

# Read the Tidings Subscription Bargain Week Ad on Page Four--It Will Pay You

PAGE TWO

ASHLAND DAILY TIDINGS

Wednesday, October 12, 1921

## Ashland Tidings

Established 1876  
Published Every Evening Except  
Sundays  
THE ASHLAND PRINTING CO.  
OFFICIAL CITY AND COUNTY  
PAPER  
TELEPHONE 39

Subscription Price Delivered in City  
Two months ..... \$ .65  
Three months ..... 1.95  
Six months ..... 3.75  
One year ..... 7.50  
Mail and Rural Routes.  
One month ..... \$ .65  
Three months ..... 1.95  
Six months ..... 3.60  
One year ..... 6.50

ADVERTISING RATES:  
Display Advertising  
Single insertion, each inch ..... 30c

YEARLY CONTRACTS  
Display Advertising  
One time a week ..... 27 1/2c  
Two times a week ..... 25c  
Every other day ..... 20c

Local Readers.  
Each line, each time ..... 10c  
To run every other day for one  
month, each line, each time ..... 7c  
To run every issue for one month  
or more, each line, each time ..... 5c

Classified Column.  
One cent the word each time.  
To run every issue for one month or  
more, 1/2c the word each time.

Legal Rate:  
First Time, per 8 point line ..... 10c  
Each subsequent time, per 8 point  
line ..... 7c  
Card of Thanks, \$1.00.

Obituaries, 2 1/2 cents the line.  
Fraternal Orders and Societies.  
Advertising for fraternal orders  
or societies charging a regular initiation  
fee and dues, no discount. Religious  
and benevolent orders will be  
charged the regular rate for all ad-  
vertising when an admission or other  
charge is made.

What Constitutes Advertising?  
In order to allay a misunderstanding  
among some as to what constitu-  
tes news and what advertising,  
we print this very simple rule which  
is used by newspapers to differenti-  
ate between them: "ALL future  
events, where an admission charge  
is made or a collection is taken  
IS ADVERTISING." This applies to  
organizations and societies of every  
kind as well as to individuals.

All reports of such activities after  
they have occurred is news.  
All coming social or organization  
meetings of societies where no money  
contribution is solicited, initiation  
charged, or collection taken is NEWS.

We make all quotations on  
JOB WORK  
from  
THE FRANKLIN PRICE LIST.  
Same prices—Reasonable Price—  
to all.

Entered at the Ashland, Oregon,  
Postoffice as Second Class Mail  
Matter.

Yes, love indeed is light from  
heaven.  
A spark of that immortal fire,  
With angels shared, by Allah  
given  
To lift from earth our low de-  
sire. —Bryon

He is poor indeed who is a mil-  
lionaire in money but bankrupt in  
morals.

Another good thing to be said of  
President Harding—he loves nat-  
ure.

A man is known by the company  
he has too much self-respect to keep.

Do not withhold the little word  
"in kindness spoken."  
Smiles and whistling have buried  
many a trouble.

### THE LAUNDRY

The public laundry is inevitable,  
necessary, desirable, and has come  
to stay. With the growth in number  
and business of the public laundry  
has come a study by the associations  
of laundry owners of the science of  
laundry. The laundry subjects  
the fabrics to no rougher usage than  
the home laundress does and usually  
gets the fabrics cleaner.

The user injures many fabrics so  
that a drip to the laundry merely  
serves to bring out the injury. Stick-  
ing pins into cloth usually breaks a  
few fibers, which later give way dur-  
ing washing and start a hole. Catch-  
ing a shirt waist on a rough place in  
the furniture, or bed linen on the  
corner of a spring, will cause a small  
tear or weaken a few fibers, which  
even gentle laundering will break  
and use as the start of a tear or a  
hole. Cutting bread on the table-  
cloth or drawing a knife edge or fork  
prongs over the tablecloth and nap-  
kins causes almost invisible injuries  
which the laundry is sure to make  
visible.

Occasionally the fabric itself is at  
fault. The thread in one direction  
may be excellent, but in the "filling"  
may be paper or other inferior ma-  
terial. Knotted threads in the sec-  
ond quality of fabrics cause trouble,  
as the knots stand out and get rough  
treatment in use or in ironing, tear-  
ing the thread and starting a fault  
which subsequent laundering accen-

tuates. Cloth may be improperly  
dyed so that the chemicals used or  
the process of dyeing weakens the  
cloth appreciably.

The laundryman causes damage  
in some cases, but usually the fault  
is with the fabric or with the use to  
which it has been subjected.—Albert  
Parsons Sachs in the New York Even-  
ing Mail.

