

THE EUGENE WEEKLY GUARD

AN INDEPENDENT PAPER CHARLES H. FISHER, Editor and Publisher

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PREMIUM PAPERS

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THE LITTLE ONES

The little one leads the leaders, And the old truth lives again, That faith is the food of children, And they are the fathers of men. The little one mounts the morning, And after the little one climb The sons of the serving masters In the multiple of time.

COMING OF THE OREGON EASTERN

That is good news which comes from Klamath Falls to the effect that the Harriman engineers have begun work on the permanent location of the Oregon Eastern at that end, working toward Natron. For three years past work has been going on this side of the summit of the Cascades, and it is generally understood that the line is ready for actual construction work, which may be announced to start at any time in the near future.

The building of the Oregon Eastern will make a city of the first class of Eugene because it will mean the junction here of two of the largest railroad systems in the West, insuring jobbing and manufacturing interests, as well as shop and terminal yards in this city or Springfield, across the river, which will employ hundreds of men.

Eugene's future is brighter today than ever before in its history, because the people are keenly aware of the natural advantages of its location, and are taking advantage of it by pushing the city ahead in every material way. Fine business blocks, beautiful homes, splendid schools, paved streets and electric railways are laying the foundation upon which will be built the real growth of the Greater Eugene that will come with the construction of the Oregon Eastern across the mountains.

PAPER FROM CORNSTALKS

Chemists of the bureau of forestry and of the bureau of plant industry of the department of agriculture, says a Washington dispatch, believe that they have solved the problem of a cheaper paper that will dispense altogether with the use of wood fibre. The new material, from which already five grades have successfully been made, is the ordinary cornstalk, and officials of the department predicted that the new product when made on a larger scale will be at least 50 per cent cheaper than the print paper now made from wood pulp.

The two bureaus have been working on the problem for years, but not until now have the results been so positively successful as to permit of any announcement. The first practicable samples have been manufactured by Dr. H. S. Bristol and his assistants at the new laboratory on Pennsylvania avenue.

Dr. Bristol has already carried his experiments to the point of making the paper in five shades. One grade is dark gray, thick and heavy like parchment and almost as tough as the sheep skin. Then there is a lighter shade of the same character, two shades of yellow and one of white.

The white paper is made from the hard outside shell of the stalk, and the yellow grade from the pith. The yellow grades have a much longer fibre and resemble paper made from linen rags or cotton. It is very soft and pliable.

Millions of tons of cornstalks will be available for this new manufacture, according to the department of agriculture. At present the stalks are annually destroyed in enormous quantities to get them out of the way, or else are simply turned under the soil with a plow to add slightly to the fertilization of the next year's crop.

The process of manufacturing the new invention is much easier than that involved in reducing wood pulp to paper. The chemists have used in their experiments the "soda cooked" process, which has been found to be the best for making the finer grades of wood pulp paper. But the cornstalks only need about two and a half hours of cooking in this process against the thirteen or fourteen hours needed to soften the wood pulp.

The department will at once take steps to have the manufacture of the new paper undertaken on a larger scale.

PAPER TRUST AND PRICES

There is to be a print paper famine and the highest prices known in years, so the press dispatches tell us. It means that publishers are to face a condition that will force many of the weaker into bankruptcy because prices are now so high that their profits have, in many instances, been cut to nothing, due to the fact that subscription rates were fixed when print paper was much lower and now it seems impossible to raise them without serious loss of patronage.

This condition in the paper market is unquestionably traceable to the operation of the combine or trust known as the

International Paper Company, controlling the larger part of the output of American mills. With a high tariff shutting out Canadian pulp and paper the trust has absolutely controlled the market and during late years has only run part of the mills in order to keep the supply and demand close together, carrying little or no surplus stock in the warehouses. Now a famine in the commodity is imminent because of the unusual drought prevailing in the East for months has caused almost a complete shut-down of the mills, and there is no immediate prospect of a change in conditions.

The trust representatives are now in Washington attempting to influence the ways and means committee to leave the tariff rates undisturbed, while Mr. Norris, representing the American Publishers' Association, is arguing for free trade, giving many figures to show the protection afforded paper manufacturers is responsible for the unreasonable prices with which the publishers are contending.

