

Ashland Tidings

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ESTABLISHED 1876.

Issued Mondays and Thursdays

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year \$2.00
Six Months 1.00
Three Months50

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Entered at the Ashland, Oregon, Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

Ashland, Ore., Monday, Sept. 9, 1912

CAMPAIGN LYING.

Every day the newspaper paragraphs grind out some new crack on the Ananias club. Charges of falsehood fill the headlines and put ginger into the speeches.

Do all these charges of mendacity signify that campaign lying is on the increase?

To get at an answer let us ask the question what the voters think of the typical slam-whanging partisan speech that characterized the stump oratory of a former generation.

The typical political oratory to which we have become accustomed is purely that of the advocate, the hired attorney. It is a lawyer's business to present only his client's case. If there is a hole in the argument, it is not his business to show it to the court and jury.

This has been the political controversy of the past. There is no court on the bench to call the liars down. Judging from the arm swingers and platform stampers, all the good men are on our side, all the bad men on yours, and vice versa.

Few of our public men can be caught in the squarely false statement. As the horsemen say, they know this is the quickest way to "get their tail in the crack."

The trouble is that the politician becomes so aflame with the lust of the game that he can no more see a situation as a whole than a base runner can tell judicially whether he was put out at first.

This is an age of demand for business government. Our people are sick of political speeches that are full of half truths. They would like the orator to treat them as a bank director would treat the stockholders of the corporation.

They want facts rather than opinions. They want facts that are selected with the spirit of the scientific investigator, not with the spirit of the hired advocate. When facts exist that seem to controvert the theory of the speaker, they don't want those facts ignored. They want them taken up, given all due weight, and the bigger facts brought on that controvert and overpower them.

Any other kind of speaking may not be intentional falsehood, but it won't win elections in the year 1912.

THE COMMUNITY SPIRIT.

The remark was made by one of the patriots of the Revolutionary War, "If we don't hang together, we shall all hang separately."

How true this is in the business field!

The buyer of any commercial house finds a great advantage in making his purchases with some continuity and regularity. If he buys first in one city and then in another, no one gets interested to give him any trade advantages, no one looks out to see that he is well cared for. If he "hangs" to no one, no one "hangs" to him, and as a mere drifter he "hangs" separately in business life.

Precisely the same thing is true of every family in the purchasing of supplies for the same. If certain supplies are bought by mail order, others on trips to some more or less distant city, no one gets interested in attending to that family's needs. If the family buys everything possible of its home merchants, it makes business friends in its home stores who will protect it from deceptions and see that it gets its money's worth.

The whole business life of a city like ours depends on the development of a community spirit. If a feeling pervades our people that in the long run we get the most through the spirit of co-operating, money will stay at home, and all our enterprises will advance. If this spirit does not prevail, all our enterprises will languish.

In the five months from May to October, 1911, the French army in Morocco lost 18 per cent of its forces.

SENATOR CUMMINS SUPPORTS ROOSEVELT.

"I shall vote for Roosevelt because I believe he desires to promote the common welfare."—Senator Cummins.

Senator Cummins participated in the great fight of 1902 to 1906, in which fight Roosevelt and the progressive senators and congressmen were pitted against the great trusts of the country. He is thoroughly familiar with every detail of that fight. He is familiar with the fearless and commendable attitude of President Roosevelt through that fight. That is one big reason why Senator Cummins believed it the desire of Roosevelt to promote the common welfare.

Senator Cummins in common with many progressive office holders, who are responsible to the regular republican organization for their position, is loath to abandon the regular republican state organization which has proven itself progressive, and follow the progressive party in a fight for state control which will result in much local friction and little good. And in doing that, Senator Cummins but carries out the wish of Roosevelt that where the party organization is already in the hands of the progressives, no state tickets should be put in the field by the new organizations. Mr. Cummins takes the broad and correct view.

Governor Hadley has not yet adopted this view because he shrinks from destroying an organization, already progressive, in the state of Missouri, and from which he has been the beneficiary of great honors. He fails to grasp the broader plan whereby he is justified in the support of Roosevelt without abandoning the old organization in his state.

La Follette, still unable to grasp the truth of the impossibility of his nomination against the Taft machine, repines in the belief that the candidacy of Roosevelt was responsible for his defeat. Both Cummins and La Follette were in such relation with Roosevelt during the great progressive fights in the senate that both can but recognize the courageous, honest and successful fight put up by Roosevelt against privilege. The difference is simply this: Cummins accepts Roosevelt as the strongest and most logical candidate with which to promote the common welfare, while La Follette still resents his candidacy because he thinks the candidacy of Roosevelt unjustly resulted in his defeat for the nomination.

The people are more interested in firmly establishing progressive principles in administration than in any individual ambition. The plan for stopping trust abuses, as set down by Roosevelt, is practical and will prove effective, and they have no doubt of the ability and disposition of Roosevelt to accomplish the desired end.

JUDICIAL FRIENDS.

If anything were wanting to indicate the advisability of kicking that Judge Hanford from the federal bench at Seattle, he has furnished it himself, in explaining his resignation while that congressional fireless cooker was doing its duty.

