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AUGUST 21 HE THAT TRUSTETH IN HIS OWN HEART IS A FOOL—Proverbs 28:26.

SCHOOL DAYS

A forthcoming time of importance to children and mothers is the first day of school, now so high on the horizon as to cause no little concern to those little minds so thoroughly enjoying the summer vacation period.

There is a certain majesty about the thought of many millions of boys and girls entering thousands of schools in September with the common purpose of acquiring an education. Of course weeks and months of assiduous study are involved, but the things worth while in this life are not free for the asking.

The years of schooling are made more pleasant and interesting for the children if parents and educators instill in their minds early in life a desire for knowledge and an appreciation of the value of an education.

Too many children enter school with the thought that the years of schooling are to be idled through and to be terminated as soon as the law allows. The child must have an object in mind to make the best of his or her schooling.

Super-intellects lament that such a large part of the year is given up to recesses. They preach that the summer vacation period is too long, that the children forget more in the summer than they learn in the remaining three seasons.

Their theory breaks down in the appraisal of the endurance of the youthful bodies and minds. The three months of summer outdoor life are probably not too long for reconstruction of the minds and bodies after nine months of indoor study and in preparation for another schooling period of the same length.

That all the boys and girls will joyfully welcome the first day of school can not be said with certainty, but there is no doubt on the attitude of American mothers on the subject. Three months of guarding a mischievous brood night and day induces any mother to welcome an opportunity to divide the burden.

LAUGHING AT DANGER

That man is a venturesome, daring and courageous being is proven as you witness him running the gamut of daily life. It is a trait that comes to him naturally, instinctively. He needs no provocation to urge him on to deeds of daring nor can he be deterred by the cautious fears of the timid members of the species.

It is known that all animals experience the sensation of fear and that all fear is based on a premonition of bodily harm or death, but, although this sensation is strongest in man, man is most prone to court it.

In spite of thousands of fatalities annually, men and women and the children daily swim out beyond the safety lines, climb perilous crags, tempt the deep in flimsy craft, take to the air in frail airships, participate in dangerous sports, speed in automobiles and otherwise disport themselves as though they would laugh at death.

We know that man loves life and fears death. We also know that he momentarily tosses the dice with the grim reaper and thinks nothing of the experience. The only explanation for this seeming paradox is the fact that the spark of eternal hope is stronger in the human mind than either his fear of death or his love of the risk of the thrills he enjoys while courting death.

Sometimes our hope leads us into disaster. Over confidence is often fatal, so that a little caution is good for all men.

COUNTRY MUST PLEAD GUILTY TO THIS INDICTMENT

Judge William Allen of New York was recently appointed to a vacancy in the court of general sessions by Governor Smith. In welcoming him to the bench, Judge Talley, a colleague, said:

You have come upon the bench of the greatest criminal court in the world at the time when this country is suffering under an indictment which proclaims it to be the most lawless on earth. You will find that the United States must plead guilty to that indictment.

These are strong words, but who will say that Judge Talley exaggerates actual conditions? More murders are committed in every large American city in one year than in the whole of Great Britain. And the failure to bring the perpetrators of such crimes to justice is notorious.

In Chicago, for example, during 1923, 270 murder verdicts were returned by coroners' juries and 129 by grand juries. Yet only nine persons were sentenced to be hanged and only one was actually executed.

In the first six months of the present year in that city, 175 murders took place, and in forty-one of these not even an arrest followed.

Few will question that what is true of murder is true of other major crimes. The machinery of detection and of punishment in the United States is failing more and more to keep pace with

the increasing demands made upon it.

And one very important factor therein is the clogging of such machinery by dry law cases. During the first ten months of the last fiscal year, 41,000 criminal actions under the Volstead Act were heard in the federal courts alone, not to speak of the thousands in the state and local courts.

These cases help to prevent the normal functioning of the courts, putting their calendar months in arrears, in addition to consuming the time and energy of officers which otherwise would be given to the pursuit of real criminals.

Further, the vast majority would never arise with their deteriorating influence on the whole process of law enforcement had the nation adopted a less fanatical and more sensible policy.—Sacramento Bee.

Some fast friends are too many and too fast.

Men who sleep on the job never get up.

Alimony is a shorter name for matrimonial reparations.