### THE GAYETY OF OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma is contributing rather  
more than her quota to the frivolities  
of civilization. Congressman  
Herick drops a measure in the hop-  
per every day or two that sets Wash-  
ington to chuckling. Some days ago  
he was demanding a law to stop  
beauty contests in newspapers and  
he also would forbid the publishing  
of the picture of any unmarried  
woman in the public prints. His  
latest measure offered to congress  
is one that would provide a fine of  
\$10,000 or imprisonment for ten  
years for any person impersonating  
a king or queen in any play, pageant  
or carnival. This would not only  
make the production of any of  
Shakespeare's plays impossible in  
America, but would also spoil the  
May day parties of the kids. All this  
because the Oklahoma statesman  
has a grudge against royalty. Re-  
cently he offered a bill that was de-  
signed to standardize prices and  
wages according to an inviolate  
scale. He also had a bill which fixed  
the price of wheat at \$2 a bushel for  
the next ten years. It must be ad-  
mitted that in calm common sense  
Oklahoma's stateswoman, Alice Rob-  
ertson, has rather the better of it  
over this Herick person, even if she  
did get her training while running a  
cafeteria.

### UNVEILS HIS OWN MONUMENT

Men of prominence are obliged to  
pose for pictures and statues, and  
they do so with reluctance. Most  
persons like to think that they will  
be honored after they are dead. This  
is pardonable pride; in fact, it is a  
justifiable pride which encourages  
men to achieve great things and keep  
their reputations unswayed.

Few great men act in the peculiar  
capacity of paying tribute to them-  
selves. Georges Clemenceau, "The  
Tiger," the war premier of France,  
unveiled a statue of himself this  
week at St. Hermine. However,  
what is objectionable to this? It was  
an unusual thing to do. But would  
it not have seemed like mock humil-  
ity for Clemenceau to have de-  
clined to unveil the statue of him-  
self? The performance was a frank  
admission of honest pride.

### Zuriah Professor Says Germany Is World Dye Trade

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Great Britain,  
France and the United States cannot  
place their dependence simply upon  
chemical embargos, warned Prof. H.  
E. Fierz, of the University of Zurich,  
in his recent Edinburgh speech before  
the chemical section of the British  
association. They will find their  
trade menaced by new and perhaps  
better colors than those now on the  
market. Chemical leadership, he  
pointed out, is dependent upon dye  
manufacture, but conditions in the  
dye industry are unstable. New  
methods and new colors are constan-  
tly making their appearance.  
For any nation to rest on its oars  
means not only the ultimate failure  
of its dye industry, but in the end  
complete chemical dependence.

Every color now regarded as  
standard is being subjected to the at-  
tack of new and in many instances  
better products. While these new  
products still sell at relatively high  
prices, their manufacturing costs  
are constantly being reduced, and it  
is only a question of time until many  
of them will command the market.  
For that reason, says Professor  
Fierz, the "price of permanence in  
the chemical industries is constant  
progress."

"Alizarin, indigo, indanthrene,  
chrysofenine and chrome blacks,"  
Professor Fierz pointed out, "are ex-  
cellent colors, but they cannot be re-  
garded as the final word. Indigo  
has to fight against dydronblue, fast  
blues and sulphur dyes. Alizarin  
cannot enlarge its field because  
strong competitors are appearing.  
They may eventually kill a number  
of old friends, such as fuchine, Bis-  
marck brown, Congo red and others."  
Indigo is no longer the absolute  
king it once was. J-acid, a compara-  
tively newcomer, lends itself to the  
production of very fast blue and vio-  
let polyazo dyes. True, indigo is  
still the leader, China alone absorb-

ing \$8,000,000 worth per annum;  
but it is safe to predict that it has  
passed its zenith and will remain sta-  
tionary like alizarin."

Professor Fierz said that Germany  
is perfecting these new dyes and  
hopes to capture the trade of every  
nation that relies solely upon pres-  
ent methods and present colors.  
Chemical supremacy, the Zurich ex-  
pert contended, will be determined  
by supremacy in the research field.  
It was predicted that the dyestuffs  
industry would get on a broader  
basis than it is now and that meth-  
ods in a number of related fields  
would be affected, such as pharma-  
ceutical, photographic and tanning  
chemistry, celluloid, artificial leath-  
er, artificial horn and lastly, heavy  
chemicals, such as nitric, sulphuric  
and acetic acids and ammonia.

### Plot Discovered As Aliens Crowd Mexican Border

BY LOUIS P. KIRBY  
(I. N. S. Staff Correspondent)

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, Oct. 12.—  
Fortunes are being made, according  
to reports here, by men who are en-  
gaged in the business of getting im-  
migrants across the border into the  
United States. It is said that few of  
the arrivals from Europe are de-  
tained at the border if their journey  
is directed by one of the skillful  
agents engaged in this new man-  
smuggling.

