

Published Every Evening Except Sunday by
THE ASHLAND PRINTING CO.

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Telephone 39
Entered at the Ashland, Oregon Postoffice as Second Class Mail Matter

Subscription Price, Delivered in City
One Month \$1.95
Three Months 5.25
Six Months 9.75
One Year 18.50
By Mail and Rural Routes:
One Month \$2.00
Three Months 5.75
Six Months 10.50
One Year 19.50

DISPLAY ADVERTISING RATES:
Single insertion, per inch \$3.00
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 \$1.10
Each subsequent insertion, 8 point line .05
Card of Thanks 1.00
Obituaries, per line .02 1/2

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

JUNE 1
THESE SIX THINGS doth the Lord hate: yea seven are an abomination to him: A proud look, a lying tongue, and hands that shed innocent blood. A heart that deviseth wicked imaginations, feet that be swift in running to mischief, a false witness that speaketh lies, and he that soweth discord among brethren.—Proverbs 6:16-19.

VIEWING WITH ALARM
Congressman McLeod, of Michigan, has introduced a bill to punish "persons guilty of unwarranted and seditious acts against the government." He has discovered, it seems, that there is no act under which one who declares against our institutions can be punished.

We wonder if Mr. McLeod is familiar with the history of his country. Has he read the first amendment to the Constitution, which says: "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech, or the press?" Does he know that during the administration of John Adams, congress passed a Sedition Act? Here is what Henry Jones Ford, professor of politics at Princeton, says about that statute:

"Convictions under the sedition law were few, but there were enough of them to cause great alarm. A Jerseyman, who had expressed a wish that the wad of a cannon, fired as a salute to the president, had hit him on the rear bulge of his breeches, was fined \$100. Matthew Lyon, of Vermont, while canvassing for re-election to congress, charged the president with 'unbound thirst for ridiculous pomp, foolish adulation and a selfish avarice.' This language cost him four months in jail and a fine of \$1,000. But in general . . . mark this—the law did not repress the tendencies at which it was aimed, but merely increased them."

Of course it did. Such a law merely adds one more to the numerous targets of the dissatisfied. But there is a more vital consideration than that. Ours is a government of opinion; and when public opinion is convinced that any of our institutions are unsound and wrong the people change them. But how can our institutions be shown to be unsound or wrong unless criticism of them is permitted, and suggestions for changing them to something else are allowed? If the women's society which has aroused Mr. McLeod's fear for the safety of the country can convince the country that it ought to adopt something in place of what it has, it is the country's privilege, under the Constitution, to make the change, as Lincoln in his day so clearly pointed out. If the society adopts force, there are laws covering that situation; but there is, and should be, no law to prevent it from talking. If the propaganda is unconvincing the people will have none of it. The Adams administration which passed the Sedition Act was turned out neck and crop in the next election. Another thing which Mr. McLeod might remember profitably.

STARTING THE FIGHT
Flourishing diplomas, the annual crop of school graduates plunges into the world. The rest of us—sophisticated and more or less disillusioned—josh them a lot, much as seasoned veterans josh the new troops marching up for their baptism of fire.

The diploma army comes in the nature of a yearly wave of re-enforcements. With all our joshing of the "commencement orator," who thinks he has the world in the hollow of his palm, we realize that the newcomers are badly needed.

They bring into the general world a wonderful stimulant—pep, enthusiasm, ambitions, determination, and, most valuable of all, youth.

We wish the youngsters a safe and speedy voyage to success.

In charting their course, these horse-sense rules will help:

FIRST: Follow the line of work you like best, regardless of obstacles or the objections from others. Rising to success when one's heart is not in his work is like trying to swim with a ball and chain.

SECOND: Remember that an individual, like an army, can lose many battles and still win the war. Do not let temporary setbacks discourage you. They are sent, in the wise scheme of things, to develop your potential powers, to bring out the best that is in you. Babe Ruth fanned the air thousands of times before he "got the hang of it."

THIRD: Plan far ahead. Youth can take chances. Starting "for next to nothing" where the future looks good is far better than a beginner's job that pays three times as much but has an uncertain future.

FOURTH: There are no short-cuts to success. As with our ancestors, success in most cases is the fruit of hard work, patience, everlastingly keeping at it, and recognition that he prospers best who serves others most.

