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C. K. LOGAN, Editor

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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 advertising when an admission or other charge is made.

What Constitutes Advertising
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.

DECREASE TAXATION?
The democratic nominee for the governorship of the state is very emphatic about decreasing the taxes. Upon a recent visit to the city he explained at great length how the state was too heavily bonded and taxed per capita. He quoted many figures from other states in his endeavor to make his audience realize how near the breaking point Oregonians were. He was quite convincing in his address. The audience was impressed and appalled by the staggering amount of taxes they must carry.

Yet, Walter M. Pierce, of La Grande, informs his cohorts that he is backing the proposed compulsory education amendment to the state constitution. Not taking into consideration the fact that this measure is against the welfare of the commonwealth and aimed directly against the Catholics, and, entirely disregarding the religious element, the democratic aspirant appears to be blissfully unaware that the passing of the measure will mean an increase in state taxes of approximately one million of dollars.

It appears that the man from eastern Oregon is trying to ride two horses at the same time. Don't do it, Walter. It can't be done.

The Farmers and Merchants National bank of Los Angeles in its monthly financial letter calls attention to the fact that the standing armies of the world total 6,179,000 men.

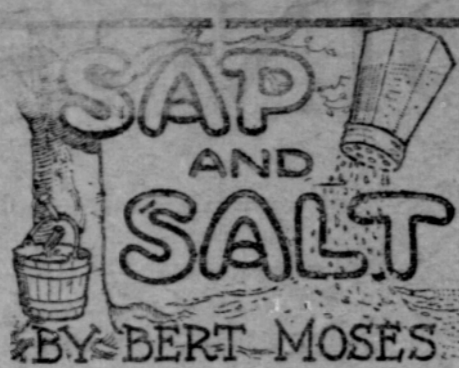
"Europe is still an armed camp. Thirteen nations have larger standing armies than the United States. In the above total Germany is not counted as having a single soldier.

"It is simply exasperating that all these men should be withdrawn from productive operations and be supported by the toilers."

It is significant that such a level-headed protest should come from a great banking house.

Traffic at the county fair, both within the grounds and on the highway, was most admirably handled during this week. Special deputies worked under instructions from the sheriff's office in directing automobiles to proper parking places, while with the aid of but one assistant, J. J. McMahon, state traffic officer, assumed responsibility for the safety of the travelers on the highway. It speaks well for the county officers that there was but little liquor in evidence during the fair.

We sell Fred Rapp's watermelons at the White House grocery, 1 1/2 cents per pound. 21t



When you are killing time, time is killing you.

Honesty comes in two varieties—the real and the political.

Heroes do not run to pressed pants, plug hats or wrist watches.

Philosophy is what is left of life after the scum is skimmed off.

The longer it takes a girl to learn to swim, the better the man teaching her likes it.

Dates should be arranged so that when Opportunity knocks, you will not be sitting in at a poker game.

HEZ HECK SAYS: "Corkscrews is goin' and can-openers is comin'."

Hay is cut, grain is threshed, fruit is being picked, the roads are dusty, the air is hot, and the fair is over. A little attention from Jupe would be appreciated in the near future.

REDDING JURY RECEIVES CONDEMNATION SUIT
REDDING, Calif., Sept. 16.—The condemnation suit brought by the Pacific Gas and Electric company against Malcolm Dennis and sisters over riparian rights in Pit river may go to the jury this afternoon. The case closed Thursday afternoon, as far as taking evidence is concerned. Yesterday was devoted to arguments. After the noon recess Judge Herzinger will give his instructions to the jury. He stated that he will not require the jury to stay out all night to arrive at a verdict or a disagreement.

Expert witnesses called in behalf of the Dennis group estimated the value at from \$100,000 to \$125,000, placing great stress on the value of the land as a damsite.