Those who are caught by immigra-  
tion agents are wails who "go on  
their own hook" because they are  
financially unable to hire an agent  
to guide and advise them. These, on  
landing at a Gulf port, start at once  
for the border. Some have shrewd  
advice and manage to get across, but  
once across they usually attract at-  
tention.

Those who are helped by the pro-  
fessional aiders of border jumpers  
are guided after they enter the United  
States until they reach a place in  
which they are more or less secure.  
They leave trains at points some  
distance from the border and com-  
plete their journey by motor car.  
The border is crossed in various  
ways, the methods depending upon  
the number of men in a party.

Not long ago, when delegates to a  
convention made a sightseeing trip  
to a Mexican town on the border, an  
agent guiding the party of border  
jumpers was in some way able to get  
badges similar to those worn by the  
delegates. These he distributed  
among the members of his party.  
They were able to cross without in-  
terference and board a train for the  
interior of the United States.

Usually, however, the agents do  
not put their parties aboard trains  
at important border cities, where  
close watch is kept. They have made  
an intelligent study of the risk they  
face and have ways of routing their  
charges which reduce to a minimum  
the danger of detection.

The men who are able and willing to  
pay for the service of these agents,  
it is said, have friends in the United  
States who have places waiting for  
them in stores and shops. Most of  
them are from Russia and Poland.  
Their instructions include ways of  
avoiding trouble after they reach  
their havens in the United States.  
As an example, if they go to work in  
places in Chicago they tell of hav-  
ing worked for several years in Phil-  
adelphia and are able to name places  
at which men of their kind are em-  
ployed. If they go to Philadelphia

they tell of having worked for years  
in Chicago.

All are warned to be careful not  
to talk about "the old country" ex-  
cept in the privacy of the homes of  
those who shelter them.

This training, it is said, actually  
begins before the newcomers take  
ship from Europe and does not end  
until they are delivered into the  
hands of their friends.

The system, as outlined here by a  
man who asserts that he is in pos-  
session of complete information, in-  
dicates that some persons of unusual  
intelligence have worked out the  
plan, and that it is being carried out  
by a very intelligent organization.

### WHY CORD TIRES GIVE BETTER MILEAGE

There are two well-known classes  
of tires—the square-woven fabric  
and the cord tire. In the square-  
woven fabric tire the threads in each  
ply run in both directions, alternat-  
ing over and under as in a piece of  
ordinary cloth. In the cord tire, the  
threads or cords in each ply run  
parallel.

Since square-woven fabric cannot  
be thoroughly impregnated with rub-  
ber at the points where the threads  
cross, flexing at these points will  
cause a sawing action and the generat-  
ing of internal heat. It has been  
demonstrated very clearly by experi-  
ment that when the temperature re-  
sulting from internal heat reaches  
230 degrees, vulcanized rubber crum-  
bles into minute particles. This ulti-  
mately causes a blowout. A heat of  
265 degrees is not an uncommon  
temperature in a tire when driven at  
a high speed; this is particularly  
true of large truck tires.

In the case of cord tires, each  
thread is embedded in the rubber  
compound and the internal friction  
is reduced to a minimum. A brief  
summary of the advantages derived  
from the use of cord tires would in-  
clude easier riding, due to greater  
resiliency; saving of gasoline and  
oil; saving of machinery, and more  
miles per dollar.

### England Has Big Surplus of Women, Men Die in War

BY EARLE C. REEVES  
(I. N. S. Staff Correspondent)

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The problem  
of England's "surplus" women,  
which has been causing much con-  
cern since the toll of war was re-  
vealed, has been increased in the  
public interest by publication of the  
1921 census figures.

"Two million surplus women—  
what shall be done with them?" has  
been the general theme of the print-  
ed and spoken discussion of the prob-  
lem.

The census, however, revealed  
that this was a popular round num-  
ber, and the actual excess of females  
over males is one and three-quarters.  
The pre-war figures revealed a dis-  
proportionment of a million and a  
quarter. Hence it is proved that the  
problem of "surplus" womankind  
has only been increased by half a  
million, or, in other words, by the  
number of men who gave their lives  
in the great war.

Nature is correcting this inequal-  
ity herself, experts point out, as the  
latest birth rate figures show a  
marked increase in the "plurality"  
which boys register over the girl  
birth rate. The anonymous author  
of "Women Adrift," contributing to  
the press discussion, points out that

building the empire, fighting for the  
empire and undertaking its more  
hazardous occupations has caused the  
discrepancy in numbers.

