE LABOR PROBLEM

The head of a great British firm of shipbuilders and steamship operators, Sir C. Furness, has made a proposal to his employees that is truly extraordinary. He and his associates and stockholders are weary of industrial strife—of strikes, threats, interruptions and disturbances, losses due to them, and the bitterness generated—and inform the workmen that unless the whole situation is radically changed, and peace assured in his yards and shops, the shops will be closed. Sir C. Furness asks that a council be formed to decide all disputes and that the employees bind themselves to await arbitration and abide by the awards of the arbitrators.

This failing he proposes a choice of two alternatives. Let the employees adopt a profit-sharing scheme and be admitted as partners into the great enterprise, or, if that be deemed inexpedient, let them, with the aid of their unions and union funds, buy out the works at a fair and reasonable price, to be fixed by competent assessors, and run them co-operatively.

In an editorial comment on the foregoing, the Chicago Record-Herald says the conference at which these remarkable proposals were made was certainly very unique. The employees, according to the opinion of that paper, will doubtless be moved to give serious consideration to the alternatives before them. So frank and enlightened an attitude on the part of the firm should meet with an equally frank and intelligent response from the employees, who also need peace and stability in the industry and who cannot be supposed to prefer strikes and trouble for their own sake.

It is not likely that the buying out alternative will be chosen, though several economists, noting the growth and strength of trade unions, have advocated the purchase of works and their co-operative management, and think this the "coming policy." It is a fact, too, that in backward Russia the "artiel," a combination of workers who contract to do all manner of jobs, small and big, is a recognized institution and a notable success. Co-operation flourishes in Great Britain, but the voting of union funds to employees desirous of embarking in business is not one of the usual and familiar ways of promoting co-operation.

This presidential campaign is not like that of former years. There is a noticeable falling off of partisan feeling, and upon the surface a lack of interest closely resembling apathy. Business houses display Bryan's and Taft's pictures side by side in their windows, and few voters tag themselves with campaign buttons. We take it, however, that the interest is really as great as ever, but party organizations no longer control a majority of the people—they are citizens of a common republic first, partisans afterward. Quietly reading and thinking for themselves, they will vote honestly and conscientiously for the candidates they believe are best fitted to administer the affairs of government. The Guard thinks this is the most encouraging sign of the times; that the bosses will be dethroned and in due course of time the people, not the corporations and trusts, will rule the country in all the branches of government.

It has been pretty clearly demonstrated that mankind who is a delusion and a snare. But just the same hundreds of farmers hit at the game and invented their own way of something that they thought to be nothing but the smoke of a pipe of smoke never fails.

What can be accomplished in abating the white plague, recognized by physicians as the worst disease prevalent in civilized countries, is shown by the fact that the New York health department has accomplished a decrease of 45 per cent in the mortality from tuberculosis in that city in only fifteen years. The medical men of the country are of the belief that the dread disorder, which has destroyed thousands of lives each year throughout the land, can almost, if not entirely, be abolished in forty years. The medical profession has made great strides during the past few years, and diseases which twenty or thirty years ago were considered fatal are now treated successfully.

The Indianapolis News asserts that the six greatest women in the country are Julia Ward Howe, because of her patriotism; Jane Adams, because of her reform work; Helen Keller, because of her perseverance; Maude Ballington Booth, because of her work in uplifting the fallen; Frances Folsom Cleveland, an embodiment of American wifehood and motherhood, and Helen Gould, because of her philanthropy. The Omaha Bee suggests that every man in love knows at least one other woman who should be added to the list.

Newspaper men have been barred from one of the swell churches in Lenox, Mass. Humphreys that preacher does not need a press agent—he knows how to get publicity for himself and his church. As far as the newspaper men are concerned it makes little difference to them as they are mostly too good to need any additional saving grace, while the few who are bad are so extremely wicked that all the preaching in the world would not save them from eternal damnation—accepting the view of their "esteemed" contemporaries for it.

The Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress voted down the proposition of the parcel post and it seems to be the opinion of the most of the country editors that the congress did just right, unless it is the design of the government to cripple the retail dealers of the country by putting them in direct competition with the big department stores of the larger cities.

The postal authorities, recognizing the liability of postmasters to make mistakes in getting letters in the wrong boxes, have fixed a penalty of \$200 on persons taking mail out of the office other than their own and not returning it at once. This law includes newspapers also. The excuse that it is the postmaster's fault has no bearing on the case.

