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 E. J. BARRETT, Editor

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 In order to allay a misunderstanding among some as to what constitutes news and what advertising, we print this very simple rule, which is used by newspapers to differentiate 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.

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

SOLOMONITES

◆◆◆◆◆ THE FLAG GOES BY ◆◆◆◆◆
 ◆ Hats off!
 ◆ Along the street there comes
 ◆ A blare of bugles, a ruffle of
 ◆ drums,
 ◆ A flash of color beneath the
 ◆ sky;
 ◆ Hats off!
 ◆ The flag is passing by!
 ◆◆◆◆◆

Moonshine exacts an awful price. Linn county last week paid for it in the lives of three human beings.

Jack Dempsey wants a battle every week, to keep in shape. A newspaper announcing the fact says in a headline, "Dempsey Would Fight Weekly." The head writer must have had the champion's war record in mind.

The shipping board declares that if boats are forbidden to run open bars they cannot compete with other vessels that do peddle the booze. On the same argument the soft drink houses should ask for permit to sell booze, as they cannot compete with the moonshiners.

This from the Ohio State Journal, disciple of the Grand O. d. Party: "The republican party, as we have always said, is the party of conservation, and here we find ourselves on the eve of another campaign, with almost enough unused campaign promises left over from last time to see us through."

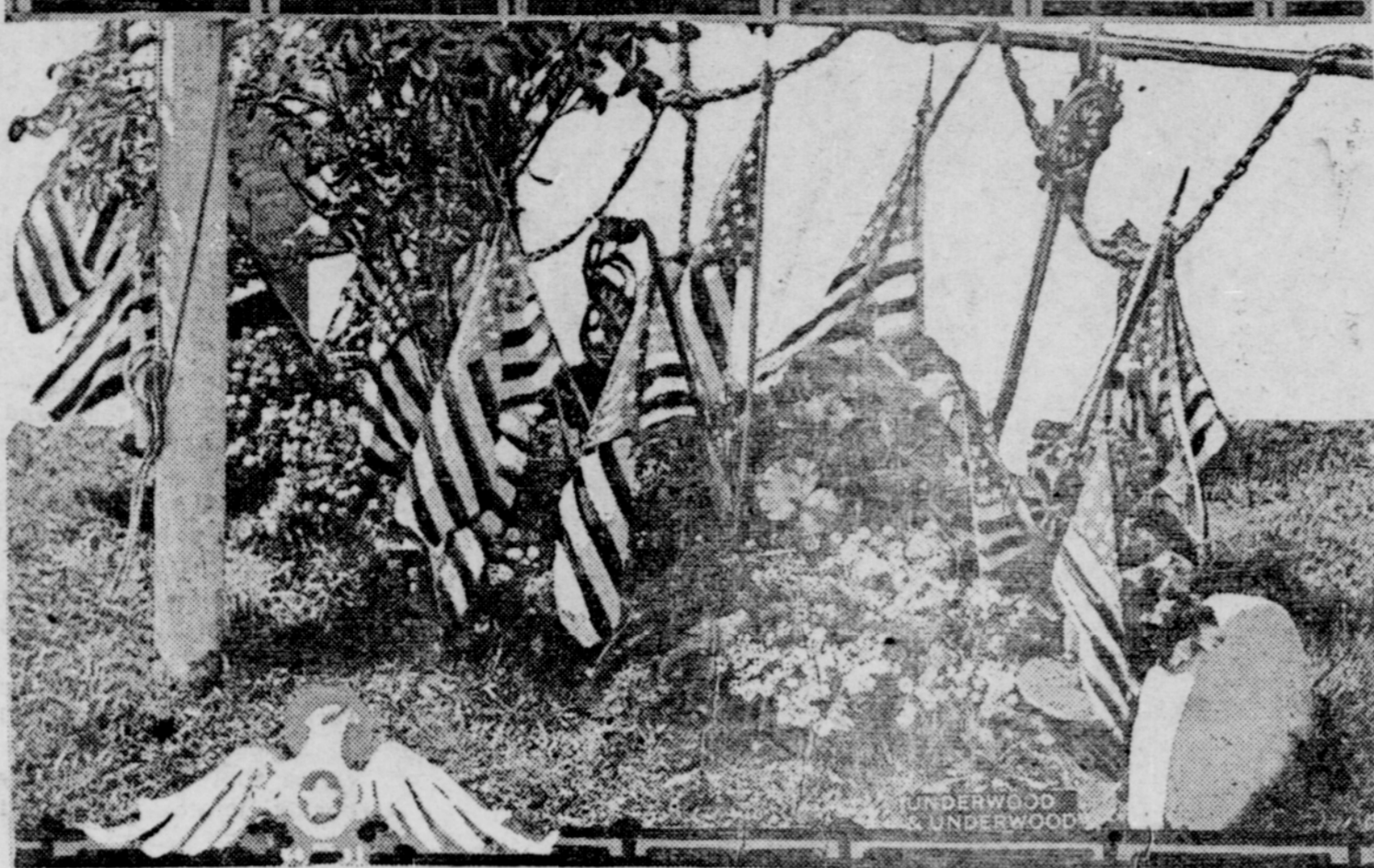
There was a curse on everyone who had to do with the liquor traffic as it was carried on over the licensed bar. This same curse is on the illicit trade. It is the manifest duty of everyone who dares call himself a 100 per cent American, to set his face like a flint against every form and feature of this accursed business.—Portland Telegram.