BRUMFIELD'S BODY CREMATED; WIFE IS NOT PRESENT
PORTLAND, Sept. 16.—The body of Dr. Richard M. Brumfield, who committed suicide at the state penitentiary last Wednesday, where he was awaiting execution for the murder of Dennis Russell in Douglas county, was cremated yesterday at the Portland crematorium. The ceremony, strictly private, was attended by Mrs. C. B. Patrick, of Willamina, a sister, and a few friends of the family. Mrs. Brumfield was not present. Before the body was placed in the retort there was a brief committal service. A wreath and a spray of flowers were placed on the coffin. The ashes will be held at the crematorium temporarily pending a decision by the family as to final disposition.

SCHEDULED TALK BY PIERCE CAUSES ROW
ST. HELENS, Sept. 16.—Republicans of Columbia county, scenting opportunity for Walter M. Pierce, democratic candidate for governor, to meet voters of the county next Wednesday, when he is scheduled to speak at the Columbia county fair, have aroused a storm of protest. Agreement by Pierce that his talk will be non-political has failed to allay suspicion of his opponents that the invitation is a political move. Suggestion that the democrats pay expenses of the fair for the day, making it free to visitors, has been made.

CYNIDE FUMES ARE FATAL TO FOUR OF SHIP'S MEN
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—Two quarantine officers and two unidentified sailors died at the emergency hospital here yesterday afternoon from breathing cyanide fumes used in fumigating the hold of the Japanese steamer Shinyo Maru.

Two others, who were overcome by the fumes, probably will live.

Six members of the fire department, who, using oxygen masks, brought the men from the steamer's hold, were overcome, but their condition was reported as not serious.

Let Jerry O'Neal figure your next job of plumbing. First class material and workmanship. Phone 133. 207 E. Main street. 238t

Constitution Day Is Observed Locally By Daughters of American Revolution

Constitution Day was observed locally Friday afternoon, when members of the Daughters of the American Revolution met at the home of Mrs. Alfred E. Littlechild for the first meeting of the year. Churches, schools and courts throughout the country have arranged fitting ceremonies for the occasion. Constitution Day this year falls on September 17.

Following the regular routine, Mrs. Wilson read excerpts from the Constitution of the United States, while Mrs. Stella Owens Adams read a paper prepared for the occasion, which is given here in full:

History of the Constitution
In the year 1786, in September, a convention of five delegates assembled at Annapolis, in Maryland, to establish a better system of commercial relations, but they did more.

At the recommendation of Alexander Hamilton, delegate from New York, the Annapolis convention recommended a national convention to meet at Philadelphia the next May, to take into consideration the situation of the United States and to devise such further provisions as shall appear necessary to render the constitution of the federal government adequate to the exigencies of the Union, etc. Virginia was the first state to act upon the proposal. The legislature of that great state spoke thus: "The general assembly of the commonwealth can no longer doubt that the crisis has arrived at which the good people of America are to decide the solemn question, whether they will by wise and magnanimous efforts reap the just fruits of that independence which they have so gloriously acquired and of that Union which they have cemented with so much of their common blood, or whether by giving way to unmanly jealousies and prejudices, or to transitory interests, they will renounce the blessings prepared for them by the blessings prepared for them by the Philadelphia in May 1787. Thus, the same historic hall in which the Declaration of Independence had been adopted, was chosen for the sessions of the constitutional convention.

At the appointed day only Virginia and Pennsylvania were represented and they opened the convention and elected Washington president of the assemblage upon the arrival of representatives from five other states. The convention gradually filled up with delegates from all the states but Rhode Island. In the convention the interests of the small states and classes obtruded themselves and many of the members were unequal to the national duties of the convention. But some of the greatest patriots and ablest men of the country were also there.

Edmund Randolph of Virginia opened the deliberations on May 29, by offering a series of resolutions proposing a national legislature of two branches, a national executive and a national judiciary of supreme and inferior tribunals.

A fortnight later the committee reported in favor of Randolph's plan. Alexander Hamilton, of New York, who had no faith in the people and was an avowed monarchist had a plan of his own. His belief in monarchy and his lack of faith in popular government was expressed thus: "There is no stability in give government but monarchy. Give the rich and well-born a permanent share in the government. You cannot have a good executive on a democratic plan." Hamilton's plan proposed a national government of which the executive and higher branch of the legislature and judiciary should serve during good behavior or life. Hamilton confessed that his plan was very remote from the idea of the people.

