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Advertising for fraternal orders or societies charging a regular initiation fee and dues, no discount. Religious and benevolent orders will be charged for all advertising when an admission or other charge is made, at the regular rates. When no admission is charged, space to the amount of fifty lines reading will be allowed without charge. All additional at regular rates.

The Tidings has a greater circulation in Ashland and its trade territory than all other local papers combined.

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HOW BRITISH GOVT

CONTROLS RAILROADS

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland declared war on the German Empire on August 4, 1914. At one minute after midnight on August 5 the railway systems of England, Scotland and Wales passed automatically under the control of the Central Railway Executive Committee, an instrument clothed with government powers and especially designed and created by parliament to meet such an emergency, 43 years before the occasion for its employment arose. The transition from private to public control occurred without the slightest friction. Private interests simply stepped out; public interests stepped in. Henceforth, and for the duration of the war, the railways were to be conducted, primarily, with a view to the welfare of the nation, but, in so far as it was possible, private welfare was to be safeguarded. There was no seizure, no confiscation, no revolutionary disturbance of the operating force, and the private owners, while temporarily deprived of control over their properties, were to suffer no financial losses.

According to a report on the subject just issued by the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace, treated in the Christian Science Monitor, the mobilization plan provided for operation of the lines by the same officials and employees who had managed them under private control, making allowance, of course, for such losses in personnel as had been undergone by reason of the call to the colors. The government guaranteed, under the terms of the act of parliament of 1871, that the companies should be credited with the same rate of net earnings that they had enjoyed in the last year of peace. This made the shareholders comfortable, while it obviated the necessity, on the part of the government, of paying for every specific service rendered by the lines. The business, in other words, was calculated in bulk, and not only those financially interested in the lines, but those of the entire working force of the corporations, were provided for on such an equitable basis that discontent and strikes were avoided. Their interests having been insured by the government, the shareholders and the workers had no other care than that of rendering the best possible service to the empire and to the public.

The law under which the British railways are operated today makes the war conditions so persistently complained of by the American railway companies impossible. It is provided, for instance, that the government shall periodically pay to each road such sums of money as are necessary to make its net income, for the period, equal to its net income for the corresponding period of the calendar year of 1913, so that, whatever extraordinary drain its treasury resources may have been subjected to, in the matter of providing additional equipment, facilities, and so on, its net earnings, on the books at least, will remain the same. There have been some important modifications of the original agreement between the government and the railway companies, and one of them will serve to illustrate the concern which the party

of the first part feels with regard to the rights of private property.

Under war conditions, it is pointed out, the British roads found it difficult to keep up normal maintenance, either on way and structures or on equipment. "Yet deferred maintenance was properly chargeable to the expense account of the year during which the wear and tear of service made the maintenance necessary. Accordingly, early in 1917 the government permitted the railroads to enter reasonable charges for maintenance in their operating expense accounts. If such maintenance charges were not wholly expended the deferred portion was credited to reserves to be drawn upon later."

The report testifies that, despite the loss of some 150,000 employees who enlisted for service at the front, the physical operation of the British railways, under the agreement with the government made possible by the act of 1871, has been a success. They have furnished the largest amount of transportation in the history of the

The "Eat" in Meat

It really doesn't matter who first put the "eat" in Meat—the fact we want to call your attention to is that it is in every piece of Meat that comes from our market.

There is a science in killing and dressing Meats that is only learned by long study and practice.

We believe the best is none too good for our customers.

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country with a smaller and less skilled force. Add to this the important fact that the railway financial obligations have been cared for, that the railway employees have been treated equitably and are content, and that the physical condition of the railways has been kept up to standard, and it will be seen that the United States does well, as the present outline of plans indicates, in adhering closely to the British method of solving the problem.

Western mines, as much or more than any other industry, have directed the eyes of the world this way. Our government and the allies to a large extent depend on these mines for their munitions of war. The public generally has little idea of the magnitude of the industry or the thousands of men it employs in mines and smelters. The average citizen thinks of a mine as an easy place to make money. As a matter of fact, developing a mine takes more nerve, energy and money than any other line of business. Never before was the mining of copper-lead, iron, zinc, silver, gold and other metals of such paramount importance to our nation, and never before was it so highly important to encourage these industries in every manner possible by just and equitable legislation.

The Roseburg Flouring Mills have been ordered to cease milling wheat until further orders by the federal food department, due to the fact that the quota allowed them is exhausted. Although considerable grain is stored there, and flour must be shipped in, the wheat will probably be shipped to other mills.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS

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Germans Excuse Atrocious Acts

The people of the United States are beginning to learn the truth concerning the conduct of the war by Germany. Proof is offered that German officials deliberately lied in their statements concerning atrocities committed by the Belgians and allies. That their own soldiers were disgusted by the cruelties practiced at the order of high officers of the kaiser is shown. Extracts taken from pamphlets issued follow:

The Vorwaerts of Berlin, October 22, 1914, said:

"We have already been able to establish the falseness of a great number of assertions which have been made with great precision and published everywhere in the press, concerning alleged cruelties committed, by the populations of the countries with which Germany is at war, upon German soldiers and civilians. We are now in position to silence two others of these fantastic stories."

