

Ashland Tidings

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TACKLE THE MAN FIRST.

The head of Detroit's police system, who, on October 15, is going to close up every home of vice, regardless of what shall become of the hundreds of inmates, says he has asked many of the women if they would take honest jobs at the going wages if they could get 'em, and behave, and not one in a hundred replied that she would. The others preferred the higher income of the easier way.

Which leads him to think that they aren't entitled to much sympathy. But perhaps it's the going wages in the so-called respectable vocations which aren't entitled to the sympathy.

Detroit is a rich and prosperous city. Its industries are flourishing. They are making a number of persons very rich. If, then, it were the purpose of these enterprises to up-build the lives of the workers in them—which, we submit, would be a worthy purpose far more creditable than merely to pile up great profits at the top—could it long remain true that large numbers of women would prefer the wages of shame, with all the hazards that go with professional vice?

Why should the easier way produce the higher income? And if it be true that it does, and that, in consequence of its higher income, a large percentage of our womanhood deliberately chooses it, are we ever to reach the root of the problem by simply turning the policemen's clubs upon them, while leaving unchanged the demand which produces this higher income?

We haven't much confidence in the value of a policeman's club for any useful purpose. But if it be assumed that clubbing has value, isn't it clear from what this police official says that he is getting ready to swing the club on the wrong persons?

Let him first swing it on the men who are willing to pay bigger wages to the women whom they can bribe to minister to their lust than to virtuous women eager to do honest, respectable work.

If clubbing them will make them behave, the problem will be solved, and those scornful sisters of the underworld who now ridicule the petty pay of virtuous work will have left no other means of earning a living. Tackle the man first.

THE SOUTHERN OREGON NORMAL.

(Eugene Register.)

At the general election in 1914 the people of the state will be given an opportunity to vote on a bill whose purpose is to re-establish the Southern Oregon Normal School at Ashland. It is a bill that should be enthusiastically supported, for it will make possible better training for more Oregon teachers, which will inevitably mean better training for the children of the state.

The bill provides only an annual tax of one-fortieth of a mill for the support and maintenance of the Ashland school. This is all that is necessary. The state already owns a complete and modern school plant at Ashland, which has been left standing idle and useless since the school teachers succeeded in 1909 in cutting off the annual maintenance appropriation, thereby compelling the school to be closed for want of funds. As soon as an annual maintenance fund is provided the site, the buildings and equipment are all ready to be put to work in the service of the state.

The measure that will provide the necessary funds is a worthy one. Oregon needs several normal schools located in such a way that they will be easily available to the teachers who want to take advantage of them for short periods of study. The Southern Oregon Normal School will provide admirably for southern Oregon, the Willamette Valley is already provided by the school at Monmouth, and the Weston school should be revived for the benefit of the teachers of eastern Oregon.

Phone news items to the Tidings

THE VINDICATION OF A MAN WHO DARED.

The best bravery is moral courage. Five years ago Louis D. Brandeis had an assured position at the bar of Massachusetts. He numbered among his clients many men of wealth and power. The field of corporation practice lay open to his gleaming, with a harvest ripe for his sickle.

Around him were able men growing rich as servitors of Morgan and the New Haven monopoly. They dominated fashionable society. They ran the legislature. They controlled political preferment. They were paramount in finance. Morgan's will was their will. The king could do no wrong.

Brandeis saw that their way was the way of public injury and disaster; that the inflated "securities" they were peddling were insecure; that they were manufacturing misery for widows and orphans.

He said so. He sounded the warning. More than that, he stripped for a fight—for a battle with a combination of powers seemingly invincible. Practically he fought alone. The press was against him. The bar was against him. The banks called him an egotist and a disturber. Even the widows and orphans, whose savings he wanted to make safe, were taught to believe that he was a malicious enemy.

He persevered. The world will probably never know the odds which he combatted, or the lies and innuendoes through which he had to wade. If they touched him, he gave no sign, except to smile and fight on.

And now he is vindicated. Mellen has been discarded. The house of Morgan is crawling from under. But are the stricken widows and orphans whom he sought in vain to warn grateful for his championship? Have they repented their misjudgments of him? Do the people of New England value at its true worth the bravery of his course?

There are plenty elsewhere who do. Sometime New England may understand.

But Wendell Phillips didn't get his monument till he was dead. Why wait so long to honor moral courage?

SOCIAL MARTYRS.

Making 1,600 calls in 120 days, an average of more than thirteen a day, is the high water social record in Washington's official life, a record held by Mrs. Marshall, the charming wife of the vice-president. And she's kind enough to say that she makes these rounds not only because they're a part of the official goings-on, but because she delights to meet folks.

Still, we've a notion that in her heart she'd prefer fewer five-minute formal calls in fuss and feathers, with cards to the butler, an eye-level hand-shake and a quick escape, on people who are a mixture of interesting and stupid, and more time for real visits with friends worth while.

The trouble with the formal society call is that it doesn't get you anywhere. It's a dolled up bit of pretense in which the game is to be as bogus as possible and to break away before the human nature underneath has a chance to show through.