The protective tariff is the mother of trusts and it is robbing not alone the publishers of newspapers but every consumer in America. Its reduction to a plane justified by present-day conditions would do more to smash the trusts than all the suits that can be brought against the robber combines in a hundred years.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION

Scientists and daring and hardy explorers are daily evolving more feasible and obviously more wise and nearly successful methods of reaching the North Pole, according to the opinion of a California exchange, which gives editorial sanction to a scheme set forth by one E. B. Baldwin, who has endeavored to enlist President Roosevelt in aid of his plan.

This man Baldwin, it seems, intends to utilize as a mode of travel one of the immense ice floes that drift from the Behring sea across the Arctic ocean and eventually reach the coast of Greenland, which will consume about three years and a half.

He expects to take with him a party not to exceed twenty-five men, including scientists, naturalists and artists, and designs the establishment of a portable camp and scattering of barrels of oil and logs, presumably to be used, if necessary, for fuel, over the floe. He believes that in this way it is not only possible to attain the pole, but also to ascertain scientific facts and make observations and photographs hitherto unobtainable. Many will look upon the scheme as Quixotic and worthy only of ridicule, but two facts should be remembered before the subject is dismissed lightly. First, investigation has proved that these floes, starting south of Behring strait, drift in a regular course across the Arctic, and it is known that portions of the wrecked Jeannette and drift casks started from that point have been picked up off the Greenland coast. Second, the idea is endorsed by Admirals Melville and Schley, both of whom are exceptionally familiar with the Arctic conditions. The first was with the Jeannette expedition and the latter rescued the survivors of the Greeley expedition. Mr. Baldwin expects to do by traveling on a drifting floe what DeLong expected to do on the Jeannette, and he will not be in danger of having his transporting means crushed. And, after all, there is nothing more wild in the idea advanced by Baldwin than there is in the many dirigible balloon or airship plans that have been proposed by a number of Polar expedition enthusiasts.

It is probable that the Baldwin plan will eventually be tried, for the lure of the pole seems to be such that when once man is attracted he in some manner is able to put his ideas into execution.

Still, to the man who has been accustomed to traveling on modern express trains and other rapid means of locomotion, the idea of sitting down on an ice floe and remaining there for three or four years to wait for it to drift along to the north pole or to some other place, real or imaginary, may seem to be a trifle humdrum and not calculated to create a great deal of excitement, yet there is not so much between that sort of thing and going up into the Polar regions to be caught in the ice and remaining there for one or more years. The whole matter of Arctic exploration seems to be somewhat of a joke to the average man and woman.

FRANCE'S VANISHING POPULATION

Frederick Courtland Penfield contributes a suggestive article to the November number of the North American Review entitled "France and Her Vanishing Population." Mr. Penfield gives some appalling figures in relation to the decline of French population. In 1902 the excess of births over deaths was 84,000; in 1903, 73,000; in 1904, 57,000; in 1905, 37,000; in 1906, 27,000, and in 1907 it not only reached zero, but passed it, for there were 20,000 more deaths than births. The main cause to which Mr. Penfield attributes this alarming decline in the number of French people is the thrift for which the French are famed but which Mr. Penland regards as synonymous with greed. He says:

"When obliged to divide his property equally among his children, and when he knows that the same restrictions will be applied to their children when the time comes, the citizen of France usually elects to have a limited family. The dowry system, again, operates in the same direction. Everywhere an additional child means additional expense; in France it means an extra dowry as well, and that is an added reason why the French have few children. So long as the present property law exists, and the dowry custom obtains, there can be no solution of French depopulation. France is manifestly deriving from her inheritance policy an immense diffusion of prosperity and certain publicists are applauding the national policy, and boldly asserting that it is more than wise to promote greater equality in the distribution of wealth."