There will be another display of scenic pictures in the auto camp tonight. Some of the people from the Ford factory in Detroit are here, and on invitation of the chamber of commerce they will display on the stereopticon, a number of slides they have made of the wonderful attractions of scenic trips in Oregon, and particularly of the southern portion, where the greatest wonders are to be found.

Ashland is certainly getting into its stride, and if we keep up the pace it is only a question of a short time when we will take our place at the head of the procession of southern

MY COUNTRY 'TIS OF THEE

Betsy Ross' Grave Needs Care



Few Americans would think that this was the grave of one of the nation's most famous women—a great historic character. It is the resting place of Betsy Ross, who made the first "Star-Spangled Banner," used in the Continental army. No appropriation ever has been made for the care of the grave. The patriotic order, Sons of America, has taken it up.

WE THEREFORE, the representatives of the United States of America in General Congress Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Oregon cities. We have the state champion basketball team; our soldiers brought home the silver cup and came near annexing another at the maneuvers at Fort Worden; tonight the middleweight wrestling championship of the world will be contended for in the Army, and it may be that a southern Oregon boy will annex that; and tomorrow afternoon a couple of well-known boxers will battle for the welterweight championship of the state. Yes, we are getting a move on.

THE PORTLAND HOG

(Salem Capital Journal)

The question of dissolving the relations between the Southern Pacific and the Central Pacific is exposing the real attitude of the Portland chamber of commerce and of the Oregonian toward the state, to the people of Oregon. It is becoming clearer daily, as the Capital Journal has long contended, that the only interest that the metropolis has in the state is its exploitation. When it comes to development, it is all right if it directly contributes to the upbuilding of Portland—always provided that it is done at someone's else expense. But if it merely develops some distant part of Oregon without fattening Portland, better not have it at all.

The railroad controversy has forced the Oregonian to admit the truth regarding the Portland hog. The newspaper, evidently under coercion of the Portland chamber of commerce, has reversed its attitude towards dissolution of the Southern and Central Pacific and has declared opposition to the completion of the Natron-Klamath Falls cut-off by the Southern Pacific, lest the railroad develop traffic for San Francisco instead of Portland. Says the Oregonian:

This state has in Portland one of the great ports of the Pacific coast, the natural routes to which make it the best outlet for the state's products to overseas and coastwise markets. It wants to know what each of the two great railroad systems are prepared to do in order to develop these routes by pouring traffic into this port for transfer to ships. * * * If the Southern Pacific should retain the Central Pacific, its natural disposition would be to redeem the large investment it has already made by completing the Natron-Klamath Falls cut-off. Would it then continue extensions all through southeastern and central Oregon, and would it make those

lines feeders to the Willamette valley line to Portland, or to the Central Pacific line to San Francisco? The Central Pacific traverses so much barren country east of the Sierras, that it needs fattening, and this might be done by draining much Oregon business to San Francisco rather than to Portland.

