

# Ashland Tidings

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Ashland, Ore., Monday, May 27, '12

### FALSE ALARMS.

(From Saturday Evening Post.)

We might doubt the press reports that a thriving little mid-western city was panic-stricken upon discovering that it contained a leper, if we did not remember the recent and exceedingly scandalous case of another leper, who was hustled from place to place as though he were a dynamite bomb on the point of exploding.

Every literate person ought to know that leprosy in a civilized country is one of the least dangerous of diseases. Probably a leper could walk down Broadway at midday with less danger to public health than occurs every time a consumptive spits in a street car. Our total danger from leprosy is to that from tuberculosis about as one to a trillion. Indeed, in those countries of low civilization where the disease persists, lepers are by no means the worst off among the population. Frequently they live in perfect comfort to a ripe age. Leprosy may have been dangerous when the treatment of it consisted in howling "unclean" and in hurling rocks. When men ceased stoning lepers and began studying them the danger disappeared.

Of course leprosy is un-American, while tuberculosis is not. We have panics over the one and considerable stolidity over the other. The temptation to draw analogies is obvious. Anarchy in the United States, for example, is one of the least dangerous of mental dissipations. One little thing like the administrative emasculatation of the pure-food law does more harm in a few years than anarchy is likely to do in a century. The one is un-American; the other is not. We have a fit over the one and accept the other with considerable complacency.

### THE MONEY TRUST.

"The duty of the hour is to protect normal business from the financial sharks, whether in New York or across the Mississippi," said J. Lawrence Laughlin of the University of Chicago, in an address on "The Money Trust and Banking Reform," before the Richmond (Va.) Chamber of Commerce.

"There is, now, a tendency to centralization of credit; therefore abolish it, by decentralizing credit. There is a tendency of idle funds to flow to Wall street; therefore, abolish it by a national reserve association and the creation of a discount market. There is a tendency of commercial capital to move into the hands of promoters; therefore, abolish it by discriminating against investment securities for loans by commercial banks. There is a tendency for reserves thus wrongly floating to central reserve cities to be suddenly called for on the slightest alarm and causing panics; therefore, abolish it by a co-operative organization like a national reserve association which would mobilize reserves in the interest of all, big and little."

Many citizens question the advisability of installing the whirling spray system in the parks of the city, both because they will mar the beauty of the greensward and because of the unusual draught on the small water pipes in the city. It is claimed by some that it will result in depriving patrons in certain parts of the city of sufficient water for domestic uses. The Tidings is not well enough posted on the matter to know whether it is best or not, nor is this written in a spirit of criticism of the park board. The board is laboring hard, and using its best judgment, in the betterment of the parks, but it has become a matter of general discussion and its feasibility should be thoroughly gone into.

The socialists have been parading in Indianapolis, but it is not reported that they stopped anywhere and asked for a job of work.

### DOLLAR OR MAN.

As an illustration of how much greater value is a dollar than a man, the attempt of a Portland commission firm to burn a hundred crates of fresh asparagus in the municipal incinerator in order to keep from flooding the market with the succulent vegetable, thereby reducing the price and consequently the profits on the commodity, stands without parallel.

The superintendent of the incinerator promptly refused to burn it and sent it forthwith to the Boys' and Girls' Waif Society, where it was daintily prepared and ravenously consumed by the unfortunate children.

What dangerous ascendency has the dollar assumed in American commercial life, when it becomes good business to destroy wholesome, life-sustaining commodities that the markets may not be depressed, while thousands of underfed children go in want.

Is it wonder that hundreds of thousands of socialists have risen up and cry out against "the profit system," while that system has grown more sacred than the life of society?

Whatever may be said of our splendid advanced civilization, it yet remains true that such can only exist under the crudest social organization—one where greed flourishes at the expense of precious life—and those who cry out against it instead of being branded as cranks and extremists should be looked upon purely as humanitarians.

These days in which we live—days of political ferment and unrest—are grand times. Instead of being fraught with danger to the American republic they are alive with life and perpetuity. A nation cannot long exist under the insatiable domination of greed. The welfare of society must be, and continue, over and above the accumulation of profits.