"The war correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt spoke a few weeks ago of cigars and cigarettes filled with powder alleged to have been given out or sold to our soldiers with diabolical intent. He even pretended that he had seen with his own eyes hundreds of this kind of cigarettes. We learn from an authentic source that this story of cigars and cigarettes is nothing but a brazen invention. Stories of soldiers whose eyes are alleged to have been torn out by franc-tireurs are circulated throughout Germany. Not a single case of this kind has been officially established."

"It matters little that reports of this nature bear an appearance of positive certitude, or are even vouched for by eye-witnesses. The desire for notoriety, the absence of criticism, and personal error play an unfortunate part in the days in which we are living. Every nose shot off or simply bound up, every eye removed, is immediately transformed into a nose or eye torn away by the franc-tireurs. Already the Volkszeitung of Cologne has been able, contrary to the very categorical assertions from Aix-la-Chapelle, to prove that there was no soldier with his eyes torn out in the field ambulance of this town. It was said, also, that people wounded in this way were under treatment in the neighborhood of Berlin, but whenever inquiries have been made in regard to these reports, their absolute falsity has been demonstrated. At length these reports were concentrated at Gross Lichterfelde. A newspaper published at noon and widely circulated in Berlin printed a few days ago in large type the news that at the Lazaretto of Lichterfelde alone there were ten German soldiers, only slightly wounded, whose eyes had been wickedly torn out." But to a request for information by Comrade Liebknecht the following written reply was sent by the chief medical officer of the above-mentioned field hospital, dated the eighteenth of the month:

"Sir: Happily there is no truth whatever in these stories."

Yours obediently,

PROFESSOR RAUTENBERG."

German Soldiers Protected.

Thus the teachings of the German War Book and of the German apostles of frightfulness, suspicion and hatred, had now begun to bear their natural fruit. But the voice of protest was not entirely silent. A considerable number of letters by German soldiers who were shocked by the German atrocities were sent to Ambassador Gerard, because he was the representative of the United States, the leading neutral nation. The three letters which follow, in translation, were received by the American ambassador from German soldiers.

Here is the protest of a German soldier, an eye-witness of the slaughter of Russian soldiers in the Masurian lakes and swamps:

"It was frightful, heart-rending, as these masses of human beings were driven to destruction. Above the terrible thunder of the cannon could be heard the heart-rending cries of the Russians: 'O Prussians! O Prussians!'—but there was no mercy. Our captain had ordered: 'The whole lot must die; so rapid fire.' As I have heard, five men and one officer on our side went mad from these heart-rending cries. But most of my comrades and the officers joked as the unarmed and helpless

Russians shrieked for mercy while they were being suffocated in the swamps and shot down. The order was: 'Close up and at it harder!' For days afterwards those heart-rending yells followed me and I dare not think of them or I shall go mad. There is no God, there is no morality and no ethics any more. There are no human beings any more, but only beasts. Down with militarism."

"If you are a truth-loving man, please receive these lines from a common Prussian soldier."

Following is the testimony of another German soldier on the eastern front:

"Russian Poland, December 18, 14."

"In the name of Christianity I send you these words."

"Wounded Russians are killed with the bayonet according to orders."

"And Russians who have surrendered are often shot down in masses according to orders, in spite of their heart-rending prayers."

"In the hope that you, as the representative of a Christian state, will protest against this, I sign myself, 'A GERMAN SOLDIER AND CHRISTIAN.'"

The third letter, from the western front, shows the same horror of the system of which the writer was a witness.

"To the American Government, Washington, U. S. A."

"Englishmen who have surrendered are shot down in small groups. With the French one is more considerate. I ask whether men let themselves be taken prisoner in order to be disarmed and shot down afterward? Is that chivalry in battle? It is no longer a secret among the people; one hears everywhere that few prisoners are taken; they are shot down in small groups. They say naively: 'We don't want any unnecessary mouths to feed. Where there is no one to enter complaint, there is no judge.' Is there then no power in the world which can put an end to these murders and rescue the victims? Where is Christianity? Where is right? Might is right."

"A SOLDIER AND A MAN WHO IS NO BARBARIAN."

Socialists Oppose System

Many of the Germans, as has been already indicated, do not believe the reports of the atrocities committed by the Belgian civilians and refuse to accept the system of frightfulness. The Vorwaerts, the leading socialist paper, which has a very wide circle of readers, has opposed the policy of frightfulness. All honor to its editors who have so courageously opposed the powerful military authority! Its editorial, entitled "Our Foes," published August 23, 1914, reads as follows:

"What should one say when even such an organ as the Deutsches Offizier-Blatt expresses its sympathy with a demand that 'the beasts' who are taken as franc-tireurs should not be killed, but only wounded so that they may then be left to a fate which makes any help impossible? Or what should we say when the Deutsches Offizier-Blatt states that 'a punitive destruction even of whole regions' cannot afford full recompense for the bones of a single murdered Pomeranian grenadier? Those are the desires of blood-thirsty fanatics and we are thoroughly ashamed of ourselves because it is possible that there are people among us who urge such things."

