

# Ashland Tidings

SEMI-WEEKLY.  
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Bert R. Greer, - Editor and Owner  
B. W. Talcott, - - - City Editor

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### NO MORE FIFTY-CENT PIECES.

According to the treasury department, the half dollar of our daddies, a fixture of our currency from time immemorial, is in disfavor. None have been coined the past year, as those on hand amply supplied the small demand. One reason given is that the 50-cent piece is confused with the 25-cent coin.

Considering the decided difference in size, this does not seem to account for the change. Possibly the preference for small coins is an unconscious mental outgrowth of the struggle against high cost of living.

Small units of money may have some tendency toward economy. A traveler recently returning from France, where currency is based on the franc of about 20 cents, said that the size of the unit so affected her that she felt much less inclined to spend five francs than one dollar. "With a nice clean franc in my pocket I feel almost as rich as if it was a dollar at home," she said. An article of clothing offered for 50 francs would seem prohibitive, but ten dollars would have seemed very reasonable.

An abundance of small coins and bills saves much waiting for change. The people who deal with tradesmen at the door often find them unable to make change, and the housewife never gets too many dollar bills and small coins.

Many small services must be paid for out of the pocket. Every traveler knows the advantage of a pocket full of small coins in meeting with the clamor for tips.

The mark in Germany, the shilling in England, the lira in Italy, the franc in France, coins varying not more than five cents from our quarter, are the very backbone of daily commerce in Europe. Our 25-cent pieces seem to fall in line with these as the normal unit of small change, and the half dollar seems as needless as the old 2-cent piece.

### WHY BANKERS LINED UP.

A number of newspapers seem to be considerably mystified as to why the bankers of the country, who so universally condemned the currency bill, suddenly veered into line for it. The explanation is not hard to find. There were not to exceed two dozen bankers in America who ever did have any real complaint against the currency bill. The trouble was that a few of the men representing the very largest banking institutions of America saw that enactment of the Owen-Glass bill would put an end to a part of their business which enriched their banks at the expense of the country. These men immediately set up a howl against the currency bill, and the bankers, who are more like sheep than the sheep themselves, just tumbled into line and followed. It took the average country banker a long while to make up his mind that the transfer of a few hundred million dollars of reserve from Wall street banks to regional banks would really be a good thing for him. It will be a long time before the country banker again puts his trust so implicitly in the fellow who has been growing rich at his expense.

### CHOKER OFF WINDY SENATORS.

President Wilson has been doing very nicely thus far in his administration. The country has witnessed the passage of two great reform measures, both of which passed not because congress wanted them to but because the people and the president insistently demanded their passage. The house under the management of Spaker Clark and William Underwood has given a splendid account of itself.

The senate on the other hand has apparently talked against time and has succeeded in keeping the country in suspense months longer than there was any need of. Now if President Wilson can convince the senate that it should adopt rules including the cloture, he will have performed a third great service to the nation.

### HOW TO FILL THE PEWS.

We like the spirit behind the plan of that Cincinnati clergyman who has opened his church evenings to the unemployed, serving free food, good advice and an invitation to use the idle pews as cots if they have nowhere else to lay their tired heads.

That's most decidedly the spirit of Christianity as exemplified in the teaching and practice of Christ and the early Christians. He preached—yes; but He also fed the hungry and healed the sick and comforted the miserable. And we guess it wasn't half so much His preaching, unsurpassed as that was, as it was His practicing that made the common people hear Him gladly and follow Him with affection.

In the cities are great, fine churches, representing millions invested, but empty and dark most of the week and not any too well filled on Sunday.

And outside, on the streets, are able men who have no work and are hungry—some, also, bitter men, who think the church is of no use to them and who sometimes, with an oath, doubt whether even God cares.

Rev. A. N. Kelly of Cincinnati believes that God does care and that at least one church can help. He doesn't stop with believing and saying it—he is proving it.

If Christ were in every church, do you suppose that its doors would stand closed and its kitchen idle while hunger stalked the town?

Then why isn't your church working? Did we hear you say, "I have no church"?

Yes, you have; you have Rev. Mr. Kelly's church. If you lived in Cincinnati could you be kept from lending a hand to a church like that?

### TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

The New York Herald in a recent survey of business conditions of the country says that the most severe depression is in the east and middle west, while the South Atlantic, Gulf states and west and southwest are enjoying normal business conditions. The Herald seems to think that the panacea for these stagnant conditions is an increase in railroad freight rates. We confess that we are unable to follow the Herald's logic. The New York World on the other hand publishes an interview from Senator Simmons, chairman of the finance committee of the senate, in which he charges that the depression which exists is due largely, if not entirely, to the efforts of the big concerns like Morgan & Co. to frighten congress and the president from contemplated reforms and enforcement of the anti-trust laws.