There is a kind of providential fate in the development of society.

Because the owners of the Titanic insisted on profits rather than safety to passengers, the people have been so aroused that such a catastrophe is not likely in the future.

Because the commission merchants of Portland desired profits even at the risk of famine, laws are demanded prohibiting the destruction of life-sustaining qualities in the interest of profits.

The demands of socialism, in the main, are extreme and impracticable. But it is a glorious thing that such agitators are filling the earth with warnings and prophecies.

Men are observing and thinking as never before, and practices heretofore passing without notice, or considered a natural part of civilization, are being questioned and remedied. The practice of corruption and greed does not develop a high civilization. It can only be done by a wholesome regard for the welfare of the individual.

Though warned by the donor not to do it, the editor feels compelled to acknowledge the gift of a magnificent bouquet of peonies. How beautiful are the hands of those who carry such gifts! How these sweet flowers appeal to the finer sentiment of man! They elevate and ennoble. They make the world smile and the heart of man rejoice. Surely, as dark as Erebus is the soul of he whose nature does not respond to the refining influence of the beautiful old peony.

"If Thomas Jefferson were alive today," says Governor Wilson of New Jersey, "he would insist on a currency system elastic enough to meet the needs of a great industrial and commercial nation, but absolutely fortified against a central control and the influence of coteries and leagues of banks, to which it is now in constant danger of being subjected."

"There is no legislation—I care not what it is—tariff, railroad, corporation, or of a general political character, that at all equals in importance the putting of our banking and currency system on a sound basis."—William H. Taft.

Colonel Roosevelt urged congress in message after message to reform our panic-breeding banking laws. "There must be a revision of our currency laws," he said five years ago. Congress has done nothing but pass the Aldrich-Vreeland makeshift.

### McCourt is Reappointed.

Oregonian News Bureau.—President Taft, in compliance with the recommendation of National Committeeman Williams and Representative Hawley, has agreed to reappoint John McCourt as United States district attorney for Oregon and to reappoint Frank C. Bramwell as registrar of the La Grande land office.

The terms of both officials expired some time ago. It is expected that the nominations of both McCourt and Bramwell will be sent to the senate tomorrow.

## The Home Circle

Thoughts from the Editorial Pen

### A Sensitive Editor.

George Waterman of Sidney, Ia., has been editor of the Sidney Herald for 26 years, and in speaking of his 26 years' experience tells more truth in a few words regarding the newspaper business than we have heard before in our whole life. In part, Mr. Waterman says: "But it has not been all sunshine and roses. We have made a few enemies along as we have friends, and we can't expect anything else. Many a fool editor has made the fatal mistake of trying to please everybody. Such a one has not yet been born, and his mother is dead. To publish such a paper it would be necessary to palaver all persons and all factions, only to find that the immediate subject of the 'slush' was the only party pleased, while all others entered strenuous objections. The newspaper that cares for support should stand ever ready and willing to bring good to the town and community which it represents. On the other hand, should any person or anything become an object of censure—not from the editor's viewpoint merely, but echoing the sentiment of the populace—the facts should be published to the world without fear or favor. It is the editor's province to laud all praiseworthy undertakings; it is his mission to mourn with the sorrowing; it is his pleasure to rejoice with those who are glad. But it likewise is his bounden duty to expose crime, denounce fraud and decri immorality.

The noisiest political farmer has the tallest weeds in his cornfield and the fewest potatoes in his hills.

The United States, although the youngest among nations, manufactures more goods, sells more merchandise, raises more produce, employs more labor, pays more wages, gives more comfort to its people, has more happy and prosperous homes than any nation on earth.

"Times are hard" to be sure, but what's the use of climbing up on a dry goods box and day after day proclaiming to the world this old threadbare, stereotyped assertion? We sometimes think that times ought to be still more stringent with some of these fellows. Did it ever occur to you that the genuine hustler rarely, if ever, complains of hard times?

