

Ashland Daily Tidings

(Established in 1876)

Published Every Evening Except Sunday by
THE ASHLAND PRINTING CO

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OFFICIAL CITY PAPER Telephone 39
Entered at the Ashland, Oregon, Postoffice as
second Class Mail Matter.

Subscription Price, Delivered in City	
One Month	\$.65
Three Months	1.95
Six Months	3.75
One Year	7.50

By Mail and Rural Routes:	
One Month	\$.65
Three Months	1.95
Six Months	3.50
One Year	6.50

DISPLAY ADVERTISING RATES:	
Single insertion, per inch	.30
Yearly Contracts:	
One insertion a week	\$.27 1/2
Two insertions a week	.25
Daily insertion	.20

Rates For Legal and Miscellaneous Advertising	
First insertion, per 8 point line	\$.10
Each subsequent insertion, 8 point line	.05
Card of Thanks	1.00
Obituaries, per line	.02 1/2

WHAT CONSTITUTES ADVERTISING
"All future events, where an admission charge is made or a collection taken is Advertising.
No discount will be allowed Religious or Benevolent orders.

DONATIONS:
No donations to charities or otherwise will be made in advertising, or job printing—our contributions will be in cash.

SEPTEMBER 28

WITHERSOEVER:—God is with thee, withersoever thou goest.—
Joshua 1:9.

ONE BORN EVERY MINUTE

Among various schemes for obtaining a living without work possibly none is clothed with an older tradition nor attended with more uniform success for the promoter than the lost estate graft.

Such of 1,400 heirs of a first settler in Delaware as have assisted financially in attempts to recover most of the property on which the city of Wilmington stands are doubtless willing now to subscribe to that truth. They are members of the Springer family who have bought membership in a corporation organized ostensibly for the purpose of prosecuting the claim. This claim, it now appears, was based on a fraudulent document composed by a promoter.

At one time or another probably every large city in the country has been the subject of similar claim by some self-seeking person trading on the inexplicable human weakness for reclaiming some misty and extensive heritage. The city of New Orleans, particularly, was once claimed entire by a person who made a fat living off the promotion of a perfectly impossible scheme. Wall Street has served on numberless occasions as the lost estate. The combined acreage of estates thus claimed in the British Isles probably exceeds that of the Islands themselves.

Aside from the ethics involved in seeking to recover what generation after generation of utter strangers have built up and made valuable, the best commentary on the wisdom of subscribing to such fantastic schemes is the fact that not in a single instance in memory has any of them visited with the slightest success, save such as accrues to an unscrupulous promoter.

TRUSTING THE BANKS

Money in old socks or under the rag carpet is one of the most useless things in the world. Such money does not even furnish any real protection to the person who has hidden it, for it is so likely to be lost or stolen or burned up.

People usually store money in this way because they do not trust the banks and other financial institutions which handle the funds of their depositors. Even under a total lack of guarantee laws of the bank is ordinarily a safer depository for money than is the old sock.

One function of money is to make more money for its possessor. It was not meant to be hoarded, but to be used to furnish the life-blood for the arteries of trade. Money that is set to work makes money, not only in a direct way for its owner, but indirectly for everybody. Industries live on capital, under our present social organization, which seems likely to persist for some time to come. Laborers work when money works, and starvation would come to many if all the money of the country were put under the carpet. And the money itself would become worthless.

Another bulwark of industry is confidence. The wheels of trade will not turn without the lubricant of trust. The widespread spirit of suspicion that leads to the hoarding of money in the home is not good business.

America needs to get its money out of the teapot and the oven and put it in the banks and the business of the land. If people will not trust the banks, let them loan their money to Uncle Sam. Probably he will not go bankrupt; and if he does, the money will be of no use anyhow. Put your money at work, somewhere and somehow, and then go to work yourself in the cheerful confidence that most of your fellowmen are honest and will protect your interests.

WIVES

Every married man has had this experience: Husband meets a man with an impressive front, swallows him hook, line and sinker.