There is one thing that pays a large dividend for the time invested, and that is four years spent in getting a college education, says the Benton Republican. Such time spent conscientiously in hard study and careful training and discipline so prepare one's mind that he has that trained capacity for mental work, rapid, intense, and sustained, that those without it cannot cope with him, unless they have in some other way received training equally good, which is not often the case. Occasionally, however, we find self-educated men and women whose education is so thorough, so scientific, that we are astonished when we

learn that they are not college graduates. Such men and women are of that determined type of character that make of life a success. What has especially impressed the writer is the amount of time some people spend dilly-dallying over work that with a trained mind could be grasped more quickly and often accomplished in half the time. What they need is to be awakened mentally and trained physically, aroused to the possibilities that they themselves possess. "Asleep at the switch" is the trouble with too many people.

Tom Johnson, mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, has lost his fortune. The dispatches give out the information that he lost the money through his devotion to the affairs of his dead brother's estate. The real facts are that it was frittered away doing politics. Johnson is said to be an honest man, and we have no doubt of the truth of the assertion. Under present conditions the strictly honest man seems to be out of place in office, for it is always sure to result disastrously to his private affairs. He is expected to give liberally to every charity and public enterprise, and his salary is never sufficient to keep up to the steady drain. Besides all this he neglects his private business affairs for those of the public and the result is inevitable.

This morning's Oregonian says: "The citizens of Eugene have set themselves to the task of raising \$50,000 for the construction of a Y. M. C. A. building. So earnest and active have been those who have the details of the work in charge that something like \$31,000 has already been pledged and there is every reason to believe that the entire sum will be raised. The example set in this manner by Eugene is one that might be commendably followed by other prosperous valley cities. The University town is certainly entitled to credit for the public spirit displayed in this undertaking. Without doubt the desired end will be gained."

The Harney County News, ex-Speaker Frank Davey's paper and strongly Republican, contributes the following to the Statement No. 1 controversy: "The strongest reason urged to justify the violation of the pledges of Statement No. 1 legislators is the decision of the supreme court of North Dakota that such a pledge is unconstitutional and cannot be legally exacted, and can therefore be ignored without betraying any trust." There may be strictly legal truth in this, but we believe the moral reasoning is false. The Oregon candidate for the legislature took his pledge freely and voluntarily. He took his chances as to the effect such pledge would have upon his candidacy before the primaries and again at the polls. Is it not too late now for him to seek excuses to go back on it?"

A conference of the officers of the State Dairy Association at Salem has determined the details of that convention December 10th and 11th. The sessions will be held in Ye Liberty theatre, while a commodious hall has been secured for the exhibits. The Board of Trade of that city will receive exhibits and care for them so that they will be in excellent condition for display. Messrs. Wm. H. Ladd, Dr. E. N. Hutchinson, and Dr. James Withycombe are among those on the program.

Says the Coos Bay Harbor (Rep.): "If the people could have the opportunity to elect our United States senators by a direct vote that trouble between Chamberlain-Fulton forces would have been eliminated. As it is the people have spoken in favor of Governor Chamberlain and it seems to us that it would be a case of misplaced confidence if their wishes in this selection were not carried out."

The case of General Gomez proves that trouble-makers do sometimes win out. Two years ago he was in jail, charged with conspiracy against the Palma government; now he is president-elect. It is barely possible that the Cuban voters thought it would be cheaper to elect him than to have him leading a revolt.

Madam Anna Gould and her Prince de Sagan have bobbed up again into the spotlight, and there promises to be another sensational divorce suit. The Lord preserve us from further afflictions from Anna and her worthless French nobility! Once upon a time Anna was a real good American girl, but that was before her father's millions bought her a title from Europe.

The government building will be commenced at once and the \$50,000 Y. M. C. A. will follow closely. Now it would seem that a modern hotel building is about all that is left of Eugene's most pressing needs. A strong pull all together ought to assure that before many weeks roll around.

The big tobacco war has closed, with honors about even. There is not much chance for the trusts to fight long enough to work any considerable injury to themselves. They know when to quit fighting and come together for their own protection, and that is just what has happened in the present instance.

In announcing his willingness to be elected senator by the Ohio legislature, "Private" Dalzell declared he had neither gold, silver, trust nor official pull. Now the practical politicians are wondering how he can figure that he has a ghost of a chance.

When the Daily Guard was running 1500 papers to supply its subscribers it was satisfied that the limit of circulation had about been reached. Now it prints 2200 and is growing faster than ever before—pretty good evidence that Eugene and Lane county is going some in the way of increasing population.

