

**Ashland Tidings**  
SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ESTABLISHED 1876.

Issued Mondays and Thursdays

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Ashland, Ore., Monday, Sept. 8, '13

**WOMEN NOT THE SOLE OFFENDERS.**

"Us men" should get together again and pass resolutions of indignation at woman's inhumanity to woman.

It is a favorite theme, and can't be repeated too often.

There was O'Hara. He was making a great, strong fight for the betterment of working girl conditions and the abolition of white slavery. This didn't suit Big Business in Illinois, and it was hard to strike back, in the open, because the people were with O'Hara. But there might be another way to down him—his "past." So they tried to drag in an affinity scandal, on the theory that if you throw mud enough, some of it will stick.

Then there is Governor Sulzer. Wanted to wipe out the Wall street stock gambling; wanted direct primaries and wouldn't crook his knees to Tammany bossism. However, New York found that while Sulzer's measures could be defeated, each time one of them was voted down at Albany, the people waxed wroth. From some mysterious cavern of the past a chorus girl came forth with a breach of promise suit—with about the usual evidence (?) in such cases.

Turn again to Mulhall. The rage and pain at his disclosures, which, regardless of Mulhall himself, are down in black and white, must somehow be soothed. So, rake over his private life with a fine tooth comb. All these instances freshly bring to mind how free men are from scandal-mongering. The past is thick with such examples.

If all this sprang from a determination that men must keep themselves unspotted from the world and forced, as women are, to fend off the slightest chance for criticism, we might rejoice. But there never yet was any evil gossip which did not spring from malice, sheer malice—and often sheer envy.

**THE PENSIONING OF TOM AND JERRY.**

Tom and Jerry are two old plugs. For twenty-four years, faithfully, through rain and shine, with never a kick and rarely a quiver, they have pulled to and fro, along Delancy street, New York's sole surviving horse car.

Recently the juice of the dynamo has taken their place, bringing with it the question what to do with the plugs.

Were they younger, the answer would have been easy. In Canada's far northwest, in fertile Saskatchewan, there's quite an industry in converting the bony derelicts from eastern car barns, by six months of fat pasturing, into plump and frisky draught horses.

But Tom and Jerry were beyond pastoral redemption. The only alternative to a pension in the country would have been pistol shots and the boneyard.

In this emergency, the property owners along Delancy street did what we think is among the most gracious acts in Gotham's checkered history. They voted a fund and named a commission to take the two faithful old crows to a snug stable up state, where they can eat and sleep in peace and quiet until the end.

How humane are you to the dumb beasts in your employ? Do you kick them and curse them and starve them when something rolls your liver? Do you let the children torment the cat? In brief, is it the rule in your home that the poor critters that can't take care of themselves are to be mistreated by any who may have the power, or are you kindly, considerate and merciful?

Must be some good in "H'l' o' N'Yark" to do a thing like that!

There has been a large increase in the number of Chinese newspapers since the revolution in that country. Shanghai alone now has 24 newspapers.

**History in the Making**

**Mexicans, Amenable to Reason.**

While the International Peace Conference at The Hague has been theorizing on the best means of averting war the United States and Mexico have been accomplishing practical work in that direction. It has been a week of triumph for both sides, and yet we are nearer than ever to the friendliest relations. Though at first suspected by Mexico as having ulterior motives, the United States has demonstrated that, whatever the impulse of some few interested citizens, the vast majority of our people must be credited with no other desire than of restoring order in the sister republic. President Wilson may have carried suggestion to the point of seeming like intimidation, but, on the failure of these overtures, his declaration that we can succeed sooner as the friends than as the enemies of Mexico was a master stroke and one that is doubtless largely responsible for the Huerta offer to renew negotiations. Those were the two victories scored by the United States; the two secured by Mexico were the refusal of outside mediation on a constitutional issue at the suggestion of a foreign nation, and the ultimate recognition of the fact that no other people should be half so anxious for peace as the Mexicans themselves. It is reported officially that American investments in Mexico aggregate \$1,057,770,000; English interests amount to \$321,208,800; French, \$143,416,000, and other foreign countries \$118,525,380. Great as are these sums, they are but a bagatelle compared with the interests of Mexicans in the preservation of order, and in the renewal of negotiations the leaders of that country display the utmost wisdom.