His proposal was not considered by the convention. Parties in the convention were very distinctly divided. Delegates of the small states generally took the federal side and of the large states the national side. The small states were afraid they would have to be under the dominion of the large ones if they were not equally represented. The breach between the two parties widened, and the convention declared in favor of the national plan.

Dr. Franklin, shocked by the alterations in the convention, arose and wanted to know "how it was they had not had recourse to prayer to illuminate their understanding," saying that in the beginning of their contest with Great Britain, they had had daily prayer in that room for divine protection, and their prayers had been graciously answered. After a few more remarks Franklin moved that "Heavenly guidance be implored each morning during their deliberations." A compromise was agreed on with the small states in which they were to have equal representation with the larger states in the upper branch of the national legislature.

There was a great division in the convention on the slavery question. The struggle seemed mainly to be in regard to apportionment of representation. The powers of the executive were also the cause of lengthy discussion. The framers of the constitution never dreamed that the choice of electors would enter into party politics and be decided in each state by popular vote. They had not sufficient confidence in the people for that. Their idea in creating an electoral college was to remove the election of the president and vice-president away from the people. Many grave difficulties arose regarding taxes and the slave trade. Finally, after almost four months of deliberation, through all the heat of summer, the convention agreed to

the Constitution, September 15, 1787. It was signed by all the delegates present except Gerry Randolph and Mason, September 17, 1787.

The new instrument met with violent opposition from a large portion of the American people, and two parties were quickly formed upon its adoption or rejection. Some of the states reluctantly yielded their assent to the new instrument, and some of the greatest men in America, such as Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry, were strenuously opposed to its adoption, because it deprived the states of too many of their former rights and centralized too much the power in the national government. After much opposition the Constitution was finally ratified in 1788 by the conventions of 11 states; whereupon it became the supreme law of the republic. Thus was completed one of the most extraordinary transactions of history.

An infant nation, enfeebled, dismembered, dispirited, broken by the losses of a war for existence, by the dissensions of peace, incapacitated for its duties to its own citizens or to foreign powers—suddenly bestirs itself and prepared a national government. Washington said: "I conceive under an energetic general government, such regulation might be made and such measures might be taken, as would render this country the asylum of pacific and industrious characters from all over Europe."

Thus he and other generous spirits looked beyond the limits of their country and the work was not only for the country that achieved it. Thus, with the organization of the new government the United States ceased to be a mere league, or loose confederation of states and became a nation in the true sense of the word, a Nation spelled with a big "N."

BEST OF THE ARCHERS
Dr. Robert P. Elmer of Wayne, Pa., with the Robin Hood trophy—given by Douglas Fairbanks—which he won at the forty-second annual meeting of the National Archery association at Cooperstown, N. Y. Dr. Elmer also won the National championship making a score of more than 1,000.

YOUNG PRISONER AT KLAMATH FALLS FLEES
KLAMATH FALLS, Sept. 16.—The police here are combing the town for Tom Richardson, 19, who escaped yesterday morning from the jail. He had been instructed to dump a pail of refuse in the yard at the rear of the jail, but instead of returning, continued on through ad adjoining garage. He had been indicted on a larceny charge.

MAD COYOTE TAKES NIP AT EASTERN OREGON MAN
PRINEVILLE, Or., Sept. 16.—C. W. Goodknight of the Maury ranger station, near Post, was bitten by a mad coyote early this week. The animal was killed and found to have rabies. Goodknight is taking the Pasteur treatment.

Fresh Hot Tomatoes are now being served at Rose Bros. 5-9

LITTLE TALKS ON THRIFT

By S. W. STRAUS, President American Society for Thrift.

Now that our schools have reopened, every possible effort should be made to encourage school savings banks. While much attention has been given to these valuable agencies of thrift work among the young, they have never reached the place of importance that their worth has merited.