CHOLERA TAKES SCORES OF HOGS IN LANE COUNTY

Junction City, Oct. 25.—Hog cholera has made its appearance in this section. The first instance was noted among hogs belonging to J. E. S. Nielson. He lost nine head. A few days later the herd of F. W. Thorn, who lives two miles from Mr. Nielson, contracted the disease, and 29 head were lost. At present the plague is ravaging the large band of fat hogs belonging to Hon. C. W. Washburn. To date he has lost 34 head and more are dying every day. The state veterinarian says was here a few days ago and he pronounced it to be cholera in its most violent form. He advised that all hogs having it should be killed and burned, which is now being done. It is not known how the disease gained a foothold here, as there has been no foreign breed brought in.

WOMEN OF WOODCRAFT VISIT CRESWELL CIRCLE

The Guards of Eugene Circle No. 16, Women of Woodcraft, paid the Creswell Circle a fraternal visit last Saturday evening. The initiatory work was exemplified by the Eugene Guards, after which they gave a very pretty drill, which was enjoyed by all. After the close of the meeting, the doors to the banquet room were thrown open and there before us were tables loaded with all the good things to tempt a hungry palate. The Creswell ladies proved themselves royal entertainers, and we hope this will not be our last visit with them. Those present from Eugene were:

George E. Wood, Captain of the Guards; Minnie R. Frank, Musician; Guards: Rose L. Wood, Olive E. Lee, Marie Williams, Anna Standish, Margaret Adrian, Viola Welch, Mary B. Kissinger, Carrie Fuller and F. L. Snodgrass.

McLEAN AND WIFE NOT MARRIED AT SEA

The Guard stated the other day that B. D. McLean, the man who was arrested a few days ago as being suspected of the murder of Jeweler Butterworth at St. John, and his wife were married at sea. Such was the report circulated at the time of their marriage several years ago, but this was proven to be false. We hasten to correct the error.

Had a Close Call

Mrs. Ada L. Croom, the widely known proprietor of the Croom Hotel, Vaughn, Miss., says: "For several months I suffered with a severe cough, and consumption seemed to have its grip on me, when a friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery. I began taking it and three bottles effected a complete cure." The fame of this life-saving cough and cold remedy, and lung and throat healer is world wide. Sold at W. A. Kuykendall's store. 50c and \$1. Trial bottle free.

The will of William D. McLean was filed for probate late yesterday afternoon. The value of the property at the estate is estimated at \$7500.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy. It is the greatest medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, uric acid, catarrh of the bladder and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but it will cure kidney, liver or bladder trouble if you find fault just the way you need it. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work and in private practice, and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper, who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also book telling how to locate Swamp-Root, and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles are sold by all good druggists. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Every Woman
Marvel Whirling Spray
The new Whirling Spray, with its marvelous perfume, is the most perfect toilet preparation ever devised. It is sold by all good druggists. 44 East 23rd Street, NEW YORK.

Lane-Javis Drug Co., 6 Street Woodward, Clarke & Co., Portland

Today's Suggestion by Ellen Stan.

DAINTY SUIT FOR SMALL BOYS.
THERE is not much variation in the style of boys' garments. The Russian dress illustrated differs from the regulation suit in that it is finished at the neck with a shield, but without the ordinary sailor collar. Another attractive feature is the tucks over the shoulders to give a broad shouldered effect. They also add to the fullness of the skirt portion and make it more comfortable. The sleeves are in sailor style with the bottom finished by plaits laid to simulate a cuff. The closing is down the center front, which is the most convenient way of fastening a suit. The belt passes under straps at the waist.



Navy blue serge is the material used for such dresses during the winter, but many mothers prefer washable materials for the year around. For tub suits, plique, chambray, gingham and gilette are all good wearing materials. Mohair is a most serviceable fabric, as it will stand any amount of heat wear without looking mussed or wrinkled, and it has the advantage over other similar materials of being made of one color. If a new color is desired, this can be given by finishing the neck with a band of broad, pretty, contrasting color.

For morning wear this model would be dainty and well suited in a navy blue serge with white plique or narrow white piping or narrow white braid should be the only decorative on boys' dresses. They frocks may be made as dainty as you please, but boys' dresses should be extremely simple.

This dress is made with a removable shield. The pattern is cut in two sizes—for boys two and four years of age. To copy it for a boy two years of age it requires 2 1/4 yards of material 27 inches wide or 1 1/2 yards 44 inch wide.

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