

ASHLAND DAILY TIDINGS

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WHAT CONSTITUTES ADVERTISING

"All future events, where an admission charge is made or a collection taken in 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.

MAY 30

HE THAT BY USURY and unjust gain increaseth his substance, he shall gather it for him that will pity the poor. A faithful man shall abound in blessings; but he that maketh haste to be rich shall not be innocent.—Proverbs, 28:8, 20.

MEMORIAL DAY

It is indeed fitting that one day in the year be set aside in which to honor the dead and recall those who in the immediate past were near and dear to us. Memorial day affords the opportunity to review the pleasures we once had in common with those who now repose in the silent city. It affords an occasion on which we can place a true valuation of their friendship and worth. It brings reminiscences. They well up like an unending reel of photographs. Memories recall the dimpled and drollish babes, the winsome, smiling and care-free girls; rosy-cheeked and careless boys, the middle-aged, and the old. Alike they have passed from life to the uncharted land from "which no traveler e'er returns." Death, the inconoclast, is no respecter of persons. The week-old babe falls before the scythe as the man who has reached the allotted three score years and ten. The saint is cut off with the sinner and the strong accompany the invalids. It is difficult to understand, yet we must remember that "God moves mysteriously his wondrous works to perform."

While it is not always pleasant to dwell on the inexorable la what brings us all to a common level, it is nevertheless of value to every soul to linger briefly in memory of the beloved ones whose earthly association are ended for all time. To soliloquize on their departure and absence brings us face to face with the fact that we, too, must some day follow them to the grave. It brings a reflection of our responsibility to ourselves, our fellows, and to the Creator. We go forth with a new resolve to so live that we will be honored in the memories of those who linger after we have gone. It brings a desire for a better life.

There is a beautiful side to Memorial day, however, for what better tribute can we pay the dead than honor their memory by placing on their graves beautiful flowers, God's most beautiful creation of the inanimate world. As we tenderly lay a bouquet of flowers on a dear one's grave it is with the knowledge and the satisfaction that as the flower blooms again in the spring, so will the dear one whom we honor and rever, and we recall that famous bible quotation, "Oh, death where is thy sting, oh, grave where is thy victory."

HELPING THE UNIVERSITY

A happy partial solution of the pecuniary problems confronting higher education in Oregon is promised by the campaign to secure \$5,000,000 in five years by voluntary subscription from private sources for the University of Oregon. It has recently been plain that demands for college training increase more rapidly than do the facilities provided by direct taxation. While the advantages of higher education are more and more widely conceded and while there is growing insistence by parents that their children shall not be deprived of its opportunities, there are practical reasons why largely increased revenues from public sources cannot be relied on at this time.

In appealing to its alumni, its present student body and those of the public at large who are responsive to the appeal of enlightened philanthropy the University has hit on an expedient which ought to be fruitful. It is fortified by precedent in other states—among them California and Michigan—whose universities have received a total of some \$48,000,000 in private benefactions supplementing the support afforded from public appropriations. The fact stands out, too, that from the viewpoint of the fortunate citizen imbued with a sense of duty to his fellows and desirous of giving expression to the principle of noblesse oblige, no better opportunity is likely to be afforded than this one to aid a good cause, with definite assurance that every contributed dollar will yield full value for the purpose for which it is designed.

What has come to pass in the field of higher education in Oregon in recent years is this: While yield to the University from the millage tax has increased by 5 per cent in four years, enrollment has increased in the same period by 39 per cent. But we must look, too, to the future, and the high schools, from which the higher institutions recruit their new students, have almost quadrupled the number of their graduates in ten years. It is a conservative estimate that university enrollment will be doubled within five years, and that the number of students on the campus by 1928-9 will be between four and five thousand. Nor, we think, is the movement temporary or sporadic. Based on sound reasons, both economic and cultural, it has been well thought out and is likely to exceed rather than fall short of present estimates.

The alternatives are continuance on the present basis, accepting all applicants qualified by present standards, with such relative dilution of facilities, physical and cultural, as this course would imply; arbitrary reduction of

enrollment to make it possible to maintain present instructional standards without proportionate increase of revenue; and maintenance and improvement of present standards while accepting all qualified applicants, which cannot be accomplished unless financial help is forthcoming. The first means deterioration of the quality of education, which will not be contemplated with equanimity by the thoughtful; the second would be unjust because the University has drastically raised its entrance requirements; the third, offers a reasonable solution if people who can afford to give and who believe in higher education can be prevailed on to give in accordance with their faith and their means.