He is so impressed that he insists on wife meeting him. Friend wife, meeting the stranger, isn't impressed.

Why? Well, she doesn't know exactly—the stranger has a peculiar look about his eyes; he wears the wrong color necktie, or looks as if he were mean to his wife.

Time proves the wife was right in her size-up. Instinct, the sixth sense, told her.

The only accurate clairvoyant is a woman's intuition.

Nebraska's governor is selling coal, Governor McMaster of South Dakota, is selling gasoline and the governor of Oklahoma is fighting the klan. Every governor should have a good side line.

Army pilot pushes the airplane speed record to 244 miles an hour. Remember when "mile-a-minute" was the world's conception of terrific speed?

Mr. Dempsey is very effective in short fights. Not so very conspicuous in those that last four years.

Europe should hire Tex Rickard to stage its fights, and make some money.

In refusing to wait, time and tide haven't much on income tax day.

Is Mussolini always that way, or just when he has his hay fever?

BUILDING PROGRAM IS UNDERTAKEN BY FRATS

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene, Sept. 27.—(Special)—A building program undertaken by several of the living organizations at the University of Oregon is under way in Eugene. New houses are being constructed by a number of fraternities, sororities, and student clubs to provide more adequate quarters for their increasing memberships. Because the University has no funds to build dormitories, it has encouraged the construction of houses by undergraduate living organizations. The new Pi Beta Phi sorority house built near the southwest corner of the campus will be occupied this month. The new Beta Theta Pi fraternity house, with a frontage on the Mill Race, will be ready for occupancy some time this fall. The Gamma Phi Beta sorority will build this year, and the Alpha Phi sorority had made plans to construct a new home next year.

LLOYD GEORGE URGES RETURN TO RURAL LIFE

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Regeneration of country life is one of the great future problems of England, in the opinion of David Lloyd George, the former Prime Minister of Great Britain. Increasing development of crowded industrial areas is one of the country's greatest dangers.

In a recent address at the little village of Llanystumdwy, Wales, where, 48 years ago, he attended the village school, the former Premier voiced his conviction that the decay of English country life is one of the greatest menaces to the future of the nation. He spoke in an institute which he presented to the village three years ago.

"The life of Britain," he said, "rests too much in its industrial areas, far too little in its rural areas. The roots of the people ought to be more and more, instead of less and less, in the rural communities. I am sorry to say that it is the other way."

Warns of Danger

"I have seen the peril of it and have repeatedly warned the nation about it. There is no country which has become so industrialized to the detriment of its rural life. The trouble is that there is a constant passing of the young people to the towns; their thoughts are not upon leading a life in their beautiful valleys."

"That is a bad thing for Wales, a bad thing for Britain and for the British Empire and it is a bad thing for humanity as well."

"The rural districts, the villages must be made more attractive. I remember that villages used to be practically self-contained. They provided boots and shoes and clothing and practically everything."

"There were, of course, a few things that had to be bought outside. For instance, you could not plant tea here, and we could not grow tobacco, and if we did we could not smoke it."

"There were certain things that the village had to get outside but in the main, it was self-contained. That has gone."

"Walk along the river now and you see derelict woolen mills. They have all gone, and the same thing is true, with regard to many of the villages of Great Britain."

Need Country Life

"One of the great problems of the future is to regenerate the country life. You are getting it as far as the middle classes are concerned. They are going out of the towns to live more and more in the country."

"It is not merely air, it is the things you see, the things your eyes are fixed upon. They are absorbing what they call 'vitalized properties' into their system in the country that they do not get in the towns."

"To use a much-abused word, they are absorbing 'tranquility,' which is an essential part of the life of man. That is why, from an instinct of self-preservation, those who can afford it are going to the country for rest."

"The British people need to get more and more into the country in order to regenerate that power that has made the British Empire so great."

S. J. Schuerman of Portland is among late arrivals.

The Tidings office for all kinds of printing.

