

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
Payable in Advance.

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

Ashland, Ore., Thursday, Oct. 3, '12

WHEN THEY MIXED 'EM.

Gilson Gardner has given us an interesting article on what might happen should Teddy carry enough electoral votes to throw the election of president into congress, and has even figured out how Hiram Johnson or Tom Marshall might become our next chief executive, but, for red hot scrambling of things, you have to turn back to the days when George Washington refused a third term.

In 1796, with George swearing he had enough, the federalists picked on John Adams for president and Thomas Pinckney for vice, while the republicans whooped it up for Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr. Some of the federalist electors bolted from Pinckney and Adams was elected president, with Jefferson vice-president. Just think of Taft president and Hiram Johnson vice-president as the outcome in 1912!

But that was just a starter at mixing 'em up. Four years later, the old tickets of 1796 were again put up. This time Jefferson and Burr won out. But these two gents received the same number of votes and so the choice went to the house of representatives. There were sixteen states, each entitled to one vote. The federalists held six states, and as the representatives of two others were equally divided and hence couldn't vote, the republicans didn't have the necessary majority of nine to elect.

Talk about a tie-up! Why, those six federalists could have all the Santa Cruz run they could hold, any time, and it not costing them a cent. Some of them just sat tight, not saying much save ordering the drinks, and some tried to rob history of Thomas Jefferson, president, by voting for Burr for president, which made Tom pretty mad, you can believe, but, finally, when it got to looking as if there wasn't going to be any president at all, a couple of federalists weakened and Jefferson went in.

WILSON, THE CALHOUNIST.

The old states' rights doctrine has been very dear to Governor Wilson. As one of its few active defenders and advocates left since the great Civil War settled it with fire and sword, the governor has held to it tightly and fondly as a mother holds to the child that all the neighbors hate. Expediency has suggested that Mr. Wilson keep his beloved doctrine in the closet during the present campaign. But the governor could not bring himself so to treat a conviction he has adopted, fed, nourished and provided with modern raiment. In his recent New York speech he brought it forth and exhibited it for all to see and pass judgment upon.

The natural thing happened. Mr. Roosevelt accepted the states' rights argument as an issue, as a line of distinction between his opponent and himself. He pointed out that Governor Wilson "stands for a policy which necessarily means, if that policy is honestly put into effect, that he must be against every single progressive measure."

The humanitarian planks of the progressive platform call for national recognition and, so far as the constitution admits, for national action. Though Mr. Wilson might feel in sympathy with them, as he has admitted, he could not endorse them because they conflict with a policy he is much more in sympathy with. He could not favor progressive policies and at the same time a system which would make it impossible for the government to carry the policies out.

The line of cleavage between Mr. Wilson's friendly interest and his intellectual preferences shows more and more plainly. He takes the path his mind finds smoothest and swerves constantly farther from the path his heart might prefer.

As the corner grocery store debates are beginning, the administration need no longer be in doubt as to its future course.

STAND-PATTERNS.

There are yet some men in Oregon, and in Ashland, who are in favor of progressing backward. They see no good in the Oregon system. They call it wild-eyed populism and long for the good old times when the political boss ran the government and special privilege ran him. There are but a few of such left and those are mostly they who have been a cog in the old machine. These persons have a cordial hatred for Jonathan Bourne because he had a large part in destroying the machine and putting into force the new code of the people's rule in Oregon. They hate the recall, the initiative and referendum, and the primary system and corrupt practices act give them the cold chills.

The world has been moving rapidly during the last few years, but these men have been standing still. They have failed to note the forward movement. They resent the encroachment of the people on their persimmon patch. They fail to discern harm in the usurpation of the powers of government by special privilege because they were a part of the machine through which it was accomplished, and whatever individual favor came down from the system fell on them. To such the untruthful poison circulated by big business against Roosevelt has been a sweet morsel. They do not care to seek for truth. It is enough that Roosevelt set the grass afire which has resulted in toppling over cherished bosses, and they grasp with avidity the absurd stories thrown out against him and circulate them with fiendish glee.