This is a frank admission of the attitude of Portland's commercial interests toward the development of Oregon—an attitude reflected in the railroad rate warfare waged by the Portland chamber of commerce against the small towns of Oregon, lest they develop as competitors, and against the industries of western Oregon, notably lumber, lest they develop business in competition with Portland mills. As the Eugene Guard remarks:

Plainly and bluntly the Oregonian speaking for Portland's chamber of commerce, says that it does not want the Natron cut-off completed, or any other lines of railroad built, which will tend to develop Oregon, unless in advance of their construction. It would prefer that the state, of which it is the chief city, remain the most backward and undeveloped of all the Pacific northwest group, rather than risk its Iron grip upon such business as it already produces. The Oregonian finds it necessary in order to carry its point, to make the public admission, that it is the interests of the Port of Portland alone, and not the welfare of the state, at large, which concerns that city, and that it is not willing to compete with San Francisco and Seattle for a fair share of the trade in the northwest in a prosperous, growing Oregon, preferring a cinch upon the limited business of a bottled-up state, such as we have at present.

And the Oregonian knows when it takes this attitude, or should know if it does not, that it is only because of shipments south and east, over the Southern Pacific and Central Pacific, that the sawmills of western Oregon, from Salem south, are enabled to operate at all. It would close these industries and bring business depression and unemployment with all its attendant evils to the Willamette valley and southern Oregon, unless it is able to force the traffic of this territory through Portland.

EUREKA JURY CONVICTS I. W. W. ORGANIZER

EUREKA, Calif., July 1.—Omar J. Eaton, confessed I. W. W. organizer, was convicted of criminal syndicalism by a jury in superior court here last night. The jury deliberated only five

minutes. Judge Denver Savier today will set the date for Eaton's sentence, which may be from one to 14 years.

German interests have arranged to establish an aerial mail service between Barranquilla and many points in the interior of Columbia.

WORN NERVES

Nervous troubles, with headache, dizzy spells, queer pains and irregular kidneys, give reason to suspect kidney weakness and to try the remedy that has helped your neighbors. Ask your neighbor, Mrs. Sarah Boots, 338 B. St., Ashland, says: "Doan's Kidney Pills have done me more good than any remedy I have ever used. I was in a bad condition with kidney and bladder trouble and become so weak and run down I could hardly walk a block. My back ached constantly and my kidneys acted too frequently. My limbs and feet were swollen and I had dizzy headaches and nervous spells. I used different remedies but didn't get any better until I tried Doan's Kidney Pills. They soon helped me and I felt like a different person." Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Boots had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

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Glorious Stars and Stripes



The flag is the emblem of our unity, our power, our purpose as a nation. It speaks to us of the past. It has witnessed a great history. Since its official adoption on June 14, 1777, it has been associated with whatever patriotic idea we worship and is the symbol of the great faith to which we are born.

"As long as men are men that flag chosen on June 14, 1777, is well chosen. It has a meaning, a message, a command," says Rev. William Norman Guthrie, who has written a book, "The Religion of Old Glory," to explain the meaning and message of America's flag to the nations of the world.

The flag of the United States came into being more deliberately and consciously than other flags, such as that of England, or France, or Spain. It was chosen after many popular experiments had been made, officially and unofficially, on sea and land.

Inception of the Flag.
 The story of the actual making of the first American flag as we know it is not touched on by Mr. Guthrie. Omitting all minor particulars, the main points are these:

Washington, accompanied by two gentlemen, called one day in 1776 at the little upholstery shop in Arch street, Philadelphia, where Mrs. Betsy Ross was carrying on business, and asked her if she could make a flag. She said that she had never made one, but that she could try. They thereupon produced a design rather roughly drawn. She examined the design and, noticing that the stars were six-pointed, suggested that they be made with five points, showing them how a five-pointed star could be made with a single clip of the scissors.