"Nature sees that there shall be a  
Jack for every Jill," she writes, "for  
she starts with a male balance that  
would cover all this extra wastage if  
only one thing were done to keep  
the balance straight—and that one  
thing is that a more competent moth-  
erhood would keep the boy babies  
alive.

### Missing Link Of Darwin Is 'Found' In Colo.

By MICHAEL F. DACEY  
(I. N. S. Staff Correspondent)

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Oct.  
12.—Fossils of prehistoric life that  
may lead to the discovery of Dar-  
win's famous "missing link" have  
been unearthed in a sandpit near the  
ranch of J. W. Scott, of Falcon,  
twenty miles east of this city. Scott  
has gathered a large collection of in-  
teresting and valuable specimens for  
several years, and they are now be-  
ing investigated by leading scient-  
ists.

Scott's latest find is a skull, which  
is apparently that of a huge reptile  
that experts say lived before man ex-  
isted. The most startling feature of  
this skull is the "brain case," which  
exceeds in measurements anything  
previously discovered in fossils. Scott  
believes the reptile skull is a "miss-  
ing link"—much older, however,  
than the "missing link" that has  
been sought for centuries in connec-  
tion with the Darwinian theory. He  
believes this piece of bone, long pre-  
served in the sand, tells the story of  
the development of the reptile into  
the mammal.

Scott is also convinced that he has  
unearthed the skull of a prehistoric  
buffalo, which must have roamed the  
western plains of America something  
like 125,000 years ago. The buffalo  
skull dug up by Scott is deeply  
curved, whereas, he declares, skulls  
of buffalo usually are perfectly flat  
across the forehead.

"I place this skull in one of the  
glacial periods," Scott said, "and  
have no doubt that it is at least 125-  
000 years old."

### PORTLAND TO SHIP GRAIN TO INDIA

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 12.—  
Charter of two vessels for grain car-  
goes with India as possible destina-  
tion, was announced here today  
these being the first full loads of  
grain going to India from the Pa-  
cific coast, so far as local shipping  
men know. The vessels are the Nor-  
wegian steamer Torrey, taken for  
Shanghai with an option on Calcutta  
or Bombay. The other vessel is the  
Japanese steamer China Maru, taken  
for the United Kingdom with an op-  
tion to India. Both are expected to  
take their wheat cargoes in Novem-  
ber, and the China Maru is expected  
to load at Puget sound. Shipping  
men expected both would go to In-  
dia.

Good potato growers are looking  
out this fall for next season's seed.  
Some diseases, such as wilt, black-  
leg, mosaic and leaf roll, are car-  
ried inside the potato skins and are  
not destroyed by usual seed treat-  
ment. Hence the necessity of select-  
ing seed from the disease free hills  
that yield heavily tubers of good  
quality.—O. A. C. Experiment Sta-  
tion.

**GOOD NEWS**

CONGRESS has laid aside a bil-  
lion dollars to be used in financ-  
ing farmers and livestock raisers.

This money is to be advanced to the  
banks of the country so that through  
them the agricultural resources of  
their communities may be further  
developed.

Undoubtedly, in due process of time,  
this will put the First National in a  
position to be of great assistance to  
Jackson County farmers.

**First National Bank**

Ashland Oregon

**100% PROGRAM**



**MARY PICKFORD**

—In—

**"Through the Back Door"**

**VINING** Regular Admission

**GO TONIGHT**

**Ford**  
THE UNIVERSAL CAR



**Sixteen or Sixty**

**Coupe \$595**

F. O. B. Detroit  
With Starter and Demountable Rims

THE Ford car is so simple in its  
construction, so dependable in its  
action, so easy to operate and handle  
that almost anybody and everybody  
can safely drive it.

The Ford Coupe, permanently enclosed  
with sliding glass windows, is cozy,  
and roomy—modest and refined—a car  
that you, your wife or daughter will be  
proud to own and drive.

And of course it has all the Ford econ-  
omies of operation and maintenance.

Call and look over the Ford Coupe.  
Reasonably prompt delivery can be  
made if you order at once.

**HARRISON BROTHERS**  
FORD and FORDSON DEALERS  
Ashland, Oregon

**Cold Days Ahead**

When the mercury drops and the cold rains start,  
remember you can keep warm with one of our

**Heating Stoves**

THERE IS A SIZE AND STYLE FOR EVERY ROOM  
For Wood or Coal and Wood  
Also Sheet Iron Heaters

PRICE IS RIGHT—QUALITY IS RIGHT  
We deliver and install your stove free of charge

—LIBERAL CREDIT—  
We take in your old stove on a new one.



**GLORY UNIVERSAL**

**Swenson & McRae Furniture Co.**

East Main Street, Ashland