The school savings bank system first made its appearance in France in 1834 and the plan was quickly taken up by the school systems in other countries. Nowhere, however, has it ever achieved the success attained in the land of its origin. In 1885 the movement reached America and was first introduced in Long Island City, N. Y. The system has enjoyed a steady growth since that time, but only a comparatively small percentage of the number of school children in the country have become enrolled as depositors.

It is worthy of note, nevertheless, that where the system has been introduced it has invariably proved popular with the children and productive of beneficial results. In most cases the co-operation of a savings bank located in the vicinity of the school has been of great help. The children generally make their deposits with the teacher who turns them over to the principal, who, in turn, sends them to a bank. When a child's deposit reaches one dollar, it is the general custom for the bank to allow the child to open an individual account. In this way a start is made toward the accumulation of money and lessons in business practice are taught.

At a meeting of the commission yesterday, 93 cash claims aggregating \$23,250, were ordered paid. Loans actually paid Wednesday totaled \$140,000, or \$3,283,900 in all. Members of the commission said that practically all of the cash claims will have been paid on November 1.

PARENTS AND TEACHERS TO MEET IN EUGENE, OCT. 25-28
EUGENE, Or., Sept. 16.—The annual convention of the Oregon State Parent-Teacher association will be held in Eugene October 25-28, these dates having been selected by Mrs.

J. F. Hill, of Portland, president of the state body. Mrs. Hill will be in Eugene October 1, to confer with local authorities concerning the program, according to word received from her today. It is expected that 100 delegates will be here for the meetings in addition to prominent educators of the state.

An extensive schedule of discussions and addresses, bearing on various aspects of school problems and co-operation between parents and teachers, is being prepared for the session.

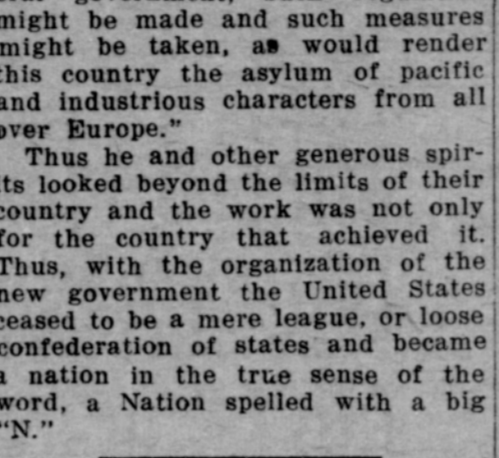
DUNSMUIR IS PREPARING TO PAVE ANOTHER STREET
DUNSMUIR, Sept. 16.—Men are at work today moving the building occupied by the Anderson Lumber company, farther back on the lot, so that street paving in town to connect with the highway may proceed. This paving may be started very soon and will not take long to complete.

The construction company has assembled paving machinery here and all material is on the ground for the highway south of town.

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Fifty=Fifty for Progress

The big, obvious need of this country today is psychological—the disposition to go ahead. We have here a vast ability to produce, and a vast ability to consume the products of industry. Potentially, Supply and Demand are pretty well matched. The main trouble is that people don't demand enough things to justify industry in doing its utmost to produce.

The result is that a great amount of energy is being spent on trying to get a lion's share of the existing demand, and not enough is spent on trying to create the demand so there will be enough to keep everybody busy supplying it.

This brings about a period of keen competition. It means that everybody must work harder and accept less in order to overcome the sales resistance of a curtailed demand.

Demand is largely a created thing. The actual needs of humanity are only a fraction of the general demand. It is always a simple matter to get along

with less than one would like to have. When the public gets a streak of economy it curtails the demand for everything that is produced.

Advertising is a prime mover in creating business. It rouses people out of lethargy, makes them want to live more fully, and to possess the means of living more comfortably and more enjoyably.

When sales are hard to get, then most people who have things for sale increase their efforts to sell. The harder they try to sell, the harder their competitors try to sell. But no amount of selling effort—in the usual sense of the word—can create demand; it can only take advantage of the demand that has been otherwise created.

Advertising and Selling ought to be considered as "fifty-fifty" in importance. Advertising creates the consumer demand. Selling connects this demand with the supply. Each needs the other to make its work complete.