A pretty fair census of Eugene might be taken on Multnomah field in Portland today. And if the enumerator was to size up the crowd by the noise it made, we might be credited with having the largest population of any city on the Pacific coast.

Still, if the stage stars must be continually swapping wives and husbands, they would better do it with the assistance of divorce lawyers and the courts. It may not make much moral difference, but it's certainly more conventional.

One of the principal troubles in dealing with the man who talks too much is that you cannot make him believe it.

PERSONAL MEMOIRS OF A SILVER DOLLAR

I am a dollar. A little ago I was maybe, but still in circulation. I am proud of myself for being in circulation. I am not a tomato can dollar—not I.

This town is only my adopted home, but like it and hope to remain permanently. When I came to town like this in another state, but after a time I was sent off to a big city, many miles away. I turned up in a small order house. For several years I stayed in that city. Millions of boug cigars with me. I didn't like that, for I believe in the plain people.

Finally a travelling man brought me to this town and left me here. I was so glad to get back to a smaller town that I determined to make desperate efforts to stay.

One day a citizen of this town was about to send me back to that big city. I caught him looking over a mail order catalogue. Suddenly I found my voice and said to him—"I was a dentist, by the way."

"Now look here, doc, if you only let me stay in this town I'll circulate around and do you lots of good. You buy a beefsteak with me, and the butcher will buy dry goods, and the dry goods merchant will pay doctor's bills with me, and the doctor will spend me with a farmer for oats to feed his buggy horse, and the farmer will buy some fresh beef from the butcher, and the butcher will come around to you and get the tooth mended. In the long run you see, I'll be more useful to you here at home than if you'd send me away forever."

"Doc said it was a mighty stiff argument. He hadn't looked at it that light before. So he went and bought the beefsteak, and I began to circulate around home again."

Now, just suppose all the other dollars that are sent to Chicago or some other big city were kept in circulation right here at home. You could see the town snowed under. HONEST. NOW—AIN'T I RIGHT?

SEVERE ARRAIGNMENT OF PAPER TRUST

Washington, Nov. 22.—A severe arraignment of the so-called "Paper Trust" was the feature of today's tariff hearing before the House committee on ways and means, which was in session until nearly midnight. After hearing arguments mainly for a protective tariff, which occupied their attention until after 5 o'clock the committee listened to testimony of John Norris, representing the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Mr. Norris argued for free trade in pulp and print paper, giving many figures to show that the protection afforded the paper manufacturers by the present tariff resulted in unreasonable prices.

Reports of the typographical engravers, pressman's and stereotypers and electrotypes unions supported Mr. Norris' contentions with the additional argument that the increased cost of paper reduced the sale of newspapers and gave less work at lower wages.

The paper manufacturers occupied the rest of the time and were sharply questioned by Democratic members. Arthur J. Hastings of New York, president of the American Paper and Pulp Association, admitted that dividends as high as 14 per cent had been paid by the Clift Paper Company of Niagara, of which he is the head, in addition to which the company had earned in 20 years \$400,000 on a capital of \$100,000.

Chester W. Lyman, assistant to the president of the International Paper Company, the so-called "Paper Trust," read a statement, giving detailed information regarding the company.

MARRIED

At the home of the bride at Grant Pass on Monday, Nov. 23, 1908, Chris Marx, Jr., of Eugene, and Hazel Hodgkinson, after a short honeymoon trip to points north, were married in Eugene Sunday and will reside at the home of the groom's parents until they can find a suitable house to live in. Mr. Marx is connected with his brother Ralph in the ownership of the Eugene city post office and is one of the city's most promising young men. His bride has played for some time, being employed for some time previous to the marriage. Their many friends extend congratulations.

An attractive wedding was that of Miss Inez U. Wilcox, the accomplished daughter of Mrs. R. A. Wilcox of Portland, and Joseph F. Matlock of Eugene, the son of a very prominent pioneer family of Oregon. The wedding took place on Tuesday afternoon in the Cathedral parish, Father O'Hara officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Matlock will reside in Eugene, where Mr. Matlock has business interests in Oregonian.

CASTORIA The End Year 1908 Signatures of Cast. H. H. H. H.