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CRIME AND PUBLICITY.

Murder is not merely an affair of city slums, mining camps and lonely farm houses. Recent mysteries that detectives, newspapers and public have been trying to unravel have occurred in a setting of conventionalized society.

Civilization and conventional living are often said to be only a thin veneer. Underneath is the same old human tiger of love and jealousy and anger. He devours alike his victims whether on the fringes of civilization or in the atmosphere of culture.

Yet it is remarkable how conventional living does tend to exclude the darker acts of human nature. Education and refinement point out to the human intelligence that crime brings its own punishment. The murderer suffers a thousand times more than the murdered.

The greatest deterrent from crime with many people is the fear of publicity. When two foreign-born laborers quarrel over their sweethearts and one deals a deadly blow, the newspapers dismiss it in hasty paragraphs. But if these elemental deeds occur among socially conspicuous people, there are headlines and black type.

As the human mind becomes more complex it tends to shelter itself from the eyes of the curious. It bitterly resents impertinent prying. It demands the chance to lead its own life secure from observation. Undoubtedly the gossip habits of country neighbors are one cause why people move to city life.

This feeling receives its sharpest shock when people of refined tastes and conventionalized habits become connected with some deadly crime.

One suspects that the questioning by reporters, the space in the newspapers, the sordid inspection of one's daily affairs by a whole nation, are more dreaded than even the possibility of the electric chair. There is still enough human weakness and sin so that this publicity performs a most efficient service.

HEALTH FOR WOMEN STUDENTS.

Flat-chested college graduates, with all sorts of intellectualty, but with bad digestion and frazzled nerves, are hopelessly out of fashion today. So said President Mary E. Woolley of Mount Holyoke College, in a characteristic address to the National Educational Association meeting at St. Paul the past week.

In primitive times women did manual labor in home and field. The men sat around making arrow-heads. The women must have been their physical equals.

Yet for hundreds of years the idea has prevailed that women were weaklings. It was not until bicycles came along that outdoor sports were thought possible for them. They sat on the porch doing embroidery while their brothers played baseball.

In spite of Miss Woolley's optimistic statement, in women's colleges the old idea prevails to an extent. The girls have more vigorous sports than formerly. But some colleges are still fearful of the word "athletics." They think "recreation" sounds much more ladylike. Inter-college athletics are not common for girls. Thereby many abuses are avoided. But a splendid incitement to physical culture is lost.

Still the modern girl, particularly the modern college girl, is gaining greatly in physical power. She can tire out nineteenth-century men on long country walks.

The physically vigorous girl has a bright face and merry heart. She is personally attractive. People of this type disprove the old claim that college women don't marry and rear families. The time would seem ripe to encourage women to engage freely in every kind of athletics. Give them clothes in which they can run, and they may even beat the boys on the baseball diamond. A physically vigorous womanhood means the disappearance of much of the disease that depresses the human race.

PROHIBITION IN MANY STATES.

Although there are now nine prohibition states in the Union, it is to be noted that twelve other states have tried the experiment of prohibition. Here is the classification:

Present Prohibition States.
Maine adopted constitutional prohibition 1846; repealed 1856; re-enacted 1857; resubmitted to the people 1884 and 1911.

Kansas submitted constitutional amendment in 1879 and adopted by the people in 1880. Statute making enforcement easier passed in 1909.

North Dakota adopted constitutional provision when territory became state.

Georgia passed statute August 6, 1907; became effective January 1, 1908.

Oklahoma adopted constitutional provision when territory became state.

Mississippi approved a statute February 19, 1908; became effective January 1, 1909.

Tennessee enacted prohibition in 1909; supreme court upheld the law in October, 1910.

North Carolina voted for prohibition on May 26, 1908; law became effective January 1, 1909.

West Virginia voted for a prohibition amendment in 1912; became effective July 1, 1914.

States That Abandoned Prohibition.

New Hampshire enacted prohibition legislation 1855; repealed 1903.

Vermont enacted prohibition legislation 1850; repealed 1903.

Massachusetts enacted prohibition legislation 1852-1869; repealed 1863-1875.

Rhode Island enacted prohibition legislation 1852-1886; repealed 1863-1889.

Connecticut enacted prohibition legislation 1854; repealed 1872.

Ohio enacted prohibition legislation 1851; annulled by tax law.

Michigan enacted prohibition legislation 1855; repealed 1875.

Illinois enacted prohibition legislation 1851; repealed 1858.

Iowa enacted prohibition legislation 1884; repealed 1893.

Nebraska enacted prohibition legislation 1855; repealed 1858.

South Dakota enacted prohibition legislation 1890; repealed 1896.

Alabama enacted prohibition legislation 1908; repealed 1911.

Wisconsin also is on the list as given, but does not properly belong there, as the prohibition legislation enacted in that state in 1855 was vetoed. So it cannot correctly be said the state ever tried and abandoned prohibition.

