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"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.

JUNE 8

I HAVE FOUGHT A GOOD FIGHT, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness.—2 Timothy 4:7.

THE GOLDEN AGE

In their getting disturbed over the changing ideas in the world about them, people often fail to notice that in some respects the material world about them has changed since they were children.

To one who has not followed closely the various steps in which our education system has been changed within the last quarter of a century both in what is being taught and in the manner of teaching, it is disconcerting to find that much has been changed which in his day he considered the essence of school training. After a casual survey of modern school methods and subjects of study, he is inclined to dismiss the matter by saying—"No, schools ain't what they used to be."

This tendency to paint the past as the golden era, to picture it as perfection made perfect, is active of course in all fields. Whether the critic has in mind the church, or politics, or the schools, he can and does with equal facility in all three fields paint the past in roseate colors, and generally has little to say that is commendatory of the present. He forgets that when he was a child, his elders in their own day on looking around them dismally said—"No, things ain't what they used to be." And their elders no doubt said it before them.

To pick out the present shortcomings of any institution like the church or the school, and to imply that these institutions had no shortcomings at all in an earlier generation is to show ignorance which may be excusable but is none the less ignorance. Even when we taught the three R's in the golden era of perfection, it is doubtless whether education was at that time one whit more efficient than it is today.

It is not condoning any defects of modern education to say this. The point is that things aren't what they used to be; but that they have changed for the worse would be hard to prove. The individual who laments that passing of the three R's—as a matter of fact, they haven't gone out—has failed to consider that he is doing and using many things today which were not thought of in the years to which he looks back.

A glance about him when he switches on the electric light in his apartment; or when he uses the telephone; or when by means of an automatic elevator he lets himself down to street level from the eighth floor, and drives his automobile downtown, proceeding complacently through traffic the very sight of which would have terrified his parents 30 or 40 years ago—these things ought to convince him that other things besides the three R's aren't what they used to be. A little thought for the changed life which we lead as compared to the way in which an older generation lived, might make us all a little more sympathetic toward institutions which are not finding it easy to keep up with these rapid changes.

CRITICISM

The dictionary definition of the word "criticize" is to discuss the merits or demerits of a thing or person. Under this philological definition of the word a criticism may be either favorable or adverse, and standing apart the world should carry no significance other than a passing of judgment.

How different is the thought conveyed to most persons on the mention of the word "criticize." Immediately they synonymize it with such terms as censure, animadversion and deprecation. Civilization is eliminating the alternative in the definition of the word in favor of the unfavorable or adverse sense.

There is a rule among lexicographers and philologists that words acquire the meaning most frequently attributed to them and for which they are most frequently employed. In the case in question adverse criticisms have so outnumbered the favorable that the latter meaning is becoming archaic and obsolete. In time "criticism" may become an exact synonym of "animadversion" and a new word will be used to describe a laudatory opinion.

Morals may be deduced from all things animate or inanimate and there is a moral in the evolution of the word "criticism" for all. This evolution of a word tells a long story of universal and mutual fault-finding, censuring, mud-slinging and—criticizing." The art of "praising Caesar" is dead. It would probably be just as easy to get into the habit of saying nice things about our neighbors and fellowmen as it is to defame and deprecate them, but habits once acquired are hard to lose so we will probably sit content while the epithet "criticism" evolves itself completely and eternally into a derogatory review.

"PUBLIC INHALARIUMS"

In laboratories throughout the world patient men are trying to come to the secrets of nature through the medium of chemistry, and to those men chemistry speaks a various language. Chemistry is a willing servant in the advancement of art, science, and industry, but it has also

turned to a terrible scourge in time of war.

So it is that chlorine is become a sort of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde among the elements. It is widely used as a bleaching agent and for other peace-time jobs, but it got a bad name during the war for its deviltry in the poison gas. Now chlorine is under trial at the Edgewood Arsenal for the treatment of colds. Air is charged with chlorine gas and breathed for an hour by patients. The treatment has impressed medical journals. One of them sees "public inhalariums" where patients may have their chlorine at their ease. Exclusive colds could establish a sort of coryza hour for the lazy sniffing of their chlorine. Common colds could stick their noses into chlorine wherever the cure offered.