"A personal controversy involving a judge, his friends and his enemies," says Hanford, "must necessarily seriously impair his usefulness as an incumbent of a judicial office."

The self-started, non-bucking Cousin Bill Taft would at once say of this, that a judge has no friends or enemies. This would be fine theory, and dignified and not derogatory to the sanctity of the courts. But it would not be fact. Judges are but human beings, and not the vicereigns of the Almighty, as Taft, perhaps, honestly believes.

It being true that judges do have friends and enemies, it follows that it is right and sensible that the majority see to it that judges friendly to them are selected and that provision be made to recall judges who prove to be inimical.

Judicially, Hanford is a dead duck, but his last squawk is really a boost for a cardinal progressive doctrine.

Some of the Yale secret society men were locked out of their rooms at night, but the common experience with college men is that the only thing that would bother them would be to lock them out in the daytime when they wanted to sleep.

The man who kicks for what he wants, and has the facts to back up his kick, usually gets what he wants. The man who kicks to be kicking, and never tries to get at the facts, works himself into a chronic grouch and never gets anything.

Enthusiasm is the keynote of big success; it is the beginning—and the culmination of all things worth while.

The Home Circle

Thoughts from the Editorial Pen

In the art gallery of the World's Fair at Chicago there was a picture before which a crowd usually stood spellbound. On every side there were works of art, many of them more pretentious, yet no other picture appealed to the masses as did this one.

The subject was "Breaking Home Ties." Doubtless you have all seen it, or reprints of it. It emphasized an experience that comes into the life of every mother when her boy leaves home to seek what fortune has in store for him in a strange place.

The strongest instinct of the human race is the parental one. The love which more nearly approaches the Divine than any other is the mother love. It is primeval instinct. It is the instinct which modern woman shares with the cliff dwellers, and with every species of animal. Yet it is still more nearly divine than that of any other instinct.

The time comes when the mother bird teaches her young how to use their wings. Every female creature puts in a few days or weeks or months or years in training her young for the part they must take in life. It is the human parent alone who is unequal to the task, because selfishness enters so largely into the composition of every human being.

What if the mother bird should say, hovering fluttering over her birdlings, "You must not try to fly. Stay under the shelter of my wings yet a little longer and father will grub for you and bring you all the fattenest, juiciest worms in the garden."

Every beast of the field and every fowl of the air knows that it is wisdom to teach self-protection to their young, that they may defend themselves against any foe, whether it be that of hunger, of hatred, of malice or lust of blood.

It is the human mother alone that says to her young, "Stay yet a while in the old nest. Do not leave me. I will shield you from harm."

It is a heart-breaking task—teaching our young to use the wings which will take them away from us. Yet it is all a part of a wise plan, and to go contrary to it is an infringement of law that will bring a world of sorrow and regret in its train.

There are, perhaps, few things a mother is called upon to suffer more painful than that of cutting the apron strings that have bound her children to her. Yet the joy of finding that a child has learned to stand alone, untingled as it is with a vague sense of loss, is sufficient reward to the mother who has put self behind her and considered only the best good of the child.

It cannot be unalloyed pleasure that causes the mother bird to perch on a bough and carol joyously, when she sees that her birdlings have learned to fly successfully and need no longer depend upon her. She knows that it is the beginning of the end. She realizes that they will soon be building their own nests, and that she will never again have them in the old nest, in just the same old way.

Yet she carols, because she has been obedient to the law which demands the sacrifice of self. She has not yielded to the temptation to delay the necessary instruction. Instead, she has done her full duty to her young. She has taught them to do without her.

One sometimes hears young mothers complain of being tied down by the care of their children. To one upon whom has devolved the immense sacrifice of teaching her young to use their wings, the blessed period of being tied down seems the most precious time of life.

As the day approaches for breaking home ties, the most Spartan of mothers feels like drawing her young within the shelter of her arms and holding them there.

Indeed, not to do so, requires an selfishness that lifts a mother higher in the scale which weighs mortals to determine whether the balance is on the side of the human or the divine.

WILL PROBE COST OF LIVING.

Portland Citizens Would Find What Makes Beefsteak So High.

Portland, Ore.—At the last meeting of the special survey committee of the Consumers' League it was announced that through the energies of Major Henry C. Cabell \$2,650 of the required \$3,000 necessary for a survey of the cost of living among wage-earning women and children in this state had been collected and that the remainder of the amount had been pledged in small sums. The work has been carried on six weeks, Major Cabell making the canvass among well-known philanthropic persons who are interested in the establishment of a minimum wage in Oregon.

The report of Miss Gleason, in charge of the survey, showed that conditions in many of the factories and laundries, etc., were atrocious both as to sanitation and wage, pointing toward a direct relation to the vice conditions revealed by the commission. Schedules covering all branches of work in which women are employed will be secured by the middle of October and the information thus gained will be used to back the proposed bill adjusting the wage to the cost of living.

Suggestions of various sorts were given by members of the committee regarding the nature of the proposed bill and it was decided to query investigators and social workers all over the country, the aim being to avoid if possible the cumbersome nature of the Massachusetts law which provides for minimum wage boards and to attain something of the directness of the Wisconsin plan which is carried on through expert and high-salaried men of the industrial commission.