New York and Indiana likewise enacted prohibition laws in 1855, but in both states those laws were declared unconstitutional by the courts.

Alabama, named in the list of states that have abandoned prohibition, has substituted local option, and others may have done likewise.

In all the states that have had prohibition for a considerable period there has been much turmoil over the liquor question from time to time, especially in Maine. In that state, when it came up again nearly three years ago, prohibition barely pulled through by a majority of only about 700 votes.

A WOMAN'S SPITE.

Down east, in the town of Salem, where witches were burned, two women, living side by side, fell out and one built a spite fence. Nine feet high she built it, of great, rough boards, completely shutting off the view of the street from her neighbor's window.

The woman whose view was thus obscured, full of Puritan indignation, hired a lawyer and went into court. A master in equity was appointed. After he had heard the testimony and viewed the obstruction in person he made his award. The plaintiff is to get \$15 damages.

Which shows, among other things, how elusive justice is. Fifteen dollars for having to look at a spite fence all your life.

But the real damage is something which no court could measure, anyhow. The one who suffers the worst injury is the woman who built the monument to her ill feeling; and next to her among the sufferers are the little children of Salem who daily have thrust before them this ugly token of the petty meannesses of which grown-ups are sometimes capable.

A fit of temper, with a scrape and then sunshine, are quite human. But to build a grouch into a permanent memorial is more than a passing weakness—it is a crime against society.

Poor old Turkey bought a big, nice battleship down in Brazil not long ago and took it on for the purpose of scaring Greece. Greece, instead of getting scared, sent a good trader over to the United States and bought two battleships, either one of which is more than a match for the machine

READING THE ADVERTISEMENTS.

It used to be an old-time joke that some people were so fond of newspapers that they even read the advertisements.

That might have been a humorous remark years ago. At that period some merchants would run an advertisement for a whole year unchanged. Clothing dealers would start advertising January first with a notice of overcoats for sale, and would still keep it running in July.

Today people read the advertising as a matter of business. The women read it just as the farmer reads his price current or a banker reads the financial news. They thereby get ideas as to how they can save on household or personal expenses. Probably a majority of the women turn first to the advertising of their favorite merchants, and then read the news later.

The men also read the advertising carefully. Even if they have no business enterprises of their own, they are interested in the advertising as a reflection of the business life of the town.

Hence it is perhaps unnecessary to suggest to the readers of this newspaper that its advertising columns are worthy of the most careful attention. They are giving that attention to these notices now.

Still it is worth while to say that there is no time when advertising is worth such careful attention as in midsummer. All kinds of merchants have the proposition before them of cleaning out their stocks before cool weather comes on. That takes a good deal of publicity. The goods won't move of themselves. The public must be told about them and in some detail.

The story of what is happening in the stores will be found in the advertising columns of this newspaper. Most of the newspaper readers are seeing it, and it will repay their closest scrutiny.

PROPHETIC.

Big was the ado not long ago when a river boat laden with excursionists and freight from Pittsburg docked and discharged at St. Paul.

It was the first boat in years to make a voyage down the Ohio and then up the Father of Waters almost to his mouth.

With whistle tootings, banquets with speeches and columns in the local press was the visitor welcomed, for its coming seemed prophetic.

And so well pleased was the boat owner with this trial run that he announces a permanent service. For passengers it will be more of a novelty than a convenience; but the freight rate is so much less than by rail, though the distance is several times greater, that much traffic is expected.

Half the money usually wasted by speculative private managements of railroads would, if applied to river and harbor development, give us internal waterways rivaling those of Germany, for lower freight rates on non-perishable products and free our rail lines for intensive service of fast freight and passengers.

The St. Paul incident is a reminder that we are getting close to an era of internal improvements.

NO SLOOB IS HUERTA.

When the new boss takes charge at Mexico City we shall all miss Huerta. Say what you will, that Indian has some class.

Who else, for so many months, between drinks, could make contemptuous gestures at most of the august personages of civilization, defy the world and get away with it?

Haven't you, this year and a half, noticed how often the White House has been flabbergasted by this blunt old fellow who was always going to be "eliminated next week"? Who hasn't seen the humor of it? Wilson, Bryan, Lind, the senate committee on foreign affairs, diplomats, generals and strategists, holding conferences with glum faces, day and night, adopting courses, shifting Mexican policies, sending out diplomatic notes and ultimatums, all aimed at old man Huerta. And always the next day the old man turns up with a new and staggering punch.

He's still on the job, too! He should worry! What a pity General Huerta never had a chance to learn the meaning of democracy.

The Turks bought down in South America. It is not reported whether Turkey is alarmed over this apparent menace, but it is fair to presume that honors are not quite easy in the transaction. Greece got away with the bacon again. We sold these fighting vessels for little more than \$11,000,000, and instead of putting that money out at interest it seems that the fellows down in Washington have decided to build one big, super—hyper—dreadnought with the wad.