The man and woman who try to make their home the most interesting spot on earth for each other and for their friends and those who are near and dear to them have but occasional use for the club. It is to them, like the theater, a pleasant place to enter now and then, but not a spot to dwell in.

Labor is one of the supreme laws of life. Toil is honorable. The progress which the world has made is a glorious testimonial to human handwork. Those who work know more of genuine happiness than those whose lives seem dedicated to idleness.

The old saying is that "an idle brain is the devil's workshop and idle hands his tools." Oh, how true this saying is! It is to this shop that the tatter goes for material wherewith to blight some happy home or attempt to ruin the character and reputation of their fellowman, by falsifying his good name and forever destroying his bright prospects for the future. You cannot realize how low down and contemptible a village tattler is, until you have seen some of the results of their tattler's tales.

The United States is the only country in which the son of the poorest mechanic or laboring man may become its ruler and where the daughter of a farmer may become the wife of a president and the mother of a senator. It is the only country where all earthly honors are within the reach of every citizen and where it depends upon the individual himself whether he will be a senator or a street-sweeper, a railroad president or a railroad section hand, a millionaire or a pauper, a general or a policeman, a banker or a bankrupt.

An excellent thing has recently been made by the postal authorities at Washington for which they are entitled to the united thanks of the mail carriers. It has been ruled that where a man keeps a vicious dog about his premises that makes it dangerous for a carrier to deliver mail, such delivery may be omitted. Unless the carrier is willing to risk danger of the dog, the owner of the vicious brute will have to depend upon himself in getting his mail at the postoffice.

### WILL NOT FIGHT ROMANISM.

Southern Presbyterian Church Favours Earnest Preaching of Gospel.

Bristol, Tenn.—The general assembly of the Southern Presbyterian church refused to adopt the majority report of its committee on "Romanism," which suggests a plan of attack on Catholicism by the evangelical churches of the United States and Canada and the establishment of a fund to support converts from among the priests.

The minority report, submitted by Judge Allen G. Hall of Nashville, was withdrawn in favor of a resolution by Dr. R. C. Reed of Columbia, S. C., unanimously adopted, which follows: "That in meeting the menace of Romanism this assembly would recommend no other means than the dissemination of knowledge and the faithful, earnest preaching of the gospel of Christ."

The first "tag day" in the history of Lakeview, conducted by the ladies of the Library Association, netted \$185.15.

Telephone your social items to Miss Hawley between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. each day. Call phone 29.

### JANE ADDAMS WANTS TO VOTE.

This is what Jane Addams, Chicago's most useful citizen, says:

"For many generations it has been believed that woman's place is within the walls of her own home, and it is indeed impossible to imagine the time when her duty there shall be ended, or to forecast any social change which shall release her from that paramount obligation.

"This paper is an attempt to show that many women today are failing to discharge their duties to their own households properly simply because they do not perceive that as society grows more complicated it is necessary that woman shall extend her sense of responsibility to many things outside of her own home if she would continue to preserve the home in its entirety. One could illustrate in many ways. A woman's simplest duty, one would say, is to keep her house clean and wholesome, and to feed her children properly. Yet if she lives in a tenement house, as so many of my neighbors do, she cannot fulfill these simple obligations by her own efforts because she is utterly dependent upon the city administration for the conditions which render decent living possible. Her basement will not be dry, her stairways will not be fireproof, her house will not be provided with sufficient windows to give light and air, nor will it be equipped with sanitary plumbing, unless the public works department sends inspectors who constantly insist that these elementary necessities be provided. Women who live in the country sweep their own dooryards, and may either feed the refuse of the table to a flock of chickens or allow it innocently to decay in the open air and sunshine. In a crowded city quarter, however, if the street is not cleaned by the city authorities, no amount of private sweeping will keep the tenement free from grime; if the garbage is not properly collected and destroyed a tenement-house mother may see her children sicken and die of diseases from which she alone is powerless to shield them, although her tenderness and devotion are unbounded. She cannot even secure untaunted meat for her household, she cannot provide fresh fruit, unless the meat has been inspected by city officials, and the decayed fruit, which is so often placed upon sale in the tenement districts, has been destroyed in the interest of public health. In short, if woman would keep on with her old business of caring for her house and rearing her children she will have to have some conscience in regard to public affairs lying quite outside of her immediate household. The individual conscience and devotion are no longer effective."