### HOLDING DOWN THE LID.

It is mighty fortunate for the people of this country that they have had a man like Charles A. Prouty on the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Prouty has declared very positively that he is opposed to any advance in freight rates until some supervision is exercised by the government over the endless and almost criminal expansion of capitalization and bonded indebtedness of the railroads. As long as a railroad company can increase its stock and bonded indebtedness it will always manage so that the net income will be less than a "reasonable return" on the face value of the watered stocks and bonds. The present system is like attempting to fill a barrel with water after the bottom has been knocked out.

All the big irrigation reservoirs of Colorado, and there are several of them, are reported to be filled with water. That means prosperity for the eastern end of the state. The recent heavy snows, while they caused great inconvenience and expense to the people of Denver and other cities, brought certainty of crops to the agricultural sections. And so it is through life.

Robert Taft, son of former President Taft, stood at the head of a class of 66 candidates for admission to practice law at a recent examination in Columbus, Ohio. His father led his class 30 years ago. Young Taft will hang out his shingle in Cincinnati.

As if Americans could not do enough kicking over the new tariff law, some foreigners are complaining about it.

If the bankers think the new law will be good for the country, other people needn't necessarily condemn it.

Champ Clark says any one can live in Washington on \$12,000 a year. And hire a "competent girl"?

It is rather safe to predict that Mr. and Mrs. Sayre will never be opposing parties in a divorce case.

### OREGON MINE PRODUCTION.

Year 1913 Shows an Increased Output of Gold, Silver and Lead.

The mines of Oregon made a somewhat unexpected large increase in gold yield for 1913, compared with 1912. The mine report of 1912 showed a production of \$770,041 (a material increase over 1911), but the preliminary estimate for 1913 made by Charles G. Yale of the United States Geological Survey shows that the gold output nearly doubled in 1913, amounting to \$1,393,322, or \$623,281 more than in 1912. The mine output of silver in 1912 was 57,081 fine ounces, while the estimate for 1913 shows a yield of 218,949 ounces, an increase of 161,868 ounces.

The copper output in 1912 according to mine returns was 260,429 pounds; the estimate for 1913 is 144,796 pounds, or 145,633 pounds less than in 1912. The mine report of 1912 showed a yield of 39,317 pounds of lead, but for 1913 the estimate is 96,743 pounds, an increase for the year of 56,426 pounds.

While the hydraulic mines of Oregon are large producers and there are about 100 of them among the 160 producing placer mines, the increase of gold output for 1913 comes mainly from the deep mines, of which there are 50 or 60 producing in the state.

The most productive deep mine in the state is the Columbia, at Sumpter, Baker county. Other large deep mines are those of the Highland Development Company at Baker, the Commercial Mining Company at Rye Valley, Baker county, and the West Coast Mines Company at Champion, Lane county. The average values of the ores treated in Oregon have been increasing materially in the last few years. A very large percentage of the gold produced from deep mines in Oregon comes from Baker county, though Josephine county leads in output of placer gold. Very little of the Oregon ore is shipped to the smelters, most of it being worked in local mills at or near the mines.

There are about 30 active quartz mills in the state, with a daily capacity of about 1,100 tons. It will be a matter of great encouragement to the miners of Oregon to know that so large an increase of gold yield is apparent for the year 1913, even if the increase does come from a few of the older mines and not from new ones, and it may attract attention to the gold-mining industry of the state in which capital is needed for development and operation of mines and mills.

### Newspaper Duns.

We presume that some people think the newspaper men are persistent dunnings. Let a farmer place himself in a similar business position and see if he would not do the same.

Suppose that he raises 1500 bushels of wheat and his neighbor comes and buys a bushel. Suppose the price is only one dollar and the neighbor says "I will pay you in a few days." As the farmer does not want to be small about the matter, he says all right.

Another comes the same way and another and another and so on, till the whole 1500 bushels of wheat are trusted out to 1500 different persons, and not one of the purchasers concerns himself about it—thinking it is a small amount to the farmer, and would not help him any.

Don't you see what a hardship it would work upon the farmer if all the purchasers failed to realize that he had frittered away his large crop of wheat and that its value was due in 1500 dribbles and that he was seriously embarrassed in business because his debtors treated it as a little matter?

If all would pay him promptly, which they all could do as well as not, it would be a very large amount to the farmer and enable him to carry on his business without difficulty. The above comparison fits all too truly the difficulties that the newspaper man has to contend with.

### LOCAL S. P. TIME CARD.

Northbound. Leave	
No. 14	8:00 a.m.
Grants Pass motor (main line depot)	9:30 a.m.
Grants Pass motor (city depot)	9:40 a.m.
Grants Pass motor (main line depot)	3:40 p.m.
Grants Pass motor (city depot)	3:50 p.m.
No. 16	4:30 p.m.
Southbound. Arrive.	
Grants Pass motor (city depot)	9:00 a.m.
Grants Pass motor (main line depot)	9:20 a.m.
No. 13	11:35 a.m.
Grants Pass motor (city depot)	3:10 p.m.
Grants Pass motor (main line depot)	3:20 p.m.
No. 15	4:50 p.m.