They fail to comprehend how utterly out of touch they are with the sentiment of their community or how far out of line they are with the necessity of the times. The influence of these men, once strong in the estimation of the community, has waned until they have become a negligible force in public matters, yet they see if not. They are out of joint with the times in which they live. They are sour on the world and look upon this grand forward movement as a calamity.

Such are not necessarily bad citizens. Some of them are sincere Christian gentlemen; some of them honest leaders in business circles and men of high moral character. They are just out of step, that is all. They will soon come to see their error. The result sure in the coming election will help to wake them up.

They may not rise to leadership again, for they have been too slow in catching the step, but they will be aroused to the big fact of the times: that the people are determined that this government shall be their government and that the agencies of government shall be their agents.

This article is prompted by a recent perusal of the record of W. C. Hawley, congressman from this district. He has not yet been aroused to the big fact. Every act of his in congress has been squarely in line with the reactionaries. He supported the Cannon machine. He advocated the Payne-Aldrich tariff. He voted for the amendment in the post-office appropriation bill allowing the railroads an increase of some two million, seven hundred thousand dollars per annum for carrying the mails. He voted for the ocean subsidy bill providing an increase of more than a million dollars a year for carrying ocean mail. He voted for the bill to sell the Alaska coal mines to individuals at \$10 per acre. He voted for the ship subsidy bill. When the commerce bill was before the house he voted for the amendment allowing combinations and monopolies among railroads. In truth, every act of Mr. Hawley in congress has been absolutely out of line with the progressive sentiment both of Oregon and the nation.

THE RACE NOT TO THE SWIFT.

I returned, and saw under the sun, that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, neither yet bread to the wise, nor yet riches to men of understanding, nor yet favor to men of skill; but time and chance happeneth to them all.—Ecc. 9:11.

The democratic theory of dealing with the trusts is to smash them. Yet there are economies created by consolidation, as every business man knows. Why not secure these economies for the people by requiring the trusts to stop throttling competition? The democratic policy is the Chinese idea of burning a house to get rid of the rats.

Jumping a man from a college to a one-term governorship, and then to the presidency, the most formidable task on the planet, is about like taking a school teacher to run a retail store for a short time, and then making him head of our biggest railroad.

The Home Circle

Thoughts from the Editorial Pen

The way that these political suitors are flirting with Miss Suffragette is something awful.

Not a word in any of the party platforms about giving the people the kind of weather they want.

You will have time between now and election day, perhaps, to read all the political speeches and all the platforms that have been put forth up to date.

According to law, all weeds should be cut down from the roadsides, but the law cuts no weeds. A sharp scythe and a little pride on the part of the land owner will cut more weeds than the law ever did or will.

"What makes you think the baby is going to be a great politician?" asked the young mother anxiously. The young father said: "He can say more things that sound well and mean nothing than any kid I ever saw."

Good times and hard times, it's all the same with the tramp. He is no richer or poorer. His story also never changes—he has been two days without a mouthful to eat and wants a dime or a quarter right quick to fill up on.

It is said that apples may be kept two years by wrapping them in newspapers so as to exclude the air. The newspaper must, however, be one on which the subscription is paid in full, or the dampness resulting from the "due" will cause the fruit to spoil.

Here is a biography in a nutshell: Born, welcomed, cried, caressed, fed, grew, amused, reared, studied, examined, graduated, in love, loved, engaged, married, quarreled, reconciled, suffered, deserted, taken ill, died, mourned, buried and forgotten.

A cigarette is a roll of paper, tobacco and drugs, with a small fire at one end and a big fool at the other. Some of its chief enjoyments are condensed nightmare, fits, cancer of the lip and stomach, spinal meningitis, softening of the brain, funeral procession and families enshrouded in gloom.

You can't build up a town or influence trade or business by whining. Every citizen owes it to himself to never allow a discouraging word of his town to go unchallenged. Every one has it within his power to contribute to his town's prosperity. The trouble is we all forget our own responsibilities.

You may have the stars in a nail keg, hang the ocean on a rail fence, put the sky to soak in a gourd, and tuck the bellyband of eternity and let the sun and moon out, but don't think you can escape the place that lies on the other side of a purgatory if you don't pay the editor for your paper.