"If women follow only the lines of their traditional activities there are certain primary duties which belong to even the most conservative women, and which no one woman or group of women can adequately discharge unless they join the more general movement looking toward social amelioration through legal enactment.

"The first of these, of which this article has already treated, is woman's responsibility for the members of her own household that they may be properly fed and clothed and surrounded by hygienic conditions. The second is a responsibility for the education of children:

"(a) That they may be provided with good schools;

"(b) That they may be kept free from vicious influences on the street;

"(c) That when working they may be protected by adequate child-labor legislation.

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**WM. O. DICKERSON**

"The duty of a woman toward the schools which her children attend is so obvious that it is not necessary to dwell upon it. But even this simple obligation cannot be effectively carried out without some form of social organization, as the mothers' school clubs and mothers' congresses testify, and to which the most conservative women belong because they feel the need of wider reading and discussion concerning the many problems of childhood. It is, therefore, perhaps natural that the public should have been more willing to accord a vote to women in school matters than in any other, and yet women have never been members of a board of education in sufficient numbers to influence largely actual school curricula. If they had been, kindergartens, domestic science courses and school playgrounds would be far more numerous than they are.

"More than one woman has been convinced of the need of the ballot by the futility of her efforts in persuading a business man that young children need nature in something beside the three R's."

"Because many thousands of those working in factories and shops are girls between the ages of 14 and 22, there is a necessity that older women should be interested in the conditions of industry. The very fact that these girls are not going to remain in industry permanently makes it more important that some one should see to it that they shall not be incapacitated for their future family life because they work for exhausting hours and under insanitary conditions."

"In closing, may I recapitulate that woman would fulfill her traditional responsibility to her own children if she would educate and protect from danger factory children who must find their recreation on the street;

"If she would bring the cultural forces to bear upon our materialistic civilization; if she would do it all with the dignity and directness fitting one who carries on her immemorial duties, then she must bring herself to the use of the ballot—that latest implement for self-government. "May we not fairly say that American women need this implement in order to preserve the home?"

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# This Week in Ashland

AT

## VAUPEL'S

We have planned to give extraordinary values this entire week in Summer merchandise. We are offering many bargains in men's, women's and children's wearing apparel.

### White Goods at Very Low Prices

India Linon, 36-in. wide, the regular 25c value at ..... 19c  
Luna Lawn, plain white, 36-in. wide, 25c value at ..... 19c  
White Stripe Voile, 38-in. wide, 30c value at ..... 25c  
Embroideries and Insertions formerly sold at 12 1/2c to 15c a yard, on sale at 9c a yard

### Muslin Underwear Specials

Ladies' Muslin Skirts, lace and embroidery trimmed, \$1.25 to \$1.35 values on sale at ..... \$1.00  
Ladies' Muslin Gowns in high and low neck, lace and embroidery trimmed, \$1.25 to \$1.40 values at ..... \$1.00

LADIES' LONG BLACK COTTON GLOVES, 75c VALUE AT 25c. LADIES' NECKWEAR, WORTH UP TO 75c, ON SALE AT 19c. Ladies' Silk Waists, all colors, messaline and taffeta, \$4.00 and \$5.00 values at \$3.00.

### Ladies' Tailored Suits and Coats Reduced from \$5 to \$10

### MEN'S AND BOYS' FURNISHINGS

Men's Negleege Shirts in stripe and figured patterns, size 16 only, \$1.25 value at \$1.00  
Boys' Blouse Waists, stripe and figured patterns, 35c value at ..... 25c  
Boys' Shoes, odd sizes, formerly sold at \$1.50 to \$2.00, on sale at ..... \$1.00