ECONOMICS STABILITY DEPENDS ON EDUCATION

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 27.—"The economic stability of America depends largely upon educating the masses to the proposition that remote consequences must not be overlooked in the evolution of plans of progress," William A. Scott, Director of the School of Commerce at the University of Wisconsin, said today in a speech before the general convention of the American Bankers Association. Depression following the war, he added, is attributable to the neglect of remote consequences.

Ignoring Remote Consequences

"We must learn to see the things that are not obvious," continued Mr. Scott. "There probably are many reasons why we don't see and therefore neglect remote consequences. One is the very fact of their remoteness. What is present and directly before us strikes our vision and obtrudes itself upon us. We cannot neglect it if we would. One might wreck innumerable railroad trains and kill multitudes of passengers before learning to run a locomotive by simply pushing and pulling the levers and observing what happens. In this case some knowledge of the mechanism is essential to success. The same thing is true of the social machine. Endless experimentation may yield only negative results and it may be hopelessly wrecked long before we have finished finding out what to do."

"The war greatly increased the expenses of Government and made higher taxes necessary. On the principle that the people should contribute to the support of government according to their abilities we levied graduated income taxes. What we saw were the increased public revenues and the distribution of taxes according to a principle we believed to be just. What we did not see was to be just. What we did not see were the diversion of capital from essential industries to public uses through investment in tax-free securities and the partial defeat of the very ends we had in view."

"During the war we also arbitrarily regulated the prices of a large number of commodities. What we saw were the prevention of profiteering and the stimulation of the production of war materials and

supplies. What we did not see was a remote consequence—the disturbance of the normal price and profit relations upon which the successful and smooth operation of our entire economic mechanism depends, interference with the normal flow of investment streams, the over-equipment of some industries, the under-equipment of others and the fostering of the belief that the Government is omnipotent in economic matters and can arbitrarily adjust prices and profits to suit its own ideas of justice or expediency or to meet the desires of blocs or classes that may chance to be politically dominant.

"Early in our history the practice of exempting incomes from taxation bonds issued for public purposes was inaugurated and has been persistently adhered to. What we saw were lower interest charges and taxes and the avoidance of friction between the Federal and State Governments. What we did not see were the interference of the practice with the working out of an equitable taxation system and the diversion of capital from industry and commerce to public improvements at a critical period in our history."

"The farmers have for some time and still are suffering from the fact that prices of some of their staple crops are relatively low. What they need and want is higher prices. The Government arbitrarily fixed these prices at a high level during the war. Therefore, it is recommended that it should do the same thing again. The immediate consequences, better incomes or the elimination of losses for the farmers are alone seen. The remote consequences are not seen and are disregarded."

Bankers Can Aid Arbitrary Price Fixing

"Bankers are best fitted to carry on a campaign of education among the masses. The principles of money and banking have an important place in the educational program. Ignorance concerning them is dense

and widespread and at present very dangerous. Bankers are closely in touch with all classes of business and they have been forced to study the basic facts and principles of our economic system."

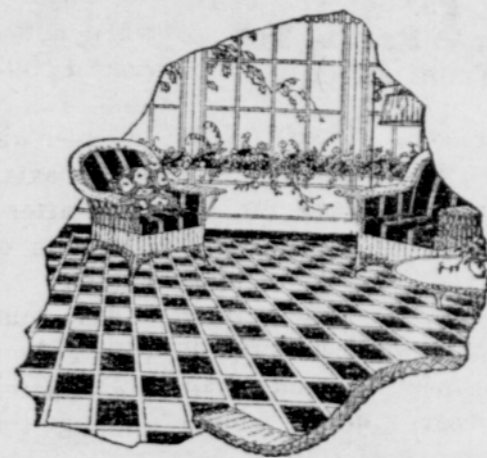
Classified ads bring results.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Robert of Great Falls, Montana is an out-of-town visitor.

C. V. Montgomery and party of Corvallis are among late arrivals. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Rankin of Somoa, Cal. are out-of-town guests.

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