Platitudes? Yes—but, truth eternal!

The ladies say men's garments are homely—then copy them.

Is anybody rich enough to visit every region that calls itself "The Playground of America?"

In recent years Greece seems to have had more pitchers who were taken out in the last half of the third than any other outfit in Europe.

U. S. paper currency will be printed hereafter in four colors. A good big wad will look like the Sunday comics.

Political item: Over in New York the other night some dry speaker suggested that the Al as in Smith is a diminutive for Alcohol.

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. Oscar W. Underwood
"One of the outstanding Democrats of his generation" is a description frequently applied to Senator Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama. His friends assert it, and his opponents concede it.

There are few Democrats who can point to longer service in the party vineyard than the soft-spoken Alabamian. For thirty years he has sat in the halls of Congress watching the wheels of Government revolve. Sometimes he has had an engineer's hand on the throttle. He has been leader of his party in both houses of Congress when his party was in power and when it was out. It is a distinction that can be claimed by no other man now living.

Always he has been prominent in the councils of Democracy. Senator Underwood is a Southerner more by adoption than by heritage. He was born in Louisville, Ky., a border state between North and South; spent his boyhood years in Minnesota and then drifted still elsewhere. He seemed to have the American urge for moving. In his case it happened to be Birmingham—and there he stuck and found renown and fortune.

Not "Metecole"
There is little spectacular or meteoric in the career of Oscar Underwood. He is not a spectacular man. Solid and conservative describes him better, and the same words apply to his career. It has been one of application and steady effort—not dissimilar to that of many other well-to-do Americans of his time—although it has brought to him honors far greater than the usual successful business man attains.

Oscar Underwood is by birth and training a lawyer. His father, Eugene Underwood, was a prominent member of the Louisville bar.

In the fall of '62 the Underwood family moved to St. Paul, then on the frontier of the West, a military outpost, where Indians and soldiers mingled freely together freely in the streets. It was Custer's headquarters, and young Underwood had an invigorating and inspiring boyhood amid scenes that the average American boy in this century would go wild about.

Practiced Law
After his graduation Underwood returned to the stirring scenes of his childhood and hung out his shingle, but as he ruefully confesses, business was not so good, so he returned to Louisville, and at the solicitation of an older brother in Birmingham went to the "Pittsburgh of the South," then just recovering from war wounds.

For ten years there young Underwood practiced law with success, and then in 1894 his friends urged him to run for Congress. He did so and was elected. That was the deciding factor in Oscar Underwood's life—for he has never been out of Congress since that time.

His service for the first few years was not marked with any particular distinction. He was regular, attended to business and learned the game. No defeats at home marred his continuance in the lower chamber. He studied tariff and taxation problems with unusual diligence, and in 1899 became a member of the powerful Ways and Means Committee which handles those matters.

In 1911, when his party came into power after the lean days of the McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft administrations, Underwood became chairman of the committee. By that time he was acknowledged the foremost authority on tariff among the Democrats of the lower house.

Popular in House
He was exceedingly popular, too, with his colleagues on both sides of the chamber, and when the venerable Champ Clark was unanimously made Speaker of the Democrats with equal unanimity chose Underwood floor leader.

He was in reality the first Democratic leader of the House, for prior to the year that saw his election the Speaker of the House had exercised a most dictatorial power, which was finally overthrown in the great rebellion against "Cannonism" and against "Czarism."

Underwood's first great legislative achievement was the writing and passage of the Underwood Tariff bill. It was promptly vetoed by President Taft, and to some extent it became an issue in the campaign the following year.

After Taft's overwhelming defeat, and with the Democrats in power in all branches of the government, Underwood rewrote the bill and it was again passed. President Wilson signed it, and it stood as the tariff law of the land until the Republican landslide of 1920 drove the Democrats out of power and resulted in the passage of the present Fordney-McCumber protective measure.

Elected Senator
In 1914, after twenty years of continuous service in the House, Underwood aspired to the Senate. He was elected in easy fashion. He came to the Senate with the prestige of the House service and soon gained a place of prominence. Subsequently after the death of Senator Martin of Virginia, he became Democratic leader of the Upper House.

In the long fight over the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations, Underwood supported President Wilson, although the direction of the party in that fight was left to Senator Hitchcock (Dem.), of Nebraska. He took only an average part in that memorable struggle.

