

Hamptons

Still Deeper Reductions Characterizes Our Final Removal Sale As It Journeys Toward The End

Hamptons

OUR AIM of moving the goods out is being rapidly accomplished. Stocks have been greatly diminished during the previous days of this great sale, and now deeper cuts are being made to inspire still quicker selling. In another week we move to our new home on Sixth street. By that time stocks promise to reach the desired extent of reduction and the object of the sale will then be accomplished. Until the last hours of the sale, we guarantee generous assortments and still greater values; in fact, greater values are not known than these.



Youth's Long-Pant Suits at One-Half Price Here

Here's a lot of excellent values for the last days of the sale, chiefly because we want to save moving them.

They're good values and worth twice what we're asking for them now. Sizes 32 to 34: worth 6 to \$15 **\$3.00 to \$7.50**

One lot of boys' Knee-Pant Suits at **\$2.95**

Have been selling at \$4.50 to \$6.00. THE REGULAR STOCKS OF BOYS' CLOTHING AT ONE-THIRD OFF.

DRESS GOODS AND SILKS FAR BELOW REGULAR

Our entire line of stock—a splendid assortment, and at bigger savings than ever before—all because we want to clear them out

50c Dress Goods, now **40c** | \$1.00 Dress Goods now **80c**
60c Dress Goods, now **48c** | \$1.25 Dress Goods now **85c**
75c Dress Goods, now **60c** | \$1.50 Dress Goods. **\$1.20**
\$1.50 Silk or Satin **\$1.20** | \$1.25 Silks going at **\$1.00**

DOMESTICS AT SAVINGS THAT ARE WORTH WHILE TO YOU

Hope Muslin, per yard. . . **8c** | 36-inch Bleached Muslin **7c**
12 1/2c Outings, the yard **10c** | Apron Ginghams **6c**
1911 Ginghams **11c** | All Calicoes, per yard. . . **5c**

Blankets at Removal Sale Prices

\$1.00 values . . **80c** | \$1.50 values **\$1.20**
\$1.25 values **\$1.00** | \$2.50 values **\$2.00**

WHERE CASH BEATS CREDIT

Things You Will Need Now or Later At Half and Less Than Half Price

- \$16.00 Ladies' Suits, removal sale price only **\$8.00**
- \$25.00 Ladies' Suits on sale now at **\$12.50**
- \$30.00 Ladies' Suits on sale now at **\$15.00**
- \$40.00 Ladies' Suits on sale now at **\$20.00**
- 50c and 75c Corset Waists for the Misses, now **25c**
- 95c White Waists now selling at only **39c**
- Boys' Knee-Pant Suits, formerly selling at \$4.50 and \$6.00, now **\$2.95**
- Ways Mufflers, always 50 cents, but now only **25c**
- \$3.00 Fur Scarfs now selling at the low price of **\$1.50**
- 50-cent Corset Covers now selling at the low price of **25c**
- Children's Dresses, formerly sold at \$1.50, now **75c**
- Lot of Dress Trimmings, 20c to 30c values, per yard **10c**
- REMNANTS OF ALL KINDS NOW SELLING AT HALF PRICE AT THIS SALE.
- Ladies' Wool Skirts; worth \$5 to \$15; for quick removal, \$2.50 to **\$7.50**
- 12 1-2c to 15c Embroideries now selling at the low price of only **4c**
- \$1.25 to \$2.50 Wash Waists now selling for **75c**
- \$2.00 to \$2.50 Wash Waists now selling for **\$1.25**
- 50c fleece-lined Vests; small sizes; each **25c**
- Children's 50-cent Bearcloth Hoods now **25c**
- YOUTHS' LONG-PANT SUITS HERE
- Children's Coats, worth to \$6.50, now going at **\$2.00**
- \$2.00 Silk-Spun Scarfs now going at the low price of **\$1.00**
- \$3.50 Children's Broadcloth Coats now going at **\$1.88**
- \$4.50 Muslin Skirts, the removal sale price is only **\$2.25**
- One Lot of Embroideries Now Selling at Just Half Price for This Sale.

Final Selling Prices on Coats for the Ladies Now

- \$8.00 Ladies' Coats now on sale at **\$6.00**
- \$15.00 Coats, for the last days, at **\$10.00**
- \$20.00 Coats, to move quickly, at **\$14.00**
- \$25.00 Coats on sale now at only **\$15.00**
- Ladies' Rubberized Rain Coats Now Cut to Just One-Half Price



MEN'S CLOTHING AT ONE-THIRD LESS HERE

The last days of the sale go on with a rush. Is there any wonder? Buying Hart, Schaffner & Marx Suits at one-third less doesn't happen very often in Eugene; but the stocks must be reduced to save moving them. The time is short—only one week more. Don't let its departure number you among the very few who have not shared the extraordinary economies of this event. Select yours today, at this store, for just one-third less.