**England's Problem in Persia.**

It is interesting to note that while Great Britain and other foreign nations have been urging this country to intervene in Mexico, several of those nations are in an almost identical position, without having the courage to take the course they urged upon the United States. England, for instance, has just such another problem in Persia. Owing largely to outside interference, organized government has broken down in the land of the Shah, particularly in the south, where British influence is paramount, and where brigandage and disorder are rife. Because of her Indian empire and her claims in the Persian gulf, England feels responsible for conditions in that country, but she is wholly at a loss to determine what course is best. A large and difficult area infested with banditti, Persia could not be invaded without an expenditure of money and a loss of men almost equal to that consumed in the South African campaign. It is generally conceded that England is sincere in the desire to prevent the partition of Persia, even as we are to terminate the disruption in Mexico, but that is just the point which the Persians fail to appreciate.

**Effects of War on Turkey.**

That war has often the most curious and unlooked for results is seen in the Balkans and in Turkey, where, strangely enough, very few of the industries have been seriously disturbed by hostilities. Some of the Balkan fruit crops have been larger than ever, and, excepting tobacco, most of the Turkish products run to figures far above those of average years. The date crop has been abundant, the attar of rose industry is flourishing, and licorice root, despised by the Turks, but highly prized by the American tobacco trade, promises an exceptional yield. This last named business is controlled by Americans, who, in 1912, imported root to the value of \$1,258,299. In other directions the results have been equally strange. During the war the Bulgarians took a Turkish village, demolished the minaret on the mosque and turned the mosque itself into a church, with a huge timber cross. They then proceeded to baptize all the inhabitants by force. When the Greeks arrived last month they did not like to tear down the cross, and the priests were disinclined to minister to so many Turks made Christians at the point of the bayonet. A compromise was effected by declaring the baptisms void and allowing the Turkish priests to rename the flock, turning many a George Ferdinand back into All Hassan and the like.

**Franchise Dilemma in Belgium.**

How near the tactics of the militant suffragettes are to the reprisals and intimidations of warfare, is seen in the revelations concerning the franchise agitation in England. Working and business women who refuse to support the movement, or work against it, are made victims of petty revenge, and young girls are reported to be forced into all manner of martyrdom for the good of the cause. In Belgium an almost

amusing situation has been caused by the unexpected action of the clerical party in urging that if there is to be any extension of the franchise it must be made to include women. This puts the sections that went on strike to secure manhood suffrage in an awkward dilemma. Socialists and liberals combined to secure the vote, the former agreeing to the latter's program. The liberals are in a fix because they do not want woman suffrage and the socialists are worse off because, though consenting to the compromise, they are pledged to the universal vote.

**Hunger Strikes No Novelty.**

The historian has been very busy searching for precedents both for the suffragette and her tactics. In Lysistrata, a creation of Aristophanes in one of his comedies, is found the original Mrs. Pankhurst, and, indeed, the originator of the birth strike idea, put forward by German socialists during the week. It is recorded that the boycotting of husbands in ancient Greece was not a great success and Lysistrata was left lamenting the many defections among her followers, who, under all manner of excuses, went home to see that everything was all right. And the hunger strike, presumed to be a creation of the militants, is really one of the oldest legal institutions of ancient Ireland. Having failed by all other means to get money out of a powerful debtor, a creditor would stand before the debtor's door, refusing to take nourishment until the sum was paid. If the debtor allowed the person fasting to die, he was held to answer for his death and had to pay his family a large sum in addition to the original debt. Sometimes such fasting was done for the purpose of making converts to Christianity, and it is recorded of St. Patrick that he employed the method successfully against a famous heathen leader.

**Fashions Reaching the Limit.**

Militancy in a milder form is still active in the matter of dress and fashion. Despite the agitation against the diaphanous or so-called X-ray skirt, and the systematizing of that agitation into organized dress reform associations, word comes from Paris that the end is not yet in audacious creations. Colors are to run riot and costumes are to combine every shade from dazzling purples to the hue of cold gray. Evening gowns will be open to the waist behind, and street skirts are to have diaphanous effects over pink tights, and opacity is to be insured "only so far as the knees." To the historian this will mean a note to the effect that the ultra fashionable woman of the second decade of the twentieth century was a semi-nude, the nudity being in one direction by day and in the other by night. Beyond that it would be impossible to go without calling in the police.

**Canadian Feeling in Thaw Case.**

As one form of insanity suggests another, attention is directed to the case of Harry Thaw, who comes nearer to a place in history by the action of the Canadian authorities than he did by his escape from New York. That he was justly cheered by a court mob on gaining a point against New York state may be apologized for on the ground that it was only the action of an irresponsible crowd; but it would seem from the attitude of the Dominion law officers that there are others who share this bitter national prejudice. Canada is at liberty to refuse court recognition of United States attorneys; to disclaim interest in the question as to whether Thaw is a conspirator or a fugitive from a New York asylum, but it cannot escape the fact that Thaw is an immigrant who violates the sweeping provisions of the Canadian law against undesirable aliens. Thaw himself is a detail, but the annual setting forth the relation of the Union and the Dominion will record that such was the feeling on the part of Canada, a law, sudden in its operation when applied to an undesirable arriving from overseas, was delayed in the case of a United States fugitive whose protection might be construed as an affront to this nation.