Let the young man about town out of a job try a year on the farm. Plowing behind a mule will give him an entirely new constitution, take the kinks out of his head and the frog out of his throat, the gas out of his stomach, the weakness out of his legs, the corns off his toes and give him a good appetite, an honest living and a sight of heaven.

These are the days when the good wife scrubs, does the washing, feeds the cow, licks the kids, gets the meals and does things generally while her liege lord is to be found down town on the corner saving his country. It is a great snap, this saving one's country, and it is a gratuity for some of these old ducks that it can't be worked oftener than once in four or more years.

An exchange gets off the following: "Ten cents a line will be charged for obituary notices of all business men who do not advertise while living. Delinquent subscribers will be charged fifteen cents a line. Advertisers and cash subscribers will receive as good a send-off as we are capable of writing, without any charge whatever. Better send in your subscription now."

It is claimed on good authority that next to a monkey-wrench, a hairpin is the most useful invention. A woman can open a time lock, burglarproof safe with a meesley little hairpin. They use them to scratch their heads, button their shoes, pick their teeth, punch bedbugs out of cracks, run into cakes to see if they are sufficiently baked, clean finger nails, fasten up stray bangs, pick out nuts, lift stove lids, clean their ears and do many other things.

Here is something that may be of interest to dog owners here: A recent supreme court decision outlines responsibilities of owners of dogs. The decision was a case where damages had been brought to recover damages from the owner of a dog that barked and frightened the plaintiff's horse. The plaintiff was thrown and injured and brought suit for \$1,500 damages. The jury gave him a verdict for that amount, and the owner of the dog appealed to the supreme court. The supreme court sustained the verdict and said in strong words that the owners of barking and vicious dogs are responsible for all damage caused by such dogs, and the owners keep them at their own peril.

ROW AT PEACE CONFERENCE.

Scoring of Italian Airmen Brings Trouble. Geneva, Switzerland. — Another stormy scene marked the concluding sessions of the International Peace Congress. The uproar was caused by a speech by Dr. Gobat in which he characterized the Italian airmen who have been operating in Tripoli during the war as "brigands of the air." The congress decided to meet next year at 'the Hague and in 1914 at Marienbad.

Remember that the Tidings want ads bring results.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY PLATFORM (Second Installment.)

Business.
We believe that true popular government, justice and prosperity go hand in hand, and, so believing, it is our purpose to secure that large measure of general prosperity which is the fruit of legitimate and honest business, fostered by equal justice and by sound progressive laws.

We demand that the test of true prosperity shall be the benefits conferred thereby on all the citizens not confined to individuals or classes, and that the test of corporate efficiency shall be the ability better to serve the public; that those who profit by control of business affairs shall justify that profit and that control by sharing with the public the fruits thereof.

We therefore demand a strong national regulation of interstate corporations. The corporation is an essential part of modern business. The concentration of modern business, in some degree, is both inevitable and necessary for national and international business efficiency. But the existing concentration of vast wealth under a corporate system, unguarded and uncontrolled by the nation, has placed in the hands of a few men enormous, secret, irresponsible power over the daily life of the citizen—a power insufferable in a free government and certain of abuse.

This power has been abused, in monopoly of national resources, in stock watering, in unfair competition and unfair privileges, and finally in sinister influences on the public agencies of state and nation. We do not fear commercial power, but we insist that it shall be exercised openly, under publicity, supervision and regulation of the most efficient sort, which will preserve its good while eradicating and preventing its evils.

To that end we urge the establishment of a strong federal administrative commission of high standing, which shall maintain permanent active supervision over industrial corporations engaged in interstate commerce, or such of them as are of public importance, doing for them what the government now does for the national banks, and what is now done for the railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Such a commission must enforce the complete publicity of those corporation transactions which are of public interest; must attack unfair competition, false capitalization and special privilege, and by continuous trained watchfulness guard and keep open equally to all the highways of American commerce.

Thus the business man will have certain knowledge of the law, and will be able to conduct his business easily in conformity therewith; the investor will find security for his capital, dividends will be rendered more certain, and the savings of the people will be drawn naturally and safely into the channels of trade.

Under such a system of constructive regulation, legitimate business, freed from confusion, uncertainty and fruitless legislation, will develop normally in response to the energy and enterprise of the American business man.