The man with a checkered career finds it is always his move.

Low tide is the only thing that is low at the beach resort.

When a girl tells a man she can cook the plot begins to thicken.

It is easy to catch a man with whiskey, especially if you have the whiskey.

Some of the dresses appearing on the streets during this modern age makes one believe that the tastes of some of the members of the weaker sex resembles closely that of a man who has been out on a bender the night before.

CAMPAIGN STARTED TO GET RELIGIOUS VOTE AT ELECTION

NEW YORK, August 21.—A nation-wide campaign to enlist the 125,000 clergymen of America to "Get Out the Christian Vote" has been launched by the Homiletic Review, a magazine devoted to the interests of ministers.

President Coolidge stamped his approval of the movement in a letter to the publishers (Funk and Wagnalls Company) stating: "The organizers of the movement to induce all of the church-going community to go to the polls on election day, and perform their full duty of citizenship, is certainly deserving of every possible encouragement, and I am glad to assure you that it will have mine."

"I have been gratified to know of the progress this movement has already made. From every possible viewpoint, whether it concerns the interest of these individual citizens, or the interests of the community as a whole, it is highly desirable that the great Christian community shall always do its full service in the public interest at election time, and indeed in every other public relationship. My best wishes go out to all who are interesting themselves in this most praiseworthy campaign."

Each clergyman is asked to sign a pledge promising to have 100 per cent of his congregation at the polls through personal appeal and by sermon at both the primaries and the regular November election. It is reported that signed promises representing a total constituency of over 200,000 persons have already been received. The individual congregations represented vary from a prairie church of thirty members to metropolitan parishes including over three thousand each.

The movement is non-denominational and non-partisan, and no effort other than having all eligibles register and be present at the polls is being made.

The motive presented is to get the church-going population of the country to the election booths in an endeavor to curb the ever-decreasing percentage of potential voters who exercise their suffrage. According to Census figures only 26,674,171 of the 54,421,832 native and naturalized citizens of voting age exercised their rights at the 1920 presidential election.

The steady slump since the McKinley-Bryan election is shown by the figures. In 1896 80 per cent of the voters cast ballots; in 1900 73 per cent; in 1908, 66 per cent; in 1912, 62 per cent, and in 1920 less than 50 per cent. Also, the native born American appears to be the most lax, as the Census shows over 21,000,000 more native born voters than the total presidential vote.

A letter quoted from the Better Government Association of Chicago states that "there has never been any candidate in Chicago, or Cook County, who has received as many votes in the primaries as there are eligible voters in the Protestant churches alone."

A pastor in St. Louis reported that "in our last election 82 per cent of the voters did not go to the polls."

Among the prominent individuals who have so far enlisted in the movement or endorsed it, are: Gifford Pinchot, Harlan Fiske

EASTMAN-KODAKS and FILMS

Albums — Art Corners

McNair Brothers The Rexall Drug Store, Drugs, Books and Stationery

is dead, presumably of a broken heart.

Just about a week ago his little playmate, the 2-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Skidmore, died.

"Bing" crept under the couch on which the little girl passed away and remained there. He refused to eat. His eyes watched the out-of-doors, where he last saw the little girl. Yesterday he, too, died.

NEWS LETTER

A Chronicle of Events Occurring in World Centers of Population

PARIS, Aug. 20.—American advertising men recently on a visit to the French capital were surprised to learn that the French, and not the English, are responsible for the first advertisement printed in a newspaper. That was on July 4, 1631, when the sixth number of the Gazette de France contained the following passage: "From St. Germain-en-Laye, July 2, 1631.—The dry season has greatly increased the value of mineral waters, among which those of Forges are here in general use. Thirty years ago Mr. Martin, a great physician, made them the vogue; the public approved them. Today M. Bonnard, the King's chief physician, has set them on the pinnacle of popularity, which his great loyalty, skill and experience can give by recommending to His Majesty whatever deserves the honor, and the King and nearly all the Court are now drinking these waters daily as a precaution." Though written nearly 300 years ago, it is more than likely that this little advertisement helped to keep the water of Forges famous until the present day.

