

Ashland Tidings

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Ashland, Ore., Monday, Sept. 6, 1915

A BIG INTEREST RETURN.

Six per cent is considered mighty good interest today. Many people, in order to get six per cent on their money, will take quite a little chance of losing the principal. Yet there is one way in which one can get not six, but sometimes sixty per cent, on considerable sums of money.

That way is particularly open at this season of the year. It is by watching closely what retail dealers are selling out summer goods cheap, to avoid carrying them over until another season. Dealers with live and active stocks always do that late in the season. They tell the public about it in the Tidings.

One can buy for \$2 today many articles of clothing or house furnishings that are sure to be wanted in a few months, and which another year will cost \$3 or more. If a person is living absolutely hand to mouth, with not a dollar ahead, he can be excused for not taking these chances that come along every year. Such cases are illustrations of the fact that the poor pay the highest prices for everything.

But if one has money ahead, even if it be only a few dollars, it seems folly not to take a profit of \$3, \$5 or more on a \$10 purchase. Some people will decline to do it in certain lines on the ground that styles may change. Yet such changes are, after all, rather gradual and in these high cost of living times few people attempt any longer to keep absolutely even with the latest Paris and New York fashions. The game costs too much. Individuality in dress, both with women and men, grows from year to year. It is the only economical way to live.

In most cases the reason for not taking advantage of the special bargains advertised at this season is pure laziness and inertia. People put it off until tomorrow. When tomorrow comes, more thrifty buyers have seen the chance and snapped it up. It is something to repeat over and over again, that any family can make a great reduction in its living costs by watching for bargains and picking them up promptly, the day after they are advertised.

George Fitch, the creator of "Good Old Siwash," has written "30," cast up for final accounts, and gone to join Bob Burdette, Bill Nye and Mark Twain. The world owed Fitch a lot when he died, because he furnished handsome entertainment with a brand of philosophy much needed in America. His nonsense was of the sensible sort and yet refreshing and of a very high order. He contributed regularly to the brighter side of life, and his work was not only well done, but well worth the doing.

There seems to be an agreement among the greatest power of Europe that if they had not started the war when they did, Belgium and Switzerland would have attacked them and reduced them to subjection.

If automobile lights are so bright that they dazzle your eyes and other machines are liable to run into you, most people get back by putting on still brighter lights so that other people may run into them.

If you wouldn't walk across the street to buy goods at low prices, and would just as soon pay high figures later, don't bother to read the announcements of special inducements by our advertisers.

It is believed that directors of railroads, banks and corporations should at least show enough interest to go to the annual meeting and vote the insiders' ticket with their eyes shut.

The Germans must have fine digestion to hold all they have taken.

THE VALUE OF INVESTIGATIONS.

There is a pretty general agreement that the \$500,000 spent by the Industrial Relations Commission, in its study of the labor problem, has been wasted. With nearly every member of the board presenting his own individual report, congress and the country will be as wise as before but no wiser.

There is a great tendency in the state legislatures as well as in congress to sidestep big questions by handing them over to investigating commissions. When members don't know how to vote, or are afraid to vote their convictions, it is a great help to refer matters to a commission for study. The confiding public are made to feel that there is something doing, and the weak-kneed member has escaped responsibility.

The libraries are full of material for study of a problem like the labor question. A legislator who does not know his own mind can find endless studies of such subjects by the brightest people in the country, who know quite as much about them as any politically appointed committee would ever learn.

Many legislators take little pains to make themselves intelligent on great public questions. They vote the way the party whips tell them, and spend their time getting plums for constituents, attending to their own private business, or enjoying sports and social life.

The really conscientious legislator will find a world of material awaiting his attention of pending problems. It will make his term of service a working one, but his life will be enriched and his sympathies enlarged. While technical subjects occasionally need the service of special investigating committees, proposals for such investigations are all to be viewed with suspicion. They are too often a means of relieving legislators from tasks they should perform themselves.

THAT "CHIVALRY" BUBBLE.

(Portland Telegram.)

Ex-Governor Slaton probably means what he says when he gives out the opinion that at the background of the Frank assassination there is the admirable human attribute of chivalry. But in that statement the ex-governor is more generous than just.

No word in the English language has been more terribly abused than has been that word "chivalry" in the south. It has been made a mere bubble of rhetoric, filled for the most part with the bombast of violence. The worst possible use to which it could be put is to present it as an apology for unreasoning blood lust.