Commercial Development.

The time has come when the federal government should co-operate with manufacturers and producers in extending our foreign commerce. To this end we demand adequate appropriations by congress, and the appointment of diplomatic and consular officers solely with a view to their special fitness and worth, and not in consideration of political expediency.

It is imperative to the welfare of our people that we enlarge and extend our foreign commerce. We are preeminently fitted to do this because as a people we have developed high skill in the art of manufacturing; our business men are strong executives, strong organizers. In every way possible our federal government should co-operate in this important matter. Anyone who has had opportunity to study and observe firsthand Germany's course in this respect must realize that their policy of co-operation between government and business has in comparatively few years made them a leading competitor for the commerce of the world. It should be remembered that they are doing this on a national scale and with large units of business, while the democrats would have us believe that we should do it with small units of business, which would be controlled not by the national government but by 49 conflicting sovereignties. Such a policy is utterly out of keeping with the progress of the times and gives our great commercial rivals in Europe—hungry for international markets—golden opportunities of which they are rapidly taking advantage.

Tariff.

We believe in a protective tariff which shall equalize conditions of competition between the United States and foreign countries, both for the farmer and the manufacturer, and which shall maintain for labor an adequate standard of living.

Primarily the benefit of any tariff should be disclosed in the pay envelope of the laborer. We declare that no industry deserves protection which is unfair to labor or which is operating in violation of federal law. We believe that the presumption is always in favor of the consuming public.

We demand tariff revision because the present tariff is unjust to the people of the United States. Fair-dealing toward the people requires an immediate downward revision of those schedules wherein duties are shown to be unjust or excessive.

We pledge ourselves to the establishment of a non-partisan scientific tariff commission, reporting both to the president and to either branch of congress, which shall report, first, as to the costs of production, efficiency of labor, capitalization, industrial organization and efficiency, and the general competitive position in this country and abroad of industries seeking protection from congress;

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SELLS STEAMSHIP LINE.

Report of Transfer to Hamburg-American Line Causes Excitement.

San Francisco, Oct. 1.—Telegrams received by several brokerage firms here stating that the Southern Pacific Company had sold the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to the Hamburg-American line, caused a flurry of excitement in financial and shipping circles here today.

Some of the dispatches state that the purchaser is the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, while others claim the Hamburg-American concern is the buyer.

Confirmation of the rumor, which would virtually mean the disappearance of the American flag from merchant vessels on the Pacific ocean, has not yet been obtained.

More Pay for Rural Carriers.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 30.—The second salary advance for rural letter carriers made in the last four years went into effect today. Under the new schedule the yearly pay of carriers on standard routes is advanced from \$1,000 to \$1,100, with proportionate increases in the salaries of carriers on the shorter routes.

Ohio women may be justified in making sarcastic replies when they are in future assured by Ohio men that they adore them.

SUNSET MAGAZINE and Ashland Tidings one year \$2.75 to old or new subscribers. Regular price of Sunset Magazine is \$1.50 per year.

ONE IN TEN IS DEFECTIVE.

Society Carries Heavy Burden, Declares Speaker.

Washington.—Ten per cent of the population of the United States is permanently defective and is an economic and moral burden on the other 90 per cent and should be eliminated from society, asserted Bleeker Van Wagen of New York, in speaking to the International Congress on Hygiene and Demography. Efforts should be made, he said, to get rid by proper methods of breeding of the following nine classes: Paupers, feeble-minded, those of criminal tendencies, epileptics, insane except those acute cases not hereditary, those constitutionally weak, those predisposed to certain diseases and those having defective sense organs.

Professor Maurice A. Bigelow of Columbia University, New York, said sex hygiene should be taught in the schools and that even if an occasional mistake was made by this method, it would do far less harm than to allow children to get their information on sexual matters from impure sources.

Users of alcohol are more subject to tuberculosis than others, said Dr. Jacques Bertillon, chief of the bureau of national statistics, Paris.

Dr. William F. Boos, Boston, said that alcoholic workmen between the ages of 25 and 44 have more than three times as many accidents resulting in injuries as all other workmen put together.

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