"Barbarism," Declares Vorwaerts.

On the following day, August 24, 1914, the Vorwaerts returned to the attack in an editorial "Against Barbarism."

"One night, in the first place, possibly believe that such a demand for a bloody vengeance [against alleged Belgian outrages] emanates from a single diseased brain; but it appears that whole groups among certain classes who represent German kultur want to indulge in orgies of barbarism and to devise a whole system for the purpose of organizing 'a war of revenge.'"

"What of law and custom! Such thoughts do not stir a 'great nation.' Thus in a leading article of the Berliner Neueste Nachrichten, the demand is made that all the authorities in Brussels—one, the second burgomaster, is generously excepted—should be immediately seized and subjected to trial in order to expiate the wrongs which, according to fragmentary and highly uncertain reports, were said to have been committed by the people. They demand that the captured city should immediately pay a fine of 500,000,000 marks; that all stores of the conquered territory be requisitioned without paying the inhabitants a single penny for them."

Vorwaerts in Protest.

Three years later, August 20, 1917, the Vorwaerts quoted the following passage from the Deutsche Tageszeitung:

"We have a ring of politicians who hold that might makes right (Macht-politik), who despise the forces of the inner life and believe that they must eliminate all ethical points of view . . . from foreign and social politics. For them, Germany of the present and of the future is the country of the Krupps and Borsigs, of the Zeppelins and the U-boats. Any idea of a connection between politics and morals is rejected and any reference to the right of a moral method of consideration is ridiculed as delusion and sentimentality."

The German officers were provided with the forms to be used in terrorizing the conquered people. The common soldiers were provided with phrase books which would enable them to impose their will upon the terrified people. Minister Brand Whitlock in his report to the state department on September 12, 1917, writes:

"The German soldiers were provided



Are You Putting Something Away?

THRIFT STAMPS and SAVING STAMPS afford splendid opportunity for saving as well as patriotically and profitably investing. The former sells for 25 cents, the latter for \$4.12 (1 cent additional each month after Jan. 31). These Savings Stamps are in reality "Baby Bonds" and net the investor 4 per cent interest compounded every three months.

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THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

ASHLAND OREGON
E. V. CARTER, President C. H. VAUPEL, Vice Pres.
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ed with phrase books giving alternate translation in German and French of such sentences as:

"Hands up." (It is the very first sentence in the book.)

"Carry out all the furniture."

"I am thirsty. Bring me some beer, gin, rum."

"You have to supply a barrel of wine and a keg of beer."

"Lead me to the wealthiest inhabitants of this village. I have orders to requisition several barrels of wine."

"Show us the way to —. If you lead us astray, you will be shot."

now with the Red Cross, states that he had a visit from Major E. E. Kelly of Medford December 15 and hoped to see him again. He reports that Arnold Scudder, also formerly of Medford, had finished his six months' service in the ambulance corps and had volunteered for similar duty on the Italian front.—Medford Sun.

WHY IT SUCCEEDS.

Because It's For One Thing Only, and Ashland People Appreciate This. Nothing can be good for everything. Doing one thing well brings success.

Doan's Kidney Pills are for one thing only. For weak or disordered kidneys. Here is Ashland evidence to prove their worth:

Mrs. J. Galbraith, 136 Sherman street, says: "Five years ago my kidneys were in a bad way. My back felt weak and lame and I was tired and languid all the time. Finally I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills and they helped me wonderfully. They regulated my kidneys and since then I have always used them when I have felt my kidneys needed attention. Doan's have always done me good."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Galbraith had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

Here and There

According to reports from Crater Lake, the snow fall at that point is unusually light for this time of year. Auto parties going to the park were able to get a mile or more inside the park with their cars.

The First Methodist church of Albany is installing a moving picture machine to use in connection with the different services.

A win-the-war committee was organized last week in the Bend schools. The work has been divided into five departments, each under an instructor, and will include knitting, sewing, hospital books, magazines for soldiers and the sale of thrift stamps. The latter will be pushed as the most important issue.

Writing from Paris, December 17, James R. Barber, former owner of the Antelope orchard at Wellen,

Why Not Make Yourself Secure

Why not guard yourself and your dear ones? Why not protect your business? The cost is small—the chances you are taking are BIG. Steer clear of trouble.

This is the reason for insurance: Fire, auto theft, auto fire, plate glass, surety bonds, live stock, accident, health, life. Are YOU fully protected?

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In the heart of the business, shopping and theatre district. Running distilled ice water in every room. Our commodious lobby, fine service, and Homelike restaurant will attract you. European Plan rates \$1.00 up.

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Lady Assistant Deputy County Coroner State Licensed Embalmer