In organized industry more women and more children are employed in Georgia than in any other southern state; and Georgia public sentiment as it has found expression in Georgia law is notoriously reluctant to grant to those women and those children the rights they enjoy in many another state. It is not the fact that in proportion to the population a less number of lazy men live largely by the labor of wives and other women folk in the state of Georgia than in any other state. People who are at all familiar with Georgia from an extended residence there know very well that in the matter of genuine chivalry which governs the everyday conduct of men toward the everyday interests, comfort and welfare of women and children, Georgians are no whit advanced over the people of other states. And in that statement the Georgians are given a shade the best of it.

There are good people in Georgia, lots of them, just as fine people as ever drew the breath of life—chivalrous, generous folk—but none of the admirable attributes of that class can in any manner serve as extenuation or apology for the brutishness that pursued young Frank until it gained its end in assassination.

ASHLAND UP TO DATE.

(From the Sacramento Bee.)

Ashland, Ore., has a camp ground which is free to all who desire to make use of it. Individual camping places, with plenty of room to park cars and erect tents, private tables, where one may have the privacy of home, have been provided.

Facilities for cooking with gas and private lockers for food are among the accommodations. Ashland has obtained a great deal of desirable publicity during the last few months in this respect.

The same thing can be done in Sacramento, and it is not too late to make some provision for the remainder of this season.

The time which the old-fashioned girl used to spend in putting up fruits in fall seems to be spent by the modern maiden in putting down ice cream soda.

The best reason for pushing your business is to prevent your business pushing you.

On their eastern battle line at least the Germans seem to be doing a Russian business.

The eagle on the American dollar is doubtless put there to demonstrate money has wings.

The real picnic lover doesn't care whether the black specks in the cake are raisins or ants.

The trouble with the average popular song is it is so frequently murdered without being killed.

A mother of seventeen children at Kansas City wants to adopt two more. Carry the news to Roosevelt!

This is a pretty well balanced old world, after all. The same wind that swishes the lady's skirts blows dust in the observing man's eye. The same summer heat that makes a woman hot enough to explode brings out the perspiration that wets the powder.

THE CARE OF OLD ANIMALS.

An interesting news dispatch the past week reports the death of Nancy Hanks, champion trotter from 1892 to 1894. She breathed her last at the estate of J. E. Madden of Lexington, Ky., who bought the horse several years ago to pension her.

There is so much thoughtlessness in the care of aged animals that it is pleasant to see this notice of consideration. Too many faithful beasts of every day life are pushed ahead until they drop. No halo of the race track follows their heads.

There are all extremes of sentiment in this matter. Some people are so sensitive that they will not take the life of an aged horse or dog, even where the animal has passed any enjoyment of existence. They feel keenly the individuality of animals, and putting them out of the way with chloroform seems almost like taking the life of a child. This oversensitiveness of animal life is rare.

The faithful horse who has drawn a family's burdens for a lifetime should be something more than a mere drudge. If he has been treated with kindness he makes known his affection for his masters, and welcomes their approach with the cheerful neigh.

He has contributed his share to the household labors, in return for a meager wage of hay and grain. He has toiled through heat and cold and storm and has got no satisfaction out of life beyond the bare pleasure of good digestion. It seems one of the anomalies of existence, that so much can be given so willingly and faithfully for so small a return.

He ought to have something coming to him in his twilight, by way of rest; some free seasons in a good grassy pasture where he can kick up his heels and enjoy sleep and food, untroubled by heavy loads, chafing harness and the toll of the road. The pensioned horses should not include merely famous racers and family pets.

AN EMBARGO ON ARMS DOWN-RIGHT UNPATRIOTIC AND FOOLHARDY.

The United States government has not in cold storage a half million machine guns—and never will have. The United States government has not a hundred thousand large caliber cannon in cold, calculating storage—and never will have!

The United States government hasn't vast warehouses jammed full of shrapnel shell—and never will have!

The United States is not prepared for war lasting years—and never will be!

That's the way we are built. It isn't in us to think, live and eat war during a quarter of a century of profound peace.

Therefore, what a fine, patriotic thing it would be—what rare foresight it would be on our part—to put an embargo on war munitions at this time, prohibiting export to other nations that also were not prepared for war!

When our hour of need comes—when we are attacked by a military nation picking a quarrel with us—and we rush out in frantic haste to buy the munitions with which to defend ourselves against our enemy having a thousand warehouses full of cannon, shot and powder, what will the cold world bitterly say to us?

"Do the best you can. You set the example for the first time in history of a neutral nation refusing to sell munitions to belligerents. Begone! We have nothing to sell you!"

We will never give in to an invader, not at any cost. But an embargo now, to help one of the belligerents to victory, will mean the useless sacrifice of the lives of a million boys later on, sure as fate!

The Wasting of Public Funds

(From remarks of Clyde H. Taverner in the Congressional Record.)