Ether also gets into print for its power to perk up plants. The plants take the ether by inhalation or by injection. Roses have been hustled into blooming long before nature's allotted time. Other plants showed growths equally remarkable. The ether seems to bring out all the dormant possibilities of the plants treated. Along with the rapid growth of roses in the fumes came an immunity to diseases that usually attack the plants.

But if gardeners get to tinkering with hypodermics will they stop at tubers and goobers? In emergencies little gardeners might be quickly made into big gardeners—but where is the youngster who would give up an ice cream cone for an ether cone? But it is worth something to know that chlorine will break a cold. Up an atom, chlorine! But our colds, but not our bronchi!—The Nation's Business.

Don't throw mud. It will become dust and blow back on you.

When a man starts singing his own praises it's sure to be a solo.

If you are doing good work, don't worry; somebody will find it out.

It's easier to do a thing right than to explain why you did it wrong.

Some people speak from experience; others—from experience—don't speak.

We may not fill pulpits, but each of us lives some sort of a sermon every day.

It's faith in something and enthusiasm for something that makes life worth living.

One-half the world doesn't know how the other half lives; but some people do their best to find out.

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.

EDWARD I. EDWARDS

The meteoric rise of U. S. Senator Edward I. Edwards, of New Jersey, from the comparative obscurity of a country banker to outstanding political ascendancy astonished both his friends and foes.

He came into national prominence by leading New Jersey's fight for State rights as against Constitutional prohibition, and his friends, characterizing him as something more than a mere "wet" advocate, call attention to his qualifications, as a bank president, "the best Controller New Jersey ever had," and the man directly responsible for the fact the State has no income tax.

His great constructive business ability, they say, first made him a State figure, and later he became a national figure by espousing protection of personal liberties. These were jeopardized, he felt, by the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment.

A teetotaler who "never expects to touch a drop of liquor again," it is not as a friend of liquor that Senator Edwards is interested in carrying on his "wet" fight, he has declared publicly.

Fought "Dry" Law

"Any State in the Union has the unquestionable right to go dry if a majority of its citizens wish to take such action," he asserted, "but for the Government to force prohibition upon a State through a constitutional amendment is a gross invasion of the famous and long-cherished American doctrine of States' rights."

Senator Edwards was born in Jersey City December 1, 1836, and is of Irish parentage. He attended public and high schools and entered New York University but left college at the end of his junior year.

After spending some time in the law offices of his brother, the late Senator William D. Edwards, he accepted a position in the First National Bank of Jersey City, where he remained seven years, studying finance and taxation.

His health having become impaired by the confining nature of his duties, he resigned his position with the bank and for several years thereafter was interested in the general contracting business as a member of the firm of Edwards Brothers.

Quit Tax Job

In 1898 he accepted a position in the Tax Department of Jersey City and relinquished it in 1903 at the suggestion of the late Edward F. C. Young, president of the First National Bank, to again become associated with the institution as assistant to the president, afterward becoming cashier,

director and subsequently its head, a position he still holds.

When Woodrow Wilson was elected Governor and the Democrats regained control of the Legislature in 1911, he was elected State Controller of the Treasury, and served six years.

During this service he succeeded in having passed amendments to the Inheritance Tax statutes which increased the annual income of the State from this source from \$750,000 to \$4,000,000, thus avoiding a direct tax. His reorganization of the institutions and departments that had relations with his office on a sound financial basis was called the "pay-as-you-go" policy—a systematic plan of drawing upon State appropriations by boards, departments and institutions.

Was State Senator

He retired as Controller in 1917, and in 1918 was elected to the State Senate.

On the issue of "personal liberty" he, in 1919, defeated Newton A. K. Bugbee, Republican candidate, for Governor by a plurality of 15,000. His platform provided that it should be his purpose to test the validity of the prohibition amendment. Immediately after his inauguration he began this fight.

The result was the Legislature enacted a bill making it legal to manufacture and sell beer with an alcoholic content of 3.75 per cent. As a result of the predominance of the "wet" sentiment the State not only failed to ratify the Eighteenth Amendment but rejected it. At the Democratic National Convention in San Francisco, in 1920, he had the united support of the New Jersey Democrats for the Presidential nomination and received votes on several ballots from other States as well.

Wins As "Wet"

Running on a "wet" platform, Edwards, then Governor, in 1922 defeated United States Senator Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, Republican "dry" incumbent, by 90,000 plurality for the United States Senatorship.