Only the young need apply, or words to that effect, make the gist of the advertisement for women assistants that are needed for the postal service of France. There are 1,300 places to fill in Paris alone. In all, 2,425 women clerks are needed. Lille is asking for as many as 700 and Chalons-sur-Marne requires 175. To obtain nominations for the vacant posts it is not necessary for the candidates to belong to the region.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 21.—Speculation as to who put the holes in Swiss and kindred cheese and how he does it may still be rife in some communities, but there is far greater cause for consternation in the camp of the manufacturers.

How to keep the holes from flattening is the problem, and until some better suggestion is offered, Ohio cheese firms will content themselves with a "Swiss cheese cold storage plant" at Sugar Creek, O.

Hot weather, they explain, is the chief disturber. When cheese is shipped in warm weather it softens. Then when it is suddenly chilled at the dealers' cold storage plant, the holes flatten, reducing salability of the product.

The Swiss cheese cold storage plant was purchased by four of the leading Ohio producers, who will operate co-operatively.

Temperature will be the chief concern. In the great cold storage plant the cheese will be cured and slowly chilled before it is packed for shipment.

That process, it is said should make the product firm enough to withstand the trip through a sultry atmosphere to the dealers' refrigerator, and the holes should retain their original appearance even after the cheese is put on sale.

Ohio ranks second only to Wisconsin in the quantity of Swiss cheese produced, but in the last few years the factories in this State have had difficulty with the "flattening" tendency.

The Sugar Creek plant, upon which the Ohio cheese interests base their hopes, will care for 175,000 pounds of cheese. After the needs of the four big companies who own the storage house are satisfied, other cheese manufacturers in the State will be invited to join the co-operation scheme, it is said.

DEATH OF CANINE CAUSED BY GRIEF

CHICO, Calif., Aug. 20.—"Bing", a six months' old bulldog,

BRING YOUR CAR

to our station for your next greasing job. We have a modern platform which enables us to give you the best greasing service.

SHELL PRODUCTS

W. & N. Service Station On the Boulevard

No preliminary training, no certificates nor diplomas are needed. But the applicant must be physically fit and, what is more, she must be young, that is between 17 and 25 years of age. And therein lies the rub, for most of the women who really need to work in France have unfortunately passed this age limit. The young girl in Paris has only to seek and she shall find some kind of employment. For the older women it is another story.

More people in France are eating meat than ever before, according to a detailed report recently laid before the academy of agriculture. The reason for this change in the frugal habits of the French is due to the very large meat ration served to soldiers during the war, affirms Rene Worms, who has made a close study of this subject. The wartime habit has been retained in civil life, that is for the industrial worker and the farm laborer, whose salaries have greatly increased during the last ten years. The opposite is true in the case of the former "easy" class, the bourgeoisie, who are now serving meat, and in small portions at that, but once a day. This is for financial reasons, but also for hygienic ones as well, it is said, for French doctors are more and more advocating less animal food for people who lead sedentary lives.

AMERICAN HAMMERED PISTON RINGS FOR EVERY CAR

30 cents each

Watch your Tires

Let us replace them with CTCs KELLY's MASONs

One for every car

Fan Belts, Axles and Ring Gears, Washburn Valves, Stearing Gear bolts and bushings.

FOR EVERY CAR

Leedom's Tire House

Where do the donkeys go? Fewer and fewer of the faithful four-footed friends are to be seen on the streets of France. The recent census of animals in fairs shows that in 1923 there were 283,760 asses returned as against 291,110 in 1922 and 356,310 in 1913. On the farms motors have replaced horses and they in turn are putting the donkey out of business. There are now only a few districts where asses are bred, although the mountainous region of the south and centre absorb a good number. In the gardens of the Champs Elysees and the Luxembourg there are still a few little donkeys to make the children happy, and there are a few ragpickers who still drive the patient little beasts. Recently the chairmenders have adopted the horse to carry their loads of crippled chairs, and at the Montmartre fair the only one belonging to the troupe is stuffed.