In 1921, President Harding, with whom he had been warm friends in the Senate, appointed him as one of the American "Big Four" to represent the United States in the Arms Limitation Conference. In this capacity and in his subsequent support of the treaties that came out of that epochal parley, Underwood was severely criticized by some of his party colleagues. They claimed he should not have served, and they resented his support of these treaties, which many of them opposed. Not all of the Democrats felt so, but many of them did.

Quit Leadership
Whether it was because of this feeling or because he was tired of his years of leadership, Senator Underwood resigned from his office as Democratic leader of the Senate last year. He went to Europe for a long rest and studied first hand some of the post-war problems abroad. When he came back he announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination. He had aspired unsuccessfully to the nomination in 1912 at Baltimore, where Champ Clark and Woodrow Wilson staged their memorable battle.

Early in 1923 the Alabama Legislature had passed a resolution memorializing Underwood to become a candidate, so his pathway was made easy to the announcement.

Considerable political courage marked Senator Underwood's campaign for the nomination. He came out strongly against the soldiers' bounties, and with equal courage he denounced the Ku Klux Klan in its own territory—the South.

Senator Underwood has been twice married and has two sons, both grown to maturity. His first wife was Miss Eugenia Massie, of Charlottesville, Va., where he was graduated from college. She died in 1900, and four years later he married Miss Bertha Woodward, of Birmingham. He is an Episcopalian and a thirty-third degree Mason.

GOVERNOR REVOKES DRY OFFICER'S COMMISSION
SALEM, June 2—Governor Pierce today revoked the commission of W. M. McMills, who until a few days ago was employed as a field operative by the state prohibition department. McMills is now under indictment in Multnomah county charged with malfeasance in office.

Georg L. Cleaver, state prohibition director, in a letter sent to Governor Pierce recently referred to McMills as an efficient and dependable officer and recommended that his compensation be increased to \$165 a month.

McMills previously was indicted in Clatsop county charged with accepting a bribe.

Granite—Independence mine has 200 tons concentrate ready for shipment. LaBellevue mine, Cable Mountain, to be equipped and operated.

Every ad has a message

Health Hints
by the
Father of
Physical
Culture
BERNARD MACFADDEN

Health first of all means endurance and the ability to sidetrack disease. It naturally indicates functional and organic vigor. You cannot be healthy unless the organs of the body are possessed of at least a normal degree of strength and are performing their functions harmoniously and satisfactorily. To have health means that you are full of vim and energy that you possess that enviable characteristic known as vivacity. It means that you are vibrating, pulsating with life in all its most attractive forms. For life, energy, vitality—call it what you wish—in all its normal manifestations, will always be found attractive. A healthy man is at all times thoroughly alive. The forces of life seem to imbue every part of his organism with energy, activity and all characteristics opposed to things inanimate. A healthy man is naturally enthusiastic. He can hardly avoid being ambitious. And consequently success, with all its splendid rewards, comes to such a man in abundance. Life to such a man should be replete with worthy achievements.

No one belittles the importance of success. Everyone is guided to a large extent by the desire to succeed. When a child toddles off to school the training which he receives there is given for the single purpose of bringing success, but this goal cannot possibly be reached without health and throbbing vitality. In fact, you are not yourself in every sense unless you possess vitality of this sort. The emotions and vitality that come to one when thoroughly developed, with the vital forces surging within, are decidedly different from those which influence one when lacking in stamina. Many who have grown beyond adult age are still undeveloped as far as physical condition and vigor are concerned, and this lack of physical development of vitality means immaturity—incompetence. It means that one is short on manhood or womanhood. This statement that one's personality, under such circumstances, is not completely brought out, may seem strange to some; but careful reasoning will soon verify its accuracy. Success of the right sort, therefore depends first of all upon intelligent efforts that are guided day after day, with a view, first of all of developing the physical organism to the highest possible standard, and maintaining it there.

MADE YOUNG AGAIN
IN TWO DAYS

79 Year Old Man Tells How
Korex Compound Helped Him

"I am 79 years old and I felt the effects of korex compound in 2 days," says C. H. King of Tinsman, Arkansas. "I tried other treatments without success, then I tried korex. It makes a man out of an old dog. If you are tired out and run down, try korex compound and see how quickly you will feel better."