- \$10.00 Suit or Overcoat you can buy here now for **\$6.50**
- \$12.50 Suit or Overcoat you can buy here now for **\$8.50**
- \$15.00 Suit or Overcoat now selling for **\$10.00**
- \$20.00 Suit or Overcoat now selling for **\$13.50**
- \$22.50 Suit or Overcoat now selling for **\$15.00**
- \$25.00 Suit or Overcoat now selling for **\$17.00**

Men's Furnishings for Less Here

The savings on everything you may want are very liberal. Shirts, Underwear, Trousers, Hosiery, Gloves, etc.—all for less than the usual prices.

EUGENE SPRINGFIELD COTTAGE GROVE

HAMPTONS

THE EUGENE TWICE-A-WEEK GUARD

CHARLES H. FISHER, Editor and Publisher
AN INDEPENDENT PAPER

Subscription price per year, in advance \$1.50

Agents for The Guard

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Creswell—J. L. Clark.
Coburn—George A. Drury.

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1911.

SOME OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

Practically every occupation has its disadvantages militating against the health in some particular way. The Illinois commission on occupational diseases had little money and less time for its work, but its report, just submitted, is an able and enlightening document, representing faithful, earnest, well-directed work. The legislature should order the continuance of the investigation while attending to the more definite and ripe recommendations of the commission.

The most important feature of the report is the section of lead poisoning, lead being, for reasons fully set forth, "the most dangerous of the industrial poisons." But there are interesting and suggestive, if tentative, chapters on gas poisoning, compressed air disease, boiler-makers' deafness, brass foundry's ague, etc. The results of the investigations are clearly presented, credit is given where it is due to employers who study and apply safeguards, and the need of legislation, publicity and education is specifically pointed out. The suggestions of the commission are embodied in bills appended to the report.

Many illustrations are offered to show that the United States is far behind England or certain continental countries in insisting on prevention or prompt attention to occupational disease. Thus, in dealing with white lead, Dr. Alice Hampton, chief of the staff of investigators, says: "In one English white lead factory employing 182 men careful medical inspection failed to discover one case of lead poisoning in the 1909-10. In an Illinois factory employing 142 men partial inspection revealed 25 men suffering from lead poisoning last year. In another English factory employing 90 men no case was discovered in five successive years; in an Illinois factory employing 94 men 28 per cent of all employes have lead poisoning and 40 per cent of all employed in the dustier work."

Neglect of the simplest precaution, the ignorance of unskilled and immigrant labor, lack of knowledge and interest, account for the inferior conditions in the Illinois factories. The investigators found themselves pioneers in the field, and they have explored no more than a fringe of it. They have no difficulty, however, in showing how occupational disease and death therefrom may be greatly lessened. Not only legislators, but employers, workmen and physicians, social students should give this matter their attention.

GO SLOW AND AVOID EXPERIMENTS

There is a wide range of opinion as to the wisdom of adopt-

ing the commission form of government. The Guard has been inclined to favor the plan because of its simplicity and the fact that individual responsibility is fixed, but we fail to find, in examining the matter, that the plan has been an unqualified success in the cities where it has been adopted.

Galveston, Texas, had much rebuilding to do, and a great seawall to construct, after the tidal wave, and in the emergency placed its business affairs in the hands of a commission of three members, and the experiment was so successful that it was made permanent. Other cities have not been so well pleased, so far as we are able to secure information concerning them. In the west, Boise and Lewiston, Ida., towns of the Eugene class, one somewhat larger and the other in a class below this city, adopted the so-called Des Moines plan in modified forms, and the people are agitating for changes now. Tacoma later fell in line and from reading the papers there the conclusion is reached that conditions have not been bettered.

The strongest argument against the commission plan is that it tends to centralization of power. Two commissioners, a majority of the board, have full legislative and executive power; may levy taxes, order improvements and conduct and manage public utilities, the recall being the only protection for the people against the poor judgment of crookedness of two men, and the recall, as in the case of Seattle, is a somewhat unwieldy weapon to handle.

In most of the large cities, especially those owning their water, light or power plants, and engaged in making extensive public improvements, a salaried board of public works has charge of these matters, and the council retains legislative power.

Ward representation, too, has its defenders on the grounds that councilmen from the different sections brings the government closer to the people than is the case with a limited number of commissioners, elected at large. The ward is to the city what the precinct is to the county, the county to the state, and the state to the nation.

The Guard would advise the people of Eugene to move slowly in the matter and use the utmost deliberation before changing the form of government. There is no pressing need for a change, since the administration has carried on large works, acquired the city water system, built a power plant, installed a filtration system and paved and improved many miles of streets in the past few years without a taint or suspicion of graft. Not everybody has been satisfied with the way the work has progressed, perhaps not even the mayor and councilmen themselves, for there have been many annoying matters connected with it from time to time, but on the whole, there has been little real cause for complaint. This is becoming more apparent every day.