**Ruling on Labels is Reversed.**

But inconsistency in law is not the monopoly of any one country. Some time ago it was protested against California wine growers that they were misusing names in calling certain of their products "port" and "champagne," the objection being that those terms related to places in Europe and were misleading. Now comes a decision of the supreme court of New York that an American firm is perfectly entitled to label its product "Italian silk," although the silk does not come from Italy. Justice Lehman said: "The term 'Italian silk,' as applied to these goods, is in no way indicative of their place of origin. It does not lead the pub-

lic to believe that the plaintiff's goods are manufactured from the most expensive kind of raw silk. The word 'Italian,' though of geographical origin, is, in my opinion, in this case used in a purely fanciful way." Again, while the law of the state of Wisconsin condemns "corn syrup" as an improper description of that form of glucose, the United States supreme court has sustained the contention of a Wisconsin grocer that he has the right to ignore the state law, which calls upon him to label as glucose his imported "corn syrup."

**Germany Aids Her Industries.**

Though such laws are passed largely for political reasons, they have a damaging effect upon industry, and are in striking contrast to the methods adopted in countries where governments do all in their power to assist commerce. For example, while the democratic party holds it to be a crime on the part of American manufacturers to sell their surplus product abroad at slightly lower than local market rates, the German government comes to the aid of manufacturers with more goods on their hands than they can sell at home. It declares that reasonably good prices are an essential to the preservation of industries. During the first half of the present year the output of raw iron in Germany showed an advance of more than 1,000,000 tons on the amount produced during the corresponding period of last year, which till then held the record. To prevent a slump in prices ruinous to the trade, an arrangement has been made whereby bounties on exports are paid. The money is not furnished by the German government, but the fact that it does not interfere by cutting down duties or otherwise checking what American democrats regard as a crime is proof of its desire to stand by the industries of the country.

**From Oxen to Autos in Ceylon.**

In other directions, however, the United States is doing wonderfully good work in the way of encouraging export trade. By a policy begun under the last administration, and as yet not checked by the present, excellent results are being achieved by members of the consular service detailed on special service. Consul H. D. Baker, now toiling the far east, has been furnishing a series of reports invaluable to American manufacturers and unique in their interest. Some weeks ago the Tidings

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summarized his statements concerning the excellent market for plows in India, where the instruments of primitive man are still in operation, and now, he tells of the opportunities for the American make of auto truck in Ceylon. Owing to the prevalence of deadly diseases among bullocks, the natives are being forced to use autos, and so adaptive has the local government shown itself, the new budget for 1913-1914 provides for an appropriation of about \$22,000 as initial cost of motor mail vans. Light machines are already in use by the more advanced farmers, and the demand for more is growing daily. There is certainly something striking in the spectacle of a people passing in a bound from the ox wagon of antiquity to the latest word in American autos. For a parallel we must go to Siam, where the king has just disposed of his royal white elephants for a 1913 touring car and a fleet of airships.

**Inventions of Note in Aviation.**

In matters aeronautical events are moving rapidly. Simultaneously in California and England the claim has been made for inventions that they will revolutionize the industry by assuring perfect safety. According to London reports wonders have been accomplished by an underslung balance, and the Californian seems to

have perfected a method of compensating the balance of his planes. The spectacle has been witnessed of one aeroplane towing another, and it is now possible for an airship at night to light up the territory over which it is passing while at the same time remaining invisible. For all this Zeppelin is building new gas ships and claiming their superiority over the heavier-than-air machines. His latest dirigible is to have 400 more horse-power than any previous one and is being built for a straight flight of 4,320 miles, or far more than sufficient to cross the Atlantic.

A certain inexplicable lethargy seems to have set in on the Medford boosters. They have allowed Medford to be dropped off the map, while Ashland is smeared all over the Rogue River Valley. We refer to the new map of the National Highway Association. It is a beautiful work showing all of the proposed national highways from the Atlantic to the Pacific and the Lakes to the Gulf. It is fitting that Ashland is given the place of honor in southern Oregon, for tourist traffic and health and scenic resorts go nicely together. It is a great advertisement for Ashland, and it does not cost a cent. How did Medford ever overlook it?

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