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THE WATER SITUATION

The public is evincing much concern on the water situation. Many citizens have been in the Tidings office lately inquiring what headway is being made with preliminaries up Ashland creek and what the prospects are for immediate action in providing more water for the future.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

The report of an investigating committee in some southern cities regarding murders and capital punishment gives some interesting data which has a direct bearing on this important question and which is now being considered by a great majority of Americans due to a sensational murder trial which is now being broadcasted in the newspapers.

First—Laxness in the arrest, prosecution and conviction of the murderers; Second—Leniency in punishment in the comparatively few cases in which a conviction is finally secured.

Our law-enforcing machinery rarely apprehends holds and administers prompt, adequate merited punishment to murderers. Coroners, sheriffs, police officers, police courts, grand juries, prosecuting attorneys, criminal courts and supreme courts make up a formidable law enforcing machine when viewed in the aggregate, but on close inspection you will find many loose nuts in it and much that needs overhauling.

As to the necessity for the application of capital punishment, the report declares: Capital punishment will, if applied, exterminate murderers. Judging from the records, murder in America does not place the murderer in very serious jeopardy and as a result we have many murders for no cause whatever.

THE VACATION URGE

One of the strangest manifestations of human nature is the vacation urge, which affects everybody during the summer months. For nine or ten months each year, September to June, the average citizen is satisfied to remain just an ordinary citizen, working his eight hours or more each day, spending a quiet evening at home or at the movies, but about the first of June, and continuing throughout the summer months, his thoughts wander to other fields and the regular routine becomes rather lardensome.

If he lives in a sea coast town, he wants to visit the mountains, while, if he is a resident of a mountain town, he wants to visit the sea shore. If he is a citizen of a great city, the country fields look most entrancing; while if he lives on the farm, his desire turns toward the city.

The instinct in most of us to visit a new place each year guarantees that the vacation traffic will be divided and that all will not flock to any one portion of the country. Some will go to the mountains, some to the seashore, some to the cities, some to fishing resorts, indeed some to all places where the tourist traffic is sought.

AN AMBITIOUS PROGRAM

A citizen of Grosser, Washington, whom the newspaper of that city states takes himself seriously (even if nobody else should), has declared himself an independent candidate for president of the United States and has published a long platform, which includes some of the most ambitious planks that it has been the reader's pleasure to see included in any political platform.

The writer of the proposed constitution says that he has the advantage of six years more experience of life than President Coolidge has, that he will bring about more reforms than either Coolidge or Davis and that if the two candidates will promise to work for his proposals, if elected, he will immediately withdraw.

FAST OR SLOW, WHICH?

At the last legislature somebody proposed, probably as a joke, that 30 miles should be made the minimum speed limit on the highways, asserting that the slow driver is one of the leading menaces to highway safety. This proposal, revived in some way or other, has been drawing the sarcastic fire of the Junction City Times here of late.

Possibly. And yet the fact remains that the slow driver IS a menace to safety on the highways, comparable almost to the too fast driver. Something like two-thirds of the accidents and close shaves occur while somebody is trying to pass another car.

The roads would be safer if there were fewer slow drivers, just as they would be immensely safer if there were fewer fast drivers. The ideal condition for safety would be a uniform rate of speed.

But, for Heaven's sake, let's choke the lawmaker who first proposes a law requiring a uniform rate of speed. We have so many laws as it is and so little respect for most of them that it would be a serious mistake to add further to the list.—Engene Register.

Many are bachelors because they failed to embrace their opportunities.

The man who said figures don't lie wasn't an income tax collector.

A pretty girl doesn't mind reflections on herself when they come from the mirror.

Lawns and people are much alike. The greener they are, the easier they are to trim.

Hollywood announces that the "Sheik," as a type is dead. Probably just from the neck up.

When a youth sows wild oats, he usually spends the rest of his life harvesting a bumper crop.

THE FORUM

Articles of timely interest are welcomed under this head. Communications must bear the signature of the author.

EDITOR TIDINGS: In an editorial appearing in the Tidings of recent date you called attention to the dissatisfaction here in regard to the findings of the coroner's jury in the case of Percy Stratton. Also to the fact that neither Mrs. Stratton or Kenneth were called on to testify and that they were firm in the belief that their car was struck by a car coming up behind them instead of meeting them as testified to by witnesses before the coroner's jury.

Among them were the following: Mrs. Finnegan, a nurse and her husband who works at the box factory. Mr. Hansen, manager of the Company store, Edgar Goff, foreman of the box factory, Mr. Bulls, who represents the Copco at Lamoine besides Mr. Powers who testified at the Coroners inquest. All these people had accepted the statements of Powers and Forscher, who testified before the coroner's jury to having heard the crash and looking back in time to see the car go over the bank without question. I also talked with more than a dozen men about town who were present at the scene to see if I could get trace of any suspicion that things were not as represented but found no such suspicion. I had hoped to prove which side of the Gardner car driven by Mr. Bruce was injured but only one of the above mentioned claimed to have seen the car and he said it was injured on the left hand side, which would indicate it was going up the hill and met Stratton as testified by Powers and Forscher. We did find