There is some heart in a visit when good friends swap greetings, advice and gossip. It breaks the tedium of the day's routine and makes you feel that there are some who care.

But to spend hours each day on a dreary round of formal pop-about calls, not upon those you like to see, but upon those you meet—why, it seems we'd rather serve a sentence in jail. Wouldn't you?

Is the custom worth its bother?

TO GIVE UP BUTTER?

Among other health measures enforced at Vassar College it is reported that the girls are not to be supplied with butter this fall.

Yet butter all comes from the cow, like milk, and is an important constituent of the most natural food the world contains. It adds tang to the staff of life, and converts the severity of a slice of bread into a rich satisfaction for the hungry man.

It is true that the peoples of southern Europe and other countries subsist largely without butter. But it is largely an economy habit, the frugal custom of a people whose imperfect industrial life restricts their means of subsistence.

If Vassar has really cut out butter from its table, it of course does so from a belief that the students will be healthier without it. But is not a wholesome diet dependent on appetite as well as chemical formulas? To most people bread without butter would be so unattractive that but little would be eaten.

Submarine cables resting at the bottom of the sea represent a valuation of \$250,000,000.

WHO GETS THE MONEY?

With obvious reluctance the senate is moving to investigate the United States supreme court's printing graft. It is a delicate thing to charge such a respectable body with the kind of practice which was imputed to Boss Barnes of New York, yet this appears to be what has happened.

A resolution introduced by Senator Chamberlain of Oregon asks for an investigation which will disclose why the supreme court pays 80 cents a page for having its decisions printed when these could be printed equally well at 5 cents a page at the government printing office. Some proofs first stricken off actually cost \$2.95 a page. The overcharge is said to amount to more than \$100,000 a year. Senator Kern of Indiana is of the opinion and has stated in the senate that the charge is "simply iniquitous." He adds that "doubtless the clerk of the supreme court of the United States or the reporter also gets considerable sums for these advance sheets in addition to their regular remuneration." It is understood that the clerk and the private printing firm which has this contract divide this overcharge. Whether the judges participate cannot be known until the senate has gone further into the matter. The resolution to inquire further is sleeping in the judiciary committee where it has been for several weeks.

RAP AT MORALTY STANDARDS.

That men do not want the "double standard" of morals abrogated, and that they are in reality polygamists although superficially and nominally monogamists, is the charge hurled by Miss Clara Louise Thompson at a suffrage meeting in Washington. Miss Thompson pointed out that when a woman "falls" she can never regain her social position, while men constantly violate the moral law, sometimes even openly and flagrantly, and nothing is thought of it. It is customary to look on these breeches of morals as "sowing wild oats" when men are concerned, but the woman who steps over the line is lost, she said. That this is the result of ages of oppression of woman and that this situation would change when women stand on an equality with men, was the conclusion of the speaker.

FOREST NOTES.

There are about 37 pines native to the United States, of which 25 are western species and 12 eastern. Much of the cork'used throughout the world comes from Portugal, which harvests about 50,000 tons a year.

Paraguay has valuable forest resources, the most important of which is quebracho, particularly rich in tannin.

Germany is said to have an over-supply of foresters, so that well-educated men have hard work to secure even inferior positions.

One of the largest forest nurseries in the United States is conducted by the forest service near Haugen, Montana. It is known as the Savenac nursery and has a capacity of 4,000,000 young trees a year.

The forests of Norway are mostly in private or municipal ownership, the nation owning 28.5 per cent of the total forest area. The national forests of the United States occupy only about 20 per cent of the total forest area of the country.

Seek Justice for Homesteaders.

Eugene Guard: Most of us will agree with Senator Lane that there is too much red tape attached to the securing of a title to public lands. He recently stated on the floor of the senate that about nine-tenths of his time was occupied trying to find out why some constituent is not allowed to prove up on his land and secure title to it. As a rule, he said, he found that the interior department had changed the rules and regulations after the settler had gone on the land, and that after complying with the law as he knew it when he entered the land, he found on proving up that there was a different set of regulations to comply with.

It makes it rather hard on the honest settler to try to keep track of the different rulings issued by the various department heads, and if Senator Lane can find a way to do away with some of these antiquated methods he will have rendered the people, and especially those in the west, a great service. In this fight he will have the support of all the people of this state.

European dealers purchase large quantities of Kentucky blue grass seed every year, much of it going to Germany.

Dogs are to be employed as sentries for the fortress of Gibraltar by the British government.

The Home Circle

Thoughts from the Editorial Pen

A Time For All Things.