Senator Edwards has always been deeply interested in military affairs. He was a member of the Fourth Infantry of New Jersey for many years, and, after serving in various ranks, became Captain of Company F. Captain Edward I. Edwards Jr., his son, served overseas during the World War.

Senator Edwards was married in November, 1888, to Miss Jule Blanche Smith, of Jersey City. Besides their son, they have a daughter, Miss Elizabeth Edwards.

Mrs. Edwards has been described as "a Governor's lady who minds the baby and does the 'up-

Portable Radio Sets Entertain Bathers at New York's Beaches



Group of Bathers Pause Between Dips to Listen to Their Favorite Orchestra

NEW YORK CITY:—Radio receiving sets, especially those of the super-heterodyne variety, which operate without antenna connections and are readily portable, are finding popularity among groups of bathers at the beaches of New York and along the Jersey Shore this year. The powerful broadcasting stations of the larger cities will no longer pour their ether concerts into idle receivers, deserted by their owners, who seek beach and mountains at the call of summer.

New York City has already set the pace in this latest supplement to the natural delights of the seashore. Jazz music from nearby stations will set the beaches awash with excitement as fans become the captives of radios summer-time appeal.

There has been 80,000 lbs. of Cascara bark sold from the Siuslaw national forest so far this year.

Harrisburg—Contract awarded for construction of bridge here at \$183,200.

stairs work," signs woman suffrage petitions, wants the Eighteenth Amendment repealed and refuses to discuss any White House aspirations she may entertain."

Senator Edwards is a vetyrman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Jersey City, and belongs to many fraternal, social and civic organizations.

Let's heads, statements, to your order at the Tidings Office. We have a good job printing department.

Farmers Attention

Fly season will soon be on. Get your Shoo Fly and E. Z. Bos. fly spray for your cow's the best fly killer made. Garden Hose, and garden tools, fencing and binder twine, mowers and repairs always on hand.

PEIL'S CORNER

State board of control votes purchase of 276-acre site for state training school for boys, 1 mile northwest on Pacific highway

HALIBUT TREATY IS MADE WITH CANADA

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The house today passed the bill of Senator Jones of Washington to put into effect the halibut treaty between the United States and Canada covering waters of the North Pacific ocean.

This treaty established a 90-day closed season to both countries from November 16 to February 15, which includes the halibut spawning season. Records show the catch during this period has averaged between 3,000,000 and 5,000,000 pounds during the last five years.

The bill now goes to the president.

PORTLAND GIRL IS IN TROUBLE AGAIN

LOS ANGELES, June 8.—Misfortune chased Betty Ann Thompson, Portland girl, here yesterday. Granted two years' probation by Superior Judge Cydney Reeve after the girl, a recent bride, admitted she had written a check without sufficient funds to cover it, in order to purchase a German police dog, the young woman was held today on a new charge.

She was about to leave Portland to join her parents when authorities here were asked by

San Jose, Cal., police to hold her to face worthless check charges there.

"I loved that dog so much I just had to have him and I don't know anything about what San Jose police say," sobbed Betty Ann as deputy sheriff's refused to free her.



Carrots, cucumbers, onions, lettuce, beets, head lettuce, peas, tomatoes.

Cherries, strawberries, red raspberries

FOR PICNICS—pickled pigs feet, boneless; shrimp, crab, sardines, tuna fish, salmon.

Plaza Market

H. A. Stearns 61 N. Main

SALE OF USED BOOKS

These are made up of books with slightly damaged covers—a few with slightly torn leaves, but with none missing—books from our Rental Library—Books we wish to replace in other bindings, etc., etc.

LOOK OVER THE TITLES

BOTH IN THE WINDOW AND ON OUR BOOK COUNTER GOOD STORIES FOR VACATION 19c—29c—39c—59c AND UP.

Books and Stationery ELHART'S Drug Sundries Toilet Goods



Such popularity must be deserved

RADIO—sweeping the country—daily gains new devotees by thousands.

Chesterfield—matching Radio's swift rise—is gaining thousands of new smokers every day. Such popularity is never an accident.

It can't just happen—it must be deserved.

Chesterfield has come up fast because men know, by Chesterfield's better taste, that here is real superiority—of tobaccos and blend!

Chesterfield
CIGARETTES

They Satisfy—millions!