MEN, HERE IT IS Genuine Navy Blue Serge Pants \$5.50 Come in and get a pair while the sizes are complete. These pants are worth at least \$8.00. Army Goods Store Biggest Little Store in Ashland

GO ANYWHERE THE CHEVROLET WAY ECONOMICAL TRANSPORTATION Automotive Shop D. F. KAY, Prop. Gabriel Snubbers — — — Raybestos Brake Lining

"If a Printing Concern has more than one price—if any of its customers are given printing for less than what is charged other customers—someone pays too much." No matter who you are or what the conditions may be, the price for a printing order is the same to you as it is to everybody else at The Tidings PRINT SHOP

What the World Is Doing As Seen by Popular Mechanics Magazine

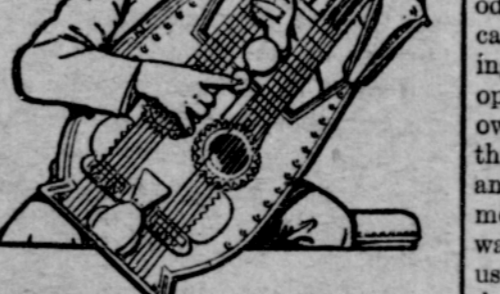
Fishing in the Ocean with Horse and Wagon

One of the most unusual methods of catching ocean fish is said to have been developed in New England. While the use of huge nets a few miles from shore is common, this particular trap is different because of the fact that all the conveying of workmen and catch is done by horse and wagon—and the trap is more than two miles out at sea.

Along this strip of Cape Cod shore the tides completely cover the ocean bottom but, on receding, the water is not more than a few feet deep for several miles out. As a result, the fishermen can start out with horse and wagon after the tide starts to ebb, gather in the fish and return to shore before the water is deep.

One-Man Band Gives Effects of Fourteen Instruments

Shaped like a guitar with double sets of strings, an instrument with which it is claimed that one man can produce the effect of a fourteen-piece orchestra has been invented. Various horn, cymbal and flute attachments are provided within easy reach of the player's hands and lips so that several combinations of sounds may be obtained at the same time. Solo parts can also be played if desired.



Mirror Lens on Tail Lamps Guards Auto if Light Is Out

With pyramid-shaped prisms on its inside surface, a lens for the automobile tail signal has been invented to give greater brilliancy to the light and to afford protection for the car even if the lamps should go out. The prisms are so designed that light from approaching cars illuminates them a bright red at a distance of 250 feet or more. The lens is inserted with the flat surface out and fits any standard lamp.



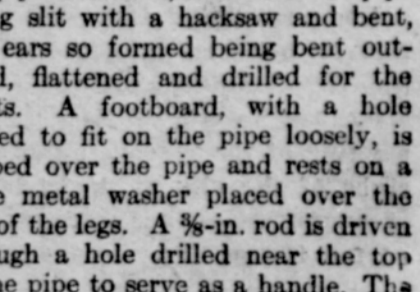
Waste Auto Oil to Help Solve Heating Problem

Heating houses with waste oil periodically drawn from automobile crank cases may soon be a means of helping solve the fuel question, in the opinion of experts. Already garage owners in an eastern city are mixing this worn-out lubricant with fuel oil and burning it to heat their establishments. Experiments are now under way to determine the possibility of using this refuse in oil burners for dwellings. In one state alone, it is estimated fifteen million quarts of this substance, equivalent to 15,000 tons of coal, are thrown away yearly. Gasoline itself once was a left-over product, but with the coming of the auto its consumption increased until in 1922 more than sixty billion gallons were used in the United States alone.

New Sport with "Walking Stick"

Stilts and the "pogo" stick are combined in the device shown in the drawing to provide a new sport for the children. The user mounts the footboard and tips the stick toward the left and right alternately with body movements, turning the handle at the same time so that the action of the device closely resembles walking. The steps are of good length and the operation is not tiresome.

The construction of the device is shown in the insert. The legs are made from a length of 3/4-in. flat iron about 13 1/2 in. wide, bent to the shape indicated. A cross brace of the same material is riveted to the legs about halfway between the bottom and top. To this brace a 4-ft. length of 3/4-in. gas pipe is riveted, the end of the pipe being slit with a hacksaw and bent, the ears so formed being bent outward, flattened and drilled for the rivets. A footboard, with a hole drilled to fit on the pipe loosely, is slipped over the pipe and rests on a large metal washer placed over the top of the legs. A 3/4-in. rod is driven through a hole drilled near the top of the pipe to serve as a handle. The footboard is loose so that the user can operate the device without moving his feet but by giving the handle a twisting motion and swaying the body from side to side.



Copper is annealed by heating to a red heat and plunging into cold water.