There is not a doubt but our form of government may be and should be improved, but any steps taken in that direction should not be the result of hasty conclusions. Legal tangles should be avoided, if possible, and no system should be adopted that has not passed through the experimental stage.

The council has presented a plan for framing a commission charter which provides that a commission be chosen for that purpose at the regular election. This will give a genuine test of sentiment, if the ordinance is adopted by the voters, while its rejection will be taken to mean that a majority of the people does not endorse the commission idea. If elected these commission-

ers become city officials and must perform their duties, holding meetings at least once a week until they have completed a charter providing for the commission form of government. After this is done and their report is filed with the council that body is legally bound to call an election for the adoption or rejection of the charter by the voters. The personnel of the proposed charter commission is very high, and a majority of those named are among the leading advocates of the commission form of government.

The only reason which can be urged against this plan of procedure is that it may require two or three months longer to bring about the proposed change in the form of government, if the people express themselves in favor of such change at the coming regular election. And reasonable deliberation at this time might be recognized later as a wise precaution.

WHAT IS HIGHER EDUCATION?

Is higher education so desirable that the state should extend it to every young man and woman? President Selling told his audience at Eugene that he doubted it, and all know that this doubt is shared by many business men. Probably a little inquiry as to the present meaning of the term may help more people than President Selling to an answer, remarks the Portland Journal, which discusses the question as follows:

Times have changed and men with them. The former plans for higher education led to groups of students highly trained in culture studies, who had spent years in storing their brains with facts that their first effort after graduation was to forget, and to establish characters based on ideals that were knocked to splinters when they came into combat with the stern realities of life.

Because of these all but universal results of college education, which then stood for higher education, men were justified in classing it as a waste of time, and in refusing to allow their sons and daughters to pass through that time-worn process.

Yet the need of higher education today has spread into regions of knowledge, and enlists its thousands of students of all classes, undreamed of but a decade past. What more suggestive fact than that cited by President Campbell at the visit of the legislature to the State University—that 70 per cent of the students were working their way through the courses? President Kerr at the Agricultural College, President Homan at Willamette, and every college president in the state, will add their testimony. Hear what the Y. M. C. A. classes, the night schools, the correspondence classes, have to tell. The same tale, of a hunger and thirst after knowledge, the sense of deficiency, that only hard and self-denying work can overcome.

These are the students whose education, each for himself or herself, is the higher education of today. For them the state is in honor bound to open the doors wide of universities, colleges, high schools, evening classes, and the rest. To stop them in their task, if possible, would be to rob the state of her best coming citizens.

What are the fields that this new education covers, and why these efforts?

A St. Louis woman says she shot her husband "just for fun." She made a hit with her humor, all right.

SHERMAN ENDS TIE ON SHIP SUBSIDY

Power Exercised for the First Time in History—Watson's Absence Saves Bill

Washington, Feb. 2.—For the first time in the history of the government, the vice-president of the United States today exercised his constitutional prerogative of casting a vote to break ties in connection with three successive rollcalls in the senate.

By the first he saved from impending defeat the ship subsidy bill and by the third he forced an adjournment of the senate in a vote having direct bearing on the resolution looking to the election of senators by direct vote.

The vote on the subsidy bill, both in the committee of the whole and in the senate proper stood 35 ayes and 35 noes, and on adjournment 37 ayes and 37 noes. On all three occasions the vice president voted in the affirmative.

Another notable occurrence in connection with the vote on the subsidy bill was the absence of the new Democratic senator from West Virginia, Clarence W. Watson, who had taken his seat early in the day as the successor of Elkins. Watson was in the senate chamber only a few moments, and voted on only one rollcall. Watson's Absence Saves Bill

This vote was cast on an amendment offered by Shively of Indiana, regulating the aggregate expenditures which may be made under the terms of the bill. On this provision the new West Virginia senator cast his vote in the affirmative, thus indicating his opposition to the measure. After casting his vote he disappeared.

The result on the next ballot was not so close as to render material the presence or absence of any senator, and no notice was taken of the fact that Watson was not in attendance.

After the final result became known, the opponents of the bill, including all the Democrats, realized that Watson's absence had prevented the defeat of the bill. He was the only Democrat present at any of the rollcalls whose vote was not cast against the measure.

The final vote came after three hours of determined conflict over amendments. Apparently there was no general appreciation of the sharp division which afterward developed, and as a body the senate was unprepared for tie votes.

MEXICAN FORCES IN HARD STRAITS

- Presidio, Texas, Jan. 31.—
- Outgeneraled and defeated,
- with a loss of more than 100
- soldiers killed, the federal
- forces of General Luque are
- divided and copped up in the
- towns of Ojima and Cuchilla
- Farrallon. The insurgents oc-
- cupy every road leading to
- both towns, and will not per-
- mit provisions nor forage to
- be carried in.
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