Why has the War Department been paying the ring \$17.50 for a 2.8-inch common shrapnel when it can manufacture and is manufacturing the identical article at Frankford for \$7.94? Seventeen dollars and fifty cents is more than twice \$7.94. The government could manufacture two shrapnel for the price it has been paying the private manufacturers for one and have \$1.62 remaining to the people's credit on each transaction. Is it any wonder we do not have as much ammunition as we should have for the money that has been expended? It is the public funds that are being spent here, and the people have a right to have those questions answered.

We are manufacturing a 31-second combination fuse in the government arsenal for \$2.92 for which we have been paying the ring \$7.

These illustrations are not exceptional, as I will endeavor to show by the fact that on a contract given to Frankford arsenal for ammunition valued at \$1,900,064 we are saving \$979,840; or, in other words, we are saving approximately \$1,000,000 on a \$2,000,000 order as compared with what it would have cost had that contract been awarded the ammunition ring. Does not a showing such as this warrant a policy of turning the really big orders over to government manufacture instead of allowing the war traffickers to charge us practically any price they may agree upon between themselves?

In a recent speech before congress President Wilson stated that "like good stewards, we should so account for every dollar of our appropriations as to make it perfectly evident what it was spent for and in what way it was spent." Surely no such thought was in the minds of the army and navy officials who have been doing the purchasing for those departments. * * *

The reason this matter deserves the immediate attention of the American taxpayers is that the cost of militarism in this country has been growing faster than the average man even dreams. In 1890 the annual cost of our navy was \$20,000,000. Today it is \$140,000,000. There is no use to ask the reader to stop and try to realize how much money \$140,000,000 is, because it is an absolute physical impossibility for the human mind to do it. * * *

Who the War Traders Are.

Because I believe it is my duty to do so, I desire now to take the responsibility of directing the attention of the American people to the fact that their money appropriated for the army and navy is being wasted by the millions, and to take the responsibility of identifying the war traffickers, so that the taxpayers may know where the millions upon millions of their money that has been dumped into the bottomless pit of militarism have been going, are going, and will continue to go unless public opinion shall arise in its might and demand that further waste of public funds shall cease.

To begin with, who and what is the armor ring, if there really is such an animal? Is the term "armor ring" a mere figure of speech, something invisible, or is it possible definitely to place our finger upon it? Answer: It is possible.

The armor ring is the Bethlehem Steel Company, the Midvale Steel Company and the Carnegie Steel Company. These three firms, exclusive of their subsidiary war-trafficking auxiliaries, have drawn down since 1887 from the Navy Department alone contracts aggregating \$95,628,912, divided as follows: Bethlehem, \$42,321,237; Carnegie, \$32,954,377; Midvale, \$20,353,298.

We will add to the ammunition ring, for good measure, the DuPont Powder Trust, which has no competitors in the sale of smokeless powder to the government for the reasons that will appear most remarkable when explained. The Powder Trust has obtained contracts aggregating about \$25,000,000 since 1905. From the army and navy combined the other three concerns—Bethlehem, Carnegie, and Midvale—have obtained orders since 1887 exceeding \$150,000,000.

For the best and deepest enjoyments that come to, little we realize how much is due to smiles. Savages do not smile; coarse, brutal, cruel men may laugh, but they seldom smile. The affluence, the benediction, the radiance which "fills the silence like a speech" is the smile of a full appreciative heart.

If the central girl would only answer "hello" a little quicker, the mere man at the other end wouldn't have to reverse it so often.

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Your Health Depends Upon Your Food

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Some people, three times a day, load their stomachs with the worst kind of indigestible food and still expect to keep in A1 condition. Improper foods sooner or later bring ill health.

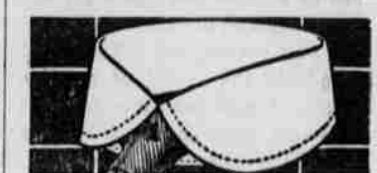
Good, wholesome food such as whole wheat will not only nourish you but will keep you "fit" without the aid of medicine.

Eat whole wheat and lots of it—that's what Nature intended bread should be made of—not made from white flour, the part of the wheat that contains the least vital nourishment. The best part of the grain is the outer side which contains the gluten.

There is a prepared food, made from whole wheat, called "FORCE,"

which is not only an excellent substitute for bread, but also takes the place of meat to a great extent. If you want to start right, and keep right throughout the day, try "FORCE" for breakfast. Eaten with fruit or berries, it beats bacon and eggs all hollow. At all good grocers.

What do you want? A Tidings cant ad tells it to more than two thousand people in a day. Twenty-five cents does the business.



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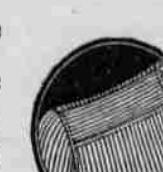
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