Enthusiastic users all over are describing remarkable restorations to the vigorous alertness and efficiency of younger days, as the result of using korex compound. Prematurely old folks—the weak, aged, run-down and ailing will be interested in knowing that the American distributors of korex have arranged for korex compound to be sold in Ashland at East Side Pharmacy. Just ask for korex compound. Thousands are using it the world over.

KOREX Compound
an
Invigorating Tonic
In Tablet Form

New hotel designed for Vernonia.

A BATH A DAY
KEEPS YOU
FIT
EVERY WAY

Showers
of blessings

Better health, is in every drop of water in the shower bath!
The water touches the body but once. It's clean! You'll feel better; you'll look better; and you'll act better; if you take a shower bath every day.

You may have "showers of blessings" in your home for all the family—inexpensively. Call us!

Jerry O'Neal
Plumbing Heating
Phone 138 207 E. Main

FAMOUS DAIRY COW
KILLED BY NAILS
SPOKANE, Wash., May 31—Eminent Jinks Owl, a member of the Glen Tana Jersey herd near here, today was dead as the result of eating two ten-penny nails, which punctured her heart.

She was the property of Thomas S. Griffith, who said she was the third largest milk producer among Jerseys in America.

State University building a \$500,000 amusement auditorium, and O. A. C. building \$300,000 pharmacy building.

The most
Used Room

The bathroom is really the most used room in the house. It is also the most important.

With its clean, white fixtures, the modern bathroom protects health—a fact that all means a home lacking much of the comfort it should possess. Let us plan improvements for you, economically.

Winchester Store
Simpson's Hardware

What the World Is Doing
AS SEEN BY POPULAR MECHANICS MAGAZINE

Motion Pictures of Lips Aid the Deaf to Speak
By means of motion pictures of the lips of a person speaking, the deaf, children with defective speech, and foreigners are greatly assisted in their efforts to talk correctly and to interpret sounds by lip-reading. A specially devised camera takes a series of "close-ups," the "model" pronouncing the words, taking great care to move his lips in the precise positions for forming the sounds. The pictures are shown with the words and symbols to accompany them, supplying a graphic "pattern" for the pupils to follow.

Concrete Railway Ties Have Wooden Plugs for Spikes
Concrete railway ties, used on a section of a right of way in northwestern India, have proved to resist wear and weather equally as well as wooden ones, according to a report. It is believed their employment will result in great savings of lumber and labor, since they will not require replacing as frequently as the timber. The cement beam consists of two blocks tied together with steel straps. The rails are fastened on by means of spikes driven into treated-wood plugs set in the concrete.

Tobacco Smoke Not Harmful According to Mine Test
To test the effect of tobacco fumes, three men were confined in a closed chamber where the air was so smoky that it was impossible to see across the room. The atmosphere was so irritating to the eyes that it was necessary to wear goggles. After an hour and a half, samples of the air and the blood of the smokers were taken for analysis. The experiment was made by the bureau of mines, and, as a result, it was decided that the harm from smoking indoors, or in mines, is negligible.

Pulling Car Out of Mud
When stuck in mud the lone autoist need not despair as long as he has a pair of good chains with him, for, with their help, the car can usually be run out of the mud, providing, of course, it is not too deep. One end of a chain is fastened around the tire and to the spokes of a rear wheel, while a short, stout iron bar is pushed through the links at the other end of the chain and a tow rope tied to this bar. If no iron bar is handy or it is too large to be pushed through the links, the tow rope is tied to the last cross chain. The other end of the tow rope is securely tied to a tree located in front of the car, slightly toward the side. By applying power to the wheel, it will run along the chain for a foot or more. The operation is repeated until the wheel is out of the mud.

Cleaning White Woolens and Furs
Garments are often dry cleaned at home, but the result obtained in the case of white woolens or furs is not always satisfactory. However, the simple trick described below can be employed by anyone, and the results will prove a pleasant surprise.

After the woolen or fur has been washed and rinsed in gasoline, it should be wrung or shaken out thoroughly and placed in a deep pan. A pound or two of white flour should then be sifted over and rubbed into the article. After allowing the article to dry on the line, the flour is whisked out, leaving the garment in a cleaner and whiter condition than usual after cleaning. This is due to the fact that the flour sifts into the fur or fabric and absorbs the dirt with the gas time that cannot be wrung or shaken out. When whipped out, the dry flour naturally carries the dirt with it.