Design Approved by Congress.
 General Washington then and there changed the sketch, and soon after a colored design by a painter named William Barrett was sent to Mrs. Ross as

a sample, whereupon she set to work and completed a flag which was approved. This was the flag that was finally adopted by congress, and on June 14, 1777, congress entered on its journal an official indorsement of the Stars and Stripes in a resolution worded as follows:

"Resolved, That the flag of the United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white, and that the union be 13 stars white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

The resolution says nothing about the arrangement of the stars in the field.

The ensign of the United States remained the same as fixed by the resolution of June 14, 1777, until 1795, when Vermont and Kentucky had been admitted to the Union, and on January 13, 1794, congress passed the following act:

"That from and after the first day of May, 1795, the flag of the United States be 15 stripes alternate red and white; that the union be 15 stars white in a blue field."

In 1818, at the suggestion of Samuel C. Reid, the original 13 stripes were restored and congress voted to add a new star on the Fourth of July succeeding the admission of each new state.

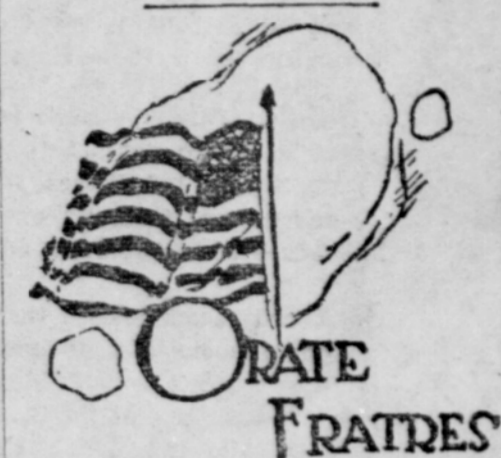
Significance of Symbols.
 "When a white flag staff or pole is set up on a village green," says Mr. Guthrie, "it will doubtless show at the top on a golden ball the American eagle, also golden, flapping his wide wings, as if just alighting or about to exult in heavenward flight. This eagle is the very prime symbol of our defensive and aspiring Union. It is the bird or angel of our peace, our winged Victory, our Phoenix, the point of contact and the vehicle of grace in our intercourse with heaven. Embroidered on a blue field, star strewn, it is the emblem of the executive head of the nation."

In his right talon our eagle clutches the olive branch, with 13 green leaves and 13 berries, the leaves that are the show of life and the berries that are the fruit—that symbol itself carrying us back to the olive twig borne by the dove of Noah. This olive branch proclaims our constant purpose—a positive creative peace.

Now, in the left talon of our heraldic eagle are clutched the 13 arrows which signify the threatening thunderbolts. As Mr. Guthrie explains it,

the 13 lightning bolts are ready to be shot out of the heaven and to establish with whatever violence may be needed against the tiger and ape, stampeding herds or howling wolf packs, the peace of perfect athletic humanity.

"Flag and eagle they are ours; they are historically one," says Mr. Guthrie. "Our flag flies to the winds, as we lift our eyes to it reverently we can and do swear fealty to it with whatever abides vitally innocent in us, white hot for the strife unto a better world."



Lord God of land and sea,
 An ancient faith renew,
 That still our stand may be,
 The trust our fathers knew:

We of the Legion pray, Lord God,
 To follow in the way they trod,
 What Freedom gave they shared—
 The shores that made them free—
 With true men brave who dared
 The seas for Liberty;

We of the Legion, Lord, would share
 Our heritage with them who dare.
 In duty done, they wrought
 That peace might still abide;
 In fear of none, they fought
 With right upon their side;

We of the Legion plead for light,
 So we be upright in Thy sight,
 Not theirs with gve and chain
 To bind the vanquished foe;
 Not theirs to strive for gain
 From out a people's woe:

We of the Legion under Thee
 Would champion Democracy,
 One Flag alone they flew,
 Nor vain to them its call,
 That we might own it true,
 The bravest flag of all;

We of the Legion swear to hold
 The Flag unsullied, fold and fold,
 —Thomas G. Devine, in Kansas City Star.

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