The People's Forum

The Ethics of Hop Growers.

Dr. William Parsons of Eugene ably handled this subject at a program in Chautauqua park, of which the following is a synopsis:

The hop growers, notwithstanding they say that they are temperance people, are champions of the saloons. They are forced by the big brewery interests of the east to take this position because of a threatened boycott.

Since they have entered the arena, it is the right of every patriotic citizen to rise up against an industry which, according to the ruling of the supreme court of the United States, brings about a very large amount of crime.

They approve of our college counties being dry because they educate their young people in them and they want them surrounded by a clean environment. But they do not advocate the whole state going dry, because they believe it would hurt the hop interests, which they claim is one of the biggest sources of our wealth. Yet less than 2 per cent of the hops produced are consumed in Oregon. It is a curious fact that our brewers import their hops and do not patronize home products. Any reasoning person knows how profits are reduced when a commodity is shipped to some far away mart. Frequently rains and lice destroy at least a part of the hop crop, so the Oregon hop grower really only receives sufficient profit to remunerate him in about one year in ten. When he is contemplating plowing up his fields the brewery trust baits him on and keeps him in the business by raising the price for the time being. Similar soil has been known to produce ninety bushels of corn to the acre, so is not the hop grower a loser after all? Corn or potato growing, hogs or cattle raising could easily be substituted to his advantage monetarily, for these are never failures with us.

The big brewing interests, however, have scared these men into making a fight because they declare they will boycott Oregon hops should the state go dry.

Men are more than dollars. The barbarian has ever placed possessions first and we rise above his condition only when we will not barter the public health, morals and safety to give special privileges to the few. To inject private interests into any public policy is a graft and a bribery. If we put wealth before safe conditions for mankind we are planning the destruction of our people. Or in Lowell's words:

"Men are more than wealth and business."

Better rot beneath the sod,
Than be true to class and interest
While we're false to man and God."

When the state asks us to protect the hop growers' interest they are asking us to sacrifice our sons and daughters. What father or mother can afford to pay such tribute?

We would class ourselves with the wreckers of the New England coast who opposed the building of lighthouses because it would hurt their illegitimate business.

And we, the people of Oregon, cannot afford to be dominated by one single industry which so easily could

The Oldest National Bank in Jackson County

Member Federal Reserve System

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Capital and Surplus \$120,000.00

DEPOSITORY OF

City of Ashland County of Jackson State of Oregon
United States of America

be turned into other channels to the betterment of many.

MRS. M. M. EDMUNDS.

The metropolitan press of the country has been filled of late with reports of the immense crop yields, and there is great rejoicing among those who live off of the farmer and the products of his soil. City people watch these crop reports more closely than do the farmers. This time, with more than five and a quarter of billions of bushels in sight and in granaries, there can be no doubt about the prosperous condition of the country for the next year. It seems almost impossible that this great grain crop should be consumed within a year's time. Every cereal shows a record-breaking production with wheat and grain in the lead. Surely this is a great country we are living in and the products of our soil are making us, commercially and industrially, the greatest people on earth, for without the crops that come from the farms there would be no commercial and no industrial activity worth the mentioning.

\$2 THE YEAR \$2

Strictly in Advance
Southern Oregon's Big Twice-a-Week newspaper

The Ashland Tidings
STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

Good Work Done Promptly **N. & M. Home Laundry**

AT THE

Rough Dry at Reasonable Prices. New Machinery.

J. N. NISBET, Mgr.

Office and Laundry 31 Water St. **TELEPHONE 165**

Every Wise Man Believes In

The Complete Protection of His Salary

He KNOWS he may become disabled by illness or injured or killed by accident AT ANY TIME and those who depend upon him may suffer in consequence.

He fully intends to find out about and always carry

DISABILITY INSURANCE

to protect both himself and his family in case of accident or illness.
TODAY IS BETTER THAN TOO LATE.

Billings Agency

THE STAPLES REALTY AND AUTO AGENCY

Cheap Land AND Good Land

200 a. stock ranch, water and alfalfa	110 a.	17 a. high grade alfalfa home	\$9,000
Large wheat ranch	\$ 30 a.	16 a. 6-yr-old gilt-edge orchard	6,400
800 a. partly improved	25 a.	80 a. alfalfa home ranch	12,500
120 a. improved, close to town	100 a.	20 a. bottom land on Bear creek	200 a.

Lots of other properties at fair prices and easy terms

Automobile Insurance

On all makes of cars against loss by fire from any cause in the old Boston Insurance Co., the first company to write insurance on automobiles.

Stanley Steamer Agency

The car that pleases.
The car that excels in all points.
Get a demonstration and tell us your opinion.

Hotel for Rent

Furnished House for Rent

E. T. STAPLES

Hotel Ashland Bldg. Ashland, Oregon