Simple Window Aerial
Various kinds of indoor aerials are advocated for buildings where any other type is impossible; one of the most effective is shown in the illustration. Two spreaders of heavy iron

wire or light iron rod, a little shorter than the width of the window, are bent with an eye at each end, and one in the center. The two spreaders are connected with a number of the light curtain springs that are widely used instead of curtain rods. The efficiency of the aerial depends to a great extent upon the number of springs used. The spreaders are suspended between the top and bottom of the window casing, insulators being used as shown. The springs are drawn up tight so that they will not touch each other, and the aerial will not swing.

Pioneer Radio Man Says Radio Will Help Form International Boy Scout Order

Asks Scouts to Help in Enforcing Radio Laws.

NEW YORK CITY—Speaking today before one of the largest Boy Scout audiences gathered together in a New York Auditorium, Pierre Boucheron, one of the first radio amateurs in the United States, whose entry into the ranks of the experimenter dates back to 1906, and now with the Radio Corporation of America, predicted that radio broadcasting would lead the way to the formation of an international Boy Scout organization in which the scattered groups of young men in the principal cities of the world would enjoy relationships far more intimate than any other agency has thus far been able to provide. Mr. Boucheron also pointed out that the limited number of available wavelengths in the ether required the strict observance of laws governing radio and asked the Boy Scouts of America to pledge their support to the work of the Department of Commerce in enforcing these laws. The affair was a "radio party" arranged by the Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York for the 23,000 Scouts under its jurisdiction.

"The call to rally has long been sounded by means of the Boy Scout Whistle," said Mr. Boucheron. "Its shrill blast has echoed throughout hundreds of camps, and hiking parties have been guided by its note. Yet its feeble signal scarcely reaches the extremities of camp. Reinforced by the tremendous amplifying ability of a powerful broadcasting station, however, the same signal will call a nation of listening scouts to attention. Thus, through the agency of radio, scouts in cities, villages, and hamlets are welded together into a single group, and 500,000 scouts may hear simultaneously the voice of their leader and Honorary President, the President of the United States."

"I believe radio broadcasting will accomplish even more than this. Already programs broadcast from the United States reach out to foreign lands. Reliable international broadcasting should result from various refinements in transmission.

and reception, coupled with increased power. When Baden Powell, speaking from a London broadcasting station, is plainly heard in all parts of America, and Dan Beard, one of America's leading Scouts, returns a salute from the United States, radio will prove a still more powerful vehicle for promoting the Boy Scout movement."

Commenting on some of the technical problems of radio, Mr. Boucheron said: "There is only one other, one vast highway in the sky, which must support the burden of every conceivable message hurled thru space, whether it be a broadcast concert or a radio telegraphic wave. We must use this ether with the utmost respect for the rights of others. This great common highway is divided into 'lanes,' which are policed by the radio inspectors of the Department of Commerce in the same manner as our streets. With the rapid growth in the number of broadcasting stations in the United States, this broad highway had to be divided into many narrow wavelength bands to make a place for all until today few additional divisions are possible. If thru selfishness, lack of care or ignorance, amateur operators, violate the regulations governing the use of these wavelength roads, the foundation upon which the entire radio structure rests, will collapse. Each listener, amateur and commercial operator has a definite responsibility which he must assume in order to preserve radio's usefulness. I believe the Boy Scouts of America, an organization of 500,000 law-respecting young men, who daily demonstrate their regard for the rights of others and whose loyal devotion to the highest principles of citizenship have won for them the praise of the nation, have an important duty to perform in this radio scheme. They should impress upon others the importance of obeying radio laws in general; they should instruct those who, thru lack of knowledge, make trouble for their neighbors by sending amateur messages during the hours set aside for broadcasting and report cases of violation to their local radio inspector; their advice guided by that of their Scout Masters should even extend into the home of the radio novice, who may not be entirely familiar with the operation of a receiver. The Boy Scouts, thru organized radio troops, may thus create another field for their endeavors, which should prove extremely helpful in maintaining a well-organized radio system in America."

PIERRE BOUCHERON