Timeliness is as important as fitness. The right thing may become wrong unless it is done at the right time. Look well to the time of doing anything. If your wife looks worried and worn out, be sure it is not the time to tell her that dinner is not hot or that the bread is sour. Comfort her; cheer her up. Use the ten thousand little stratagems you were wont to handle so skillfully in the old days to bring out the smiles around her lips. If you're annoyed or vexed at people, just remember it is not the right time to speak. Close your mouth. Shut your teeth together firmly, and it will save you many a useless and unavailing regret and many a bitter enemy. If you happen to feel a little cross—and whom among us do not at one time or another?—do not select that time for reproving your noisy household flock. A word spoken in passion will make a scar that a summer of smiles can hardly heal over. If you are a wife, never tease your husband when he comes home, weary from his day's business. It is not the right time. Do not ask him for expensive outlays when he has been talking hard times. It is, most assuredly, the wrong time. If he has entered upon an undertaking against your advice, do not seize on the moment of its failure to say, "I told you so." In fact, it is never the right time for these four monosyllables. Oh, if people only knew how to discriminate between the right time and the wrong, there would be less domestic unhappiness, less silent sorrow, and less estrangement of the heart. The greatest calamities that overshadow our lives have sometimes their germ in matters as apparently slight as this. If you would only pause, reader, before the slinging taunt, or the biting sneer, or the unkind scoff passes your lips, just pause long enough to ask yourself, "Is it the right time for me to speak?" You would shut the world against many a heartache. The world hinges on little things, and there are many more trivial than the right time and the wrong.

The Auto Speed Idiot.

Recently a young man, who had nearly killed himself and a half dozen other people while auto speeding, was brought before a Cincinnati judge to answer to the charge of violating the law. This is what the judge said to him:

"Young man, stand up. You belong to a class of young maniacs who act as if you didn't have as much common sense in your head as an ordinary horse. Who gave you the right to go tearing along the streets at the speed of a railroad car? Who gave you the right to use our streets in such a manner as to constantly endanger people's lives? Who set you down in this community as a complete example of a man driving a dangerous machine without any brains, care or prudence? You are a shame to the town, to the decent father and mother who begot you. We can have sympathy for a natural born idiot, but we fail utterly when we look upon a man who has deliberately made himself such with an automobile. I will put you where you will not endanger any more lives for the next three months and assess you the cost of this action."

Such an admonition and sentence would do good in this town. There are young men here who are just as culpable as the Cincinnati youth, and at least half a dozen of them need the same penalty every day. On some of the best paved streets and avenues it is critically dangerous for pedestrians to attempt to cross. The only remedy seems to be the kind handed out by the Ohio judge. The good hard fact is, something must be done with the speeders or many lives will be sacrificed to gratify the desires of a class of people who have no respect for law or the right of others.

The Fall Trade.

With the beginning of the fall trade peeping out, our business men should sit up and take notice. There is no use expecting the residents of Ashland to go around with a microscope trying to find out whether this or that is sold in our town. The only plan that will work is to keep everlastingly telling them what you have on hand. That is the way the up-to-date merchants get their trade. There is no reason why the people of this vicinity should be expected to adopt any different method in regard to trading than other places. Tell them what you have; let them know what it costs; show them you can give them time and money by buying from you, and then they will come to your store and not carry home mail order catalogues.

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There are hundreds—yes, thousands—of people within a short distance of town who scarcely suspect what there is for sale in your store. Let them know where you are. Invite them to your store. Tell them about your bargains. Show them that you want their trade just as much as it is wanted by out-of-town merchants and a little more, by the way—and they will begin coming to you. But if you sit and expect them to hunt you up, you are going to be very sadly disappointed.

It costs more to keep goods a year before selling them and they get shoddy and out of style. You can't get business without asking for it, and the best way to ask is by attractive advertising.

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BARGAIN TIMES.

Oregonian and Tidings From Now Until January 1, 1915, for \$2.50.

We have made special arrangements whereby we can give the Oregonian and Tidings from this date till January 1, 1915, for \$2.50. This offer holds good only until November 1. After that the price will be \$2.75 for the two for twelve months. This will be applied to either old or new subscribers. Payments strictly in advance.

Those taking advantage of this offer during September will receive both papers for 15 months at the price of one year.

Another Bargain Offer.

The Portland Evening Telegram (daily) and Ashland Semi-Weekly Tidings, both one year for \$5. If you subscribe before October 15, both Tidings and Evening Telegram free to January 1, 1914.



Shape No. 10. Same Shape in Ankle Length Union Suits.

Shape No. 18. Also in Ankle and Knee Length Union Suits.

Shape No. 14. Also in Ankle and Knee Length Union Suits.

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Athena is made in twenty-eight shapes and in thirty-eight fabrics—light-weight lisle and cotton, light-weight wool, heavy-weight cotton, (fleece and unfleece), heavy-weight wool, silk and wool.

Athena combines a number of features which overcome the objections to the usual knit undergarment. These features, such as The Patent-fitted Seat, The Three-cornered Gusset at thigh, The Fitted Shoulders and Sleeves, The Tailored Shaping and Perfect Sizing of Athena Underwear, will appeal to every woman who would know comfort, correctness, and daintiness in knit underwear.

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SOROSIS AND UTZ & DUNN SHOES For ladies, misses and children. Latest styles. Let us fit you out with a pair of these shoes. We guarantee satisfaction in fit, comfort and wear, three essentials that harmonize with the right price.

Don't forget that we give you a discount of 25 per cent on Boys' Clothing.

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