## The Home Circle

Thoughts from the Editorial Pen

### Your Town.

If you live in town you should believe in it. If you don't believe your own town or city is a little better in most respects than any of its neighbors you should move out. Like other places, it has advantages that others have not, and your modesty should not prevent you from making that fact known whenever the opportunity presents itself. At home or abroad, whether pursuing pleasure or engaged in business, do not neglect to give those with whom you come in contact to understand that you live in a live town populated by enterprising, wideawake, go-ahead people, and one that is advancing instead of retrograding. If you can truthfully speak in commendation of the ability of your professional men, the square dealing methods of your merchants, the excellence of your mechanics, the superiority of your churches, schools and public institutions and industry, energy and sobriety of your citizens, let nothing prevent you from exercising that privilege. You should learn to believe, if you do not already, that we have all these and in addition the best located town, the finest country surrounding it, with the most intelligent class of ranchers to be found. If there are any drawbacks it will not be necessary to mention them. The people and newspapers of competing towns will relieve you of that task by attending to that part of it themselves. Strangers seeking locations are always greatly influenced in favor of any town whose citizens are enthusiastic in its praise. No city or town expects to attain prominence over its rivals unless its inhabitants appreciate the excellence and virtues of each other and will collectively spread abroad their faith in the present prosperity and future greatness of their locality. Talk is a cheap commodity, but when rightly utilized it can be made effective in many directions and this is one of them.

### Books By Parcel Post.

Postmaster General Burleson has submitted to the interstate commerce commission a schedule of rates which has for its object the admission to the parcel post of books and printed matter. Within a few weeks the commission will make public the results of its investigation of the schedule, and presumably the postmaster general will take action accordingly. This extension of the parcel post should prove one of the most significant since the establishment of the system. Up to the present time the service has presented the paradox of accepting for transportation at cheap rates merchandise generally and declining to accept printed matter except at the regular old exorbitant rates. There has never, of course, been any logical reason why books and printed matter should not receive the benefit of the reductions in postal rates. The tariff now charged is unreasonable. The many new features added to the parcel post service by Postmaster General Burleson give promise that this branch will, during his administration, in all probability witness its perfection.

One of our exchanges most truthfully says that the telephone girl sits in her chair and listens to voices from everywhere. She knows who is happy and who has the blues; she knows all our sorrows; she knows all our joys; she knows every girl that is chasing the boys; she knows of our troubles; she knows of our strife; she knows every man who is mean to his wife; she knows every time we are out with the boys; she hears the excuses each fellow employs; in fact, there's a secret 'neath each saucy curl of that quiet, demure looking telephone girl. If the telephone girl would tell all she knows it would turn all our friends into bitterest foes; she would sow a small wind that would soon be a gale, engulf us in trouble and land us in jail; she would let go her story which (gaining in force) would cause half our wives to sue for divorce; she would get all the churches mixed up in a fight, and turn all days into sorrow and night; in fact, she could keep the whole town in a stew if she told the tenth of the things that she knew. Now doesn't it set your head in a whirl when you think what you owe the telephone girl?

A Boston court holds that a man's home is where his wife is. A mean contemporary suggests that according to this ruling most men live in department stores and bridge whist clubs. Not most, but a few.

The marvel where all the money comes from for automobiles remains unsolved. In eight months of this year 130,000 machines have been licensed in the state of New York, a

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gain of 30,000 over last year. At the present rate of licensing the total number in the Empire state licensed in the calendar year will approach 200,000, and will probably exceed that, for the rate is increasing all the time. When a single factory turns out 1,000 a day this newest of large industries attains proportions difficult to comprehend.

A New York man who had quarreled with his wife agreed to let her take all the household goods except his mother-in-law's picture. Now what do you know about that?

In 26 states there are state foresters who co-operate with private timberland owners in solving forest problems.

Government ownership of telegraph and telephone service is on the way.

Phone news items to the Tidings.

**Biliousness and Constipation Cured.**  
If you are ever troubled with biliousness or constipation you will be interested in the statement of R. F. Erwin, Peru, Ind. "A year ago last winter I had an attack of indigestion followed by biliousness and constipation. Seeing Chamberlain's Tablets so highly recommended, I bought a bottle of them and they helped me right away." For sale by all dealers.

Judge Galloway is right on one point at least. He says the frequency of elections on all sorts of propositions is bad.

### BENEFITS LOCAL PEOPLE.

Ashland people have discovered that A SINGLE DOSE of simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as compounded in Adler-ika, the German appendicitis remedy, removes gas on the stomach and constipation AT ONCE. T. K. Bolton, druggist. 5

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