ROOSEVELT'S "CONFESSION OF FAITH."

(Sixth Installment.)

Judicial Control Called Failure.

It is utterly hopeless to attempt to control the trusts merely by the anti-trust law, or by any law the same in principle, no matter what the modifications may be in detail. In the first place, these great corporations cannot possibly be controlled merely by a succession of lawsuits. The administrative branch of the government must exercise such control. The preposterous failure of the Commerce Court has shown that only damage comes from the effort to substitute judicial for administrative control of great corporations. In the next place, a loosely drawn law which promises to do everything would reduce business to complete ruin if it were not also drawn so as to accomplish almost nothing.

As construed by the democratic platform the anti-trust law would, if it could be enforced, abolish all business of any size or any efficiency. The promise thus to apply and construe the law would undoubtedly be broken, but the mere fitful effort thus to apply it would do no good whatever, would accomplish widespread harm, and would bring all trust legislation into contempt. Contrast what has actually been accomplished under the interstate commerce law with what has actually been accomplished under the anti-trust law. The first has, on the whole, worked in a highly efficient manner and achieved real and great results, and it promises to achieve even greater results (although I firmly believe that if the power of the commissioners grows greater, it will be necessary to make them and their superior, the president, even more completely responsible to the people for their acts). The second has occasionally done good, has usually accomplished nothing, has generally left the worst conditions wholly unchanged, and has been responsible for a considerable amount of downright and positive evil.

Administrative Plan Favored.

What is needed is the application to all industrial concerns and all co-operating interests engaged in interstate commerce in which there is either monopoly or control of the market of the principles on which we have gone in regulating transportation concerns engaged in such commerce. The anti-trust law should be kept on the statute books and strengthened so as to make it genuinely and thoroughly effective against every big concern tending to monopoly or guilty of anti-social practices. At the same time, a national industrial commission should be created which should have complete power to regulate and control all the great industrial concerns engaged in interstate business—which practically means all of them in this country. This commission should exercise over these industrial concerns like powers to those exercised over the railways by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and over the national banks by the controller of the currency, and additional powers if found necessary. The establishment of such a commission would enable us to punish the individual rather than merely the corporation, just as we now do with banks, where the aim of the government is, not to close the bank, but to bring to justice personally any bank official who has gone wrong. This commission should deal with all the abuses of the trusts—all the abuses such as those developed by the government

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suit against the Standard Oil and Tobacco trusts—as the interstate Commerce Commission now deals with rebates. It should have complete power to make the capitalization absolutely honest and put a stop to all stock watering. Such supervision over the issuance of corporate securities would put a stop to exploitation of the people by dishonest capitalists desiring to declare dividends on watered securities, and would open this kind of industrial property to ownership by the people at large. It should have free access to the books of each corporation and power to find out exactly how it treats its employees, its rivals, and the general public. It should have power to compel the unsparing publicity of all the acts of any corporation which goes wrong. The regulation should be primarily under the administrative branch of the government, and not by lawsuit. It should prohibit and effectually punish monopoly achieved through wrong, and also actual wrongs done by industrial corporations which are not monopolies, such as the artificial raising of prices, the artificial restriction on productivity, the elimination of competition by unfair or predatory practices, and the like; leaving industrial organizations free within the limits of fair and honest dealing to promote through the inherent efficiency of organization the power of the United States as a competitive nation among nations, and the greater abundance at home that will come to our people from that power wisely exercised. Any corporation voluntarily coming under the commission should not be prosecuted under the anti-trust law as long as it obeys in good faith the orders of the commission. The commission would be able to interpret in advance, to any honest man asking the interpretation, what he may do and what he may not do in carrying on a legitimate business. Any corporation not coming under the commission should be exposed to prosecution under the anti-trust law, and any corporation violating the orders of the commission should also at once become exposed to such prosecution; and when such a prosecution is successful, it should be the duty of the commission to see that the decree of the court is put into effect completely and in good faith, so that the combination is absolutely broken up, and is not allowed to come together again, nor the constituent parts thereof permitted to do business save under the conditions laid down by the commission. This last provision would prevent the repetition of such gross scandals as those attendant upon the present administration's prosecution of the Standard Oil and the Tobacco trusts. The supreme court of the United States in condemning these two trusts to dissolution used language of unsparing severity concerning their actions. But the decree was carried out in such a manner as to turn into a farce this bitter condemnation of the criminals by the highest court in the country. Not one particle of benefit to the community at large was gained; on the contrary, the prices went up to consumers, independent competitors were placed in greater jeopardy than ever before, and the possessions of the wrong-doers greatly appreciated in value. There never was a more flagrant travesty of justice, never an instance in which wealthy wrong-doers benefited more conspicuously by a law which was supposed to be aimed at them, and which undoubtedly would have brought about severe punishment of less wealthy wrong-doers.

Carsmen do indoor practice work before a mirror in order that they may see their own shortcomings.

Scale receipts at Tidings office.

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The Store with a Rest Room