The University has curtailed its expenditures to a limit below which it would be safe to go. Its building program has been practically discontinued, notwithstanding obvious prospective demands. The purpose of the pending drive is to provide new and indispensable buildings which there is little or no prospect of obtaining out of public funds. They must be supplied, however, if present quality of work is to be maintained and if all qualified applicants for admission are to be accepted. It is out of the question to count on adequate state appropriations at this time. The issue is whether the work of the University shall be done poorly or well.

Moreover, we should like to see the habit of giving fostered. Largess to education is the most enduring of benevolences. Individuals are giving to this cause in greater numbers and greater amounts than ever before. The effective way to get worthwhile results is to give where need is most obvious—and the needs of the University of Oregon are plain. Donors, whether of large or of relatively small sums are assured that their subscriptions will be devoted to the creation of permanent facilities which are certain to be employed to the ultimate advantage of the entire state.

A DANGEROUS ASSERTION

The food value of pies is not worth the time spent in their making, says the Farm Extension Service of New Hampshire to the farm women of the state. The extension workers seek to reduce the burdens of farm life. They find that the average farm woman in New Hampshire labors nearly 4,000 hours—an 11-hour day, including Sundays and holidays. That conclusion was based on charts kept by representative farmers' wives.

By all means let the women have a taste of leisure. But whoever rated a pie for its food value? Pies are national institutions. They have become big business, and are now featured by some bakers. Pies get down to our very beginnings—the mud pie of childhood is close to our organic dust. And what an essence of cheer is the pastry of mince meat at Christmas.

Away with the heresy of testing the value of pies with time. Their importance is not so measured. We live and die in the character of pies—pretentious half-baked pastries of uncertain filling to become no more than dirt pies, with hope of having our upper crust raised or remembered.—The Nation's Business.

"Learn jazz on the ukelele in twenty minutes" counsels an advertising caption. Great Caesar, does it have to be learned?

Fashion has decreed the pencil silhouette. This should suit the woman who is but a shadow of her former self.

When some good people get to Heaven and find no wicked neighbors to talk about, they are going to be very unhappy.

IT PAYS TO TEST ALL SEEDS



By Bert Ball.
(National Crop Improvement Service.)

WHEN SEEDS fail to come up it is usually too late to replant. Take an ordinary blotter. Divide it into thirds. Wet it. Count 100 seeds into center third. Fold over end thirds, covering the seeds. Tear a strip of cloth like a wick. Hang it out of bottom of fold. Wrap any number of tests in waxed paper, leaving ends open; hang ends of all wicks in glass of water.

After five or six days open up test and count seeds which have strong root and shoot. If sample does not germinate 95 per cent you had better get better seed if you can as planting more seed will not make up the loss.

Famous Chamber Music Group Feature of Chautauqua Program



"The headliner of any Chautauqua program" is what the late President Harding's paper, the Marion (O.) "Star" said of the Vernon Symphonic Quintet which Paul V. Vernon will bring to Chautauqua on the third day.

Music produced by stringed instruments has always had strange power over the human race. In chamber music, ensemble playing by stringed instruments, it is particularly appealing. The instrumentation of the Vernons consists of two violins, viola d'amore, cello and piano. The viola d'amore is a rare instrument which was in vogue during medieval days before the violin came into popularity. It has fourteen strings, seven of which give sympathetic vibrations as the others are played with the bow.

Mr. Vernon's personal "chats" between numbers are unusually enjoyable, as he fully explains the compositions and their significance.

PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES

EDITOR'S NOTE—A series of articles, of which this is the first, will appear every other day in the Tidings, giving pertinent information relative to those who are considered presidential possibilities, and any two of whom may receive the republican and democratic nominations for standard bearers.

SEN. SAMUEL A. RALSTON

The life of Samuel Ralston is the story of the rise of a Hoosier farm boy to national prominence and a place among the nation's elect.

His courage in the face of all difficulties, his magnanimity, his desire to help his fellowmen, have made him one of Indiana's best loved sons.

Of Scotch-Irish ancestry, Samuel Ralston was born in New Cumberland, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, on December 1, 1857. In 1865, when he was in his eighth year, his parents moved to Owen County, Indiana, where his father bought and operated a stock farm. In 1873 a panic in the Middle West overtook his father and resulting financial reverses deprived young Sam, then sixteen years old, of many advantages that he otherwise would have enjoyed.

Father Religious

For more than forty years Sam Ralston's father was an elder in the Presbyterian Church and a religious atmosphere pervaded the Ralston home in Indiana.

The wiping out of his father's farming interests marked the beginning of Samuel Ralston's trials and difficulties. He worked in a butcher shop and tried his hand at coal mining and for seven years taught school during the winter months and attended school during the summer in an effort to educate himself. In 1884 he was graduated from the Central Indiana Normal School at Danville. While at college he became acquainted with Miss Jennie Craven, of Hendricks County, Indiana. She became his wife in 1889.

Ralston's entry into the legal profession came in the same year that he graduated from the normal school. He began by "reading law" in the office of Robinson & Fowler, at Spencer, Owen County, Indiana, and was admitted to the bar two years later. In June of 1886 he moved to Lebanon, in Boone County, and entered upon the practice of his profession. Here he lived and worked until he went to the Governor's office at Indianapolis.

Chosen Only Twice

Ralston has been identified with the Democratic Party all his life, but in all his sixty-six years he has only been elected to two offices—first as Governor and then as United States Senator.

In 1889 he ran for State Senator from Boone, Clinton and Montgomery counties, but it was a strong Republican district and he was defeated. On two occasions he was a candidate for Secretary of State in 1896 and 1898—but was defeated. His effort to gain the Governor's chair was made in 1908, but he was defeated for the Democratic nomination by Thomas R. Marshall, who later became Vice-President.

Four years later, when the convention assembled in the State capital on March 17, 1912, the name of Samuel M. Ralston, Lebanon lawyer, was the only one presented for Governor. The nomination was by acclamation.

Seeking a reason for this demonstration of the popularity of a man who never before had held public office, the biographer is referred to a speech made in Ralston's home town, shortly before the nominating convention was held. There had been numerous speeches by his friends and neighbors, all commending him for se-

lection to any office and praising him for his life of simple virtue and goodness among them.

Ralston Eulogized

Then Judge B. S. Higgins, before whom Ralston had practiced for six years, rose and said:

"Mr. Ralston is the most courageous man I ever knew. He is the fairest man in debate I ever saw in court. His magnanimity is as large as humanity. Were I Mr. Ralston, I should regard these tributes from my friends and neighbors spoken voluntarily and sincerely this afternoon as a greater honor than any other that could come; greater than to be Governor; greater than to be United States Senator; greater than to be the occupant of the White House and wield the scepter over the greatest of earth's republics; greater than all these is to have lived in the midst of his neighbors in this little city and to have won and to have deserved these words of love and appreciation from those who have known him longest and best."

Ralston was elected Governor by an unprecedented plurality, came to that office in the State's centennial year confronted by a number of civic and economic problems. His remarkable strength of body stood him in good stead in the months that followed, when difficulty piled upon difficulty and a man with courage and determination was needed to pilot the Ship of State through the stormy seas which encompassed it. In his inaugural address on January 13, 1913, he said:

"As Governor I shall have no favorites in the execution of the law, and let it now be understood that I shall hold that the mind which devises a scheme that is in violation of law is guiltier than the dependent hands that execute the offense in obedience to orders."

Courage Tested

Governor Ralston had not yet served a full year before he was called upon to demonstrate his courage.

In October, 1913, the city of Indianapolis was suddenly confronted by a street car strike, called on the eve of a city election. Efforts had been made by the Governor to effect a settlement, but without avail. When the strike came the Mayor wanted the Governor to call a special session of the General Assembly to pass a compulsory arbitration law. The merchants of the city demanded that the National Guard be called to duty to protect lives and property of the citizens, then menaced by rows between the striking street car workers and the men hired to operate the cars. The union men protested against calling out the militia, declaring that riot and bloodshed would be sure to prevail.

Governor Ralston weighed the whole problem in his mind, and on the night of the 5th of November called out the entire National Guard. At noon on the following day thousands of strikers and their sympathizers gathered on the lawn before the State House and protested against the presence of the troops.

Faced Strikers

A cry went up for the Governor to address the strikers. His friends, fearing an attempt on his life, urged him to stay inside. But Ralston, brushing aside the solicitations of his friends, went out on a portico of the Capitol and

delivered a speech which not only made the strikers his friends but broke the backbone of the strike. He refused to use the State troops to assure immediate movement of street cars, and demanded that the street car company treat with the strikers, with himself as the mediator. His services were effective, and car service was soon resumed. This strike incident more than any one thing made the people of Indiana know that they had a real, two-listed fighting man in the Governor's chair.

During his administration laws were passed prohibiting the sale of habit-forming drugs, for the conservation of natural resources, development of the livestock industry, prevention of tuberculosis, and for industrial aid to the blind; while his efforts at retrenchment resulted in the liquidation of the State debt for the first time in eighty years. When he went out of office the State was not only out of debt but it had nearly four millions of dollars in its treasury.

Backed Dixie Highway

One of Ralston's most distinguished works was the launching of the movement which resulted in the construction of the famous Dixie Highway, now extending from Chicago to Jacksonville, Fla. The first meeting of the Governors of the States through which the road was to pass was held at Chattanooga, Tenn., in 1915, at the call of Governor Ralston.

When his term as Governor ended in 1917 Ralston returned to the practice of law, with his headquarters at Indianapolis. There he lived until 1922, when the Democratic leaders again called upon him—this time to run for United States Senator. There were five candidates in the primary, but he won easily, and later defeated former Senator Albert J. Beveridge, Republican and William Henry, Socialist, in the general election. It was the second time Beveridge had gone down to defeat before Sam Ralston, as he was the Bull Moose candidate for Governor in 1912.

And yet, conservatism, sitting on the lid of progress, rejects or subordinates the new and long-range weapons—the "flying fire" that might forbid an enemy fleet even to start across the ocean to attack us, and which, if properly utilized, would destroy him before his comparatively short-range 30,000-yard guns could get into action, satisfies itself in advocating "blisters" that will not protect our battleships and urges the futile elevation of our guns that cannot and will not save us from the long-range "flying gun" of a hostile fleet that "commands the air."

Nation's Security Unsolved

In short this great country sits supinely in complete helplessness facing the unsolved problem of national security. The navy, the first line, that should meet a hostile fleet hundreds of miles from our shores and turn it back or destroy it, has no means of successful attack or defense.

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Command of the Air

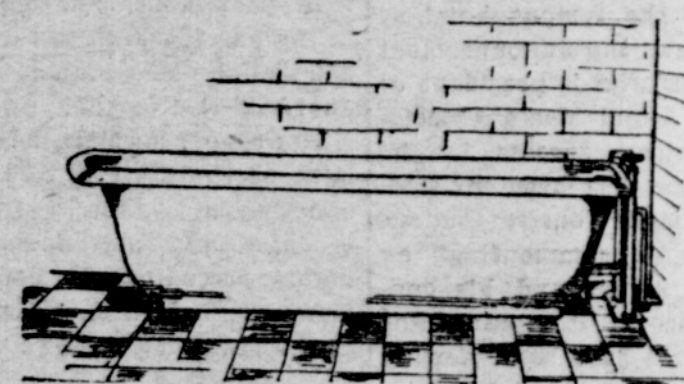
"Command of the Sea."

FRANCE TO DOMINATE AIR POWER

(Continued From Page 1)

war of tomorrow. The Germans are preparing for this aero-chemical war by the realization in peace time of air hegemony. The spirit of Germans and their scientific abilities constitute for France an eternal menace."

This picture is not an exaggeration. What wonder then that France offers enormous prizes to her inventors and encourages her air plane building industry? And France also realizes the full value



Where There Is a Good Bath Tub

There is a Better Home, because a bath tub adds to the health, comfort, and joy of everyday life. Better Homes are those with modern sanitary plumbing, with the best of plumbing and fixtures.

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The Winchester Store

CONVALESCENT HOME

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May 31

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