Ashland Tidings

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All reports of such activities after they have occurred is news. All coming social or organization

meetings of societies where no money contribution is solici ation charged, or collecton taken IS

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KNOCK PROBLEMS APART

The only way to dispose of problem is to solve it-not worry about it. Worry never solved a porblem; but clear-headed, cheerful reasoning has. Worry clouds the enjoy, is not, however, to concede that brain and makes clear thinking dif- any business integration should have ficult-often impossible.

When trouble appears, keep the mind clear, exert effort with one object only in view-make decisions, make them logically and reasonably. Above all, do not get confused and panicky. Analyze each item of that trouble, one by one, not as a whole. A big problem is nothing but a

lot of little problems clinging to-Knock them apart. Settle them one by one and it is suprising big business, to united business, to inhow they disappear.

Solve all problems and they no longer exist. Worry about them and they remain forever.

NEW TIME CARD IN EFFECT NEXT SUNDAY

The Southern Pacific company is shay' in competition with high power making a few changes in its time at Ashland, effective Sunday, February 12. No changes are made in the time of train 53, which is due at 4:20 p. m., in train 15, due at 11:30 p. m., or train 54 due here at 4:40 p. m. A slight change in the other train schedules are as follows: Train 11 is due 15 minutes earlier than heretofore, arriving at 4:30 instead reenth century, when the farmer was of 4:45 a. m. Train 13 arrives 15 self sufficient and did not depend upo: minutes later, the new arrival time or care very much, what the great being 10 a. m. Train 16 will depart in the future at 7 p. m. Train 14 will depart one hour earlier, or at other economic groups as the jay farm-5:30 a. m., and train 12 will depart er of the funny pages in the hands of at 8:15 a. m. in the future.

SANTA ANA, Calif., Feb. 8 .-Pauline Frederick, motion picture actress, formerly well known on the the steel industry, in which the model stage, was married here Saturday is the United States Steel Corporation, We, as city people, see in high and evening to C. A. Rutherford, of Seat- with its iron mines, its coal mines, its speculatively manipulated prices, tle, whom she said was her second lake and rail transportation, its ocean spoilage, waste, scarcity, the results counsin, and known to her all of vessels, its by-product coke ovens, its of defective distribution of farm prodher life. Miss Frederick returned Bessemer furnaces, its rolling mills, its we have a common interest with the quietly to Los Angeles and said she tube mills and other manufacturing farmer in his attempts to attain a deexpected to resume work in a studio processes that are carried to the high- gree of efficiency in distribution cor- postal service. A postman soon be-

Some Aspects of the Farmers' Problems

By BERNARD M. BARUCH

(Reprinted from Atlantic Monthly)

(Continued From Yesterday.)

Without trying to catalogue the remedial measures that have been suggested in his behalf, the principal proprovement of his distributing and marketing relations may be summarized as

ton, wool, and tobacco, and elevators for grain, of sufficient capacity to meet farmer thinks that either private capital must furnish these facilities, or the tors and warehouses.

Second: weighing and grading of thereof, to be done by impartial and disinterested public inspectors (this is already accomplished to some extent by the federal licensing of weighers and graders), to eliminate underpaying, overcharging, and unfair grading, and to facilitate the utilization of the stored products as the basis of credit. Third: a certainty of credit sufficient

to enable the marketing of products in an orderly manner. Fourth: the Department of Agriculture should collect, tabulate, summarize, and regularly and frequently publish and distribute to the farmers, full

informed of their selling position as is made or a collection is taken IS buyers now are of their buying posi-Fifth: freedom to integrate the business of agriculture by means of consolidated selling agencies, co-ordinatput the farmer on an equal footing and relatively steady prices. They with the large buyers of his products,

the world, so that they shall be as well

When a business requires specialized talent, it has to buy it. So will the farmers; and perhaps the best way for them to get it would be to utilize some of the present machinery of the largest established agencies dealing in farm products. Of course, if he wishes, the farmer may go further and engage in flour-milling and other manufactures of food products, In my opinion, however, he would be wise to stop short of that. Public interest may be opposed to all great integrations; but, in justice, should they be forbidden to the farmer and permitted to others? The corporate form of association cannot now be wholly adapted to his objects and conditions. The looser cooperative form seems more generally suitable. Therefore, he wishes to be free, if he finds it desirable and feasible, to resort to co-operation with his fellows and neighbors, without running afoul of the law. To urge that the farmers should have the same liberty to consolidate and co-ordinate their peculiar economic functions, which other industries in their fields legislative sanction to exercise monopolistic power. The American people are as firmly opposed to industrial as political autocracy, whether at-

tempted by rural or by urban industry. For lack of united effort the farmers as a whole are still marketing their crops by antiquated methods, or by no methods at all, but they are surrounded by a business world that has been modernized to the last minute and is tirelessly striving for efficiency. This efficiency is due in large measure to tegrated business. The farmers now seek the benefits of such largeness, un-

ion and integration. The American farmer is a modern of the moderns in the use of labor saving machinery, and he has made vast strides in recent years in scientific tillage and efficient farm management. out as a business in contact with other tusinesses agirculture is a "one horse automobiles. The American farmer is the greatest and most intractable of individualists. While industrial production and all phases of the huge commercial mechanism and its myriad accessories have articulated and co-ordinated themselves all the way from nataral raw materials to retail sales, the business of agriculture has gone on in much the one man fashion of the backwoods of the first part of the nineworld was doing. The result is that the agricultural group is almost as much at a disadvantage in dealing with sleek urban confidence men, who sell him acreage in Central Park or the ism to conceal the facts of the farm-Chicago city hall. The leaders of the ers' disadvantages, and the practicabilfarmers thoroughly understand this, ity of eliminating them by well-con-DR. RUTHERFORD OF SEATTLE and they are intelligently striving to sidered measures. It may be that the integrate their industry so that it will farmers will not show the business be on an equal footing with other busi-

> As an example of integration, take blast furnaces, its open hearth and ucts. Should it not occur to us that

patible with the large trade it has built up. All this is generally conceded to be to the advantage of the coninconsiderately dump its products on the market. On the contrary, it so acts that it is frequently a stabilizing posals that bear directly on the im- influence, as is often the case with other large organizations. It is master of its distribution as well as of its production. If prices are not satisfactory First: storage warehouses for cot- the products are held back or production is reduced or suspended. It is not compelled to send a year's work to the the maximum demand on them at the market at one time and take whatever peak of the marketing period. The it can get under such circumstances. attempt to foil it. In the third place, Near the end of the route there is export department. Neither are the state must erect and own the eleva- grades and qualities of steel determined at the caprice of the buyer, nor does the latter hold the scales. In this sinagricultural products, and certification | gle integration of the steel corporation is represented about 40 per cent of the steel production of America. The rest is mostly in the hands of a few large companies. In ordinary times the (it is even desirable, because stable and fair prices are essential to solid ducer. and continued prosperity) why would it be wrong for the farmers to utilize central agencies that would have similar effects on agricultural products? Something like that is what they are alming at.

Some farmers favored by regional compactness and contiguity, such as the citrus-fruit-raisers of California, already have found a way legally to merge and sell their products integrally and in accordance with seasonal and local demand, thus improving their position and rendering the consumer a reliable service of ensured ing and co-operating in such way as to quality, certain supply, and reasonable have not found it necessary to resort any special privilege, or to claim any exemption under the anti-trust legislation of the state or nation. Without removing local control, they have built up a very efficient marketing agency. The grain, cotton, and tobacco farmers, and the producers of hides and wool, because of their numbers and the vastness of their regions, and for other reasons, have found integration a more difficult task though there are now some thousands of farmer's co-operative elevators, warehouses, creameries, and other enterprises of one sort and another, with a turn-over of a billion dollers a year. They are giving the farmers business experience and training, and, so far as they go, they meet the need of honest weighing and fair grading; but they do not meet the requirements of

> The next step, which will be a pattern for other groups, is now being prepared by the grain-raisers through the establishment of sales media which lectively, as the individual farmer may elect. It is this step-the plan of the Committee of Seventeen-which has created so much opposition and is thought by some to be in conflict with the anti-trust laws. Though there is now before congress a measure designed to clear up doubt on this point, the grain-producers are not relying on any immunity from anti-trust legisla-They desire and they are entitled, to co-ordinate their efforts just as effectively as the large business interests of the country have done. In connection with the selling organizations the United States Grain Growers Incorporated is drafting a scheme of financing instrumentalities and auxiliary agencies which are indispensable to the successful utilization of modern

arge and fundamental way.

business methods. It is essential that the farmers should proceed gradually with these plans, and aim to avoid the error of scrapping the existing marketing machinery, which has been so laboriously built up by long experience, before they have a tried and proved substitute or supplementary mechanism. They must be careful not to become enmeshed in their own reforms and lose the perspective of their place in the national system. They must guard against fanatical devotion to new doctrines, and should seek articulation with the general economic system rather than its reckless destruction as

To take a tolerant and sympathetic view of the farmers' strivings for better things is not to give a blanket endorsement to any specific plan, and still less to applaud the vagaries of some of their leaders and groups. Neither should we, on the other hand, allow the froth of bitter agitation. sagacity and develop the wise leadership to carry through sound plans; but that possibility does not justify the obstruction of their upward efforts.

ion t Do not the recent fluctuations in the May wheat option, apparently in contemplation?

It is contended that, if their proposed organizations be perfected and operated, the farmers will have in their hands an instrument that will be capable of dangerous abuse. We are told that it will be possible to pervert it to arbitrary and oppressive pricefixing from its legitimate use of ordering and stabilizing the flow of farm products to the market, to the mutual have no apprehensions on this point.

bering democracy and the other an agile all possible power of organization, the these interesting characters. farmers cannot succeed to any great extent, or for any considerable length of time, in fixing prices. The great seen no signs in responsible quarters curling up through the tree tops. of a disposition to dictate prices. commonly beneficial purpose to realize a stability that will give an orderly

get an equitable share of the wealth they produce, through the inauguracontinuous and increasing stream of get back to his native hills. farm products. They are far from getput in by the average farmer and his the net annual national gain. Notwiththe farmers had during the war, there of them, and is now a man of more is today a lower standard of living than three score years and ten.

rationally adjusted marketing in any the attainment of this end requires the present or the future. He lies other activities have followed for the same purpose should we not sympathetically consider the plea for the farm products?

In examining the agricultural situa tion with a view to its improvement, remembering that existing wrongs may did." tion of malevolent design and conspiracy. We Americans are prone, as Prolarge affairs, including bankers, that, personal attention or their constructive abilities to the deficiencies of agricultural business organization. Agri. congressmen. which they must realize are their own.

called by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture and at another called by sincerity that they are endeavoring to joy of living. deal with their problems, not as promoters of a narrow class interest, not as exploiters of the hapless consumer. not as merciless monopolists, but as honest ment bent on the improvement

Just Folks!

JOHN HERBERT DORAN If one is hunting a field for the study of human nature, I can recommend to him some branches of the est degree of finished production com. responding to his efficiency in produc- comes intimately acquainted with

—Ву---

the lives of most of the people whom unrelated to normal interaction of he serves, and their real character supply and demand, offer a timely becomes known to him if he is the proof of the need of some such stabil- least observing. As a rural route izing agency as the grain growers have mail carrier I come into contact with many classes of people. My route begins within the incorporate limits of a small town beautifully situated at the head of a picturesque valley in the foothills of the Cascade mountains, and extends up for several miles into the hills.

People of various nationalities and occupations were patrons of the route, making it a fairly good cross benefit of producer and consumer. I section of humanity. For the most part these were people unknown out-In the first place, a loose organiza- side of the community in which they tion, such as any union of farmers lived. Yet, wrapped up in each in-Now, what is the farmer asking? sumer. Nor does the steel corporation must be at best, cannot be so arbi- dividual was a story of intense intrarily and promptly controlled as a terest which only awaits the telling. great corporation. The one is a lumautocracy. In the second place, with to give just a glimpse of a few of

A part of the way my route follaw of supply and demand works in lowed the winding course of a creek, various and surprising ways, to the on the banks of which the Indian undoing of the best laid plans that hunted and fished in days gone by. It has one selling policy and its own their power will avail the farmers a little cabin sitting back a hundred and country power is of value to its yards or more from the road. From possessor only so long as it is not quite a distance I could see the abused. It is fair to say that I have smoke from its old rock chimney

This is where my old friend Andy There seems, on the contrary, to be a lives. Now Andy is old enough to be my father, yet I always call him steel corporation, by example, stabilizes and abundant flow of farm products Andy, just as if we had been boys all steel prices. If this is permissible to the consumer and ensure reasonable together. He appears to have come and dependable returns to the pro- down from an earlier age, and to have grown up with the surrounding In view of the supreme importance mountains. He has probably not to the national well-being of a pros- been out of these hills a dozen times perous and contented agricultural pop- in the last half century. I saw him ulation, we should be prepared to go once in the little town at the foot a long way in assisting the farmers to of the valley. He was uneasy and seemed out of harmony with his surtion of reforms that will procure a roundings, and appeared anxious to

> Andy is rather profane, yet his ting a fair share now. Considering swearing does not shock one like his capital and the long hours of labor that of some people; for it seems family, he is remunerated less than perfectly natural, just as his breathany other occupational class, with the ing. He does not burst forth in a possible exception of teachers, rell- fit of profanity like the sudden exgious and lay. Though we know that plosion of a gas pipe. It is more the present general distress of the modulated live the even and subdued farmers is exceptional and is linked report of the exhaust when the mufwith the inevitable economic readjust-ment following the war, it must be remembered that, although represent. idled down. He told me that an ing one-third of the industrial product older boy taught him to swear. Afand half the total population of the ter giving him a few choice samples, nation, the rural communities ordi- the older boy said, "Them's the narily enjoy but a fifth to a quarter of words to use, if you want to be a standing the taste of prosperity that man." Andy proceeded to make use

> among the cotton farmers of the South | While Andy is thoroughly honest than in any other pursuit in the country. in all his dealings, he does not claim In conclusion, it seems to me that the to be religious. He told me once erally beneficial integration of their that he expected to go to hell when business, of the same kind and charac. he died, but he did not appear the ter that other business enjoys. If it least perturbed about it. In fact, should be found on examination that he is not bothered with doubts about methods different from those which down to rest at night "untroubled by

> Andy is a good listener, which is right to co-operate, if only from our more than can be said of many peoown enlightened self interest, in ob- ple. Whatever you may be saying taining an abundant and steady flow of he gives you respectful attention, and keeps responding with a nod of the head, and saying: "Yes, yes, we shall be most helpful if we main- yes, you did; you say you did; yes, tain a detached and judicial viewpoint yes, ou did, ou did; the hell you

> be chiefly an accident of unsymmetri- Andy's views of life are largely cal economic growth instead of a crea-original. He did not get them from ministers, lawyers or doctors. He fessor David Friday well says in his has had very little to do with these admirable book, "Profits, Wages and eminent individuals. He has doubt-Prices," to seek a "criminal intent be- less never heard of the great names hind every difficult and undesirable eco- that adorn the pages of philosophy. nomic situation." I can positively as- He has never bothered his head sert from my contact with men of about any of the fundamental conas a whole, they are endeavoring to ceptions of life, but he has a philosfulfill as they see them the obligations ophy all his own, and, if it seems that go with their power. Preoccupied rather homely, it nevertheless serves with the grave problems and heavy his purpose. If his ideas are quaint, tasks of their own immediate affairs, they have the advantage of origithey have not turned their thoughtful nality, which is more than can be said of the ideas of some of our

> culture, it may be said, suffers from Andy is a fatalist. But so were their preoccupation and neglect rather the ancient Greeks. And while their than from any purposeful exploitation tragic poets taught that man is the by them. They ought now to begin to blind instrument of the gods, Andy respond to the farmers' difficulties, merely says that, "what happens On the other hand, my contacts with will happen whether it hanpens or the farmers have filled me with respect not." Besides being a fatalist, he is for them-for their sanity, their pa- also a pessimist. It was one day in tience, their balance. Within the last February as I drove up the valley on year, and particularly at a meeting my daily rounds with the mail that I saw him along the road repairing the Committee of Seventeen, I have an old rail fence. The day was met many of the leaders of the new balmy and springlike, just such a farm movement, and I testify in all day as makes you thankful for the

"Good morning, Andy," I said, "This is a beautiful day."

Now, it does not require a great deal of intelligence to speak of the weather, for, like the poor, it is We can and must meet such men something we always have with us. and such a cause half way. Their Andy looked up and explored the business is our business—the nation's heavens for indications of rain. But not a cloud was to be seen. Then he felt a gentle breeze blowing against his cheek, and he said, "Yes but that wind portends rain."

The next day he was again at his work along the old rail fence, his long, gray beard flowing in the

"Another beautiful day," I called as I approached, wondering what answer he could give this time. He

(Continued on Page Three)

VINING

Pauline Frederick "MADAME X"

In "Madame X," Pauline Frederick gives the greatest performance of her career. This picture has been called greater than the play, which ran for years and stands as one of the most sensational successes of the theatre.

Friday-Saturday-

HARRY CAREY -in "THE FOX"

Sunday-Monday-

WILL ROGERS -in "DOUBLING FOR ROMEO"

IMPROVED SERVICE

IMPORTANT CHANGES

PASSENGER TRAIN SCHEDULES Sunday, February 12th

MAIN LINE:

"The Shasta" schedules shortened one hour. "San Francisco Express," No. 13, arrives San Francisco 8:10 A. M.

(Note: More convenient arrival time at San Francisco.)

Important Changes at Ashland

No. 14 for Portland Lv. Ashland 5:30 A. M. Ar. Portland 8:15 P. M No. 12 for Portland Lv. Ashland 8:15 A. M. Ar. Portland 8:30 P. M. No. 16 for Portland Lv. Ashland 7:00 P. M. Ar. Portland 9:15 A. M.

No. 11 for San Francisco leaves Ashland 4:45 A. M.

No. 13 for San Francisco leaves Ashland 10:15 A. M. No important change in schedules of trains not mentioned.

For further particulars ask Agents, or secure copy of time tables covering all changes.

Southern Pacific Lines

JOHN M. SCOTT,

General Passenger Agent

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One 1918 Chalmers Touring, excellent condition, at a bargain.

And several others including a Dort, a Reo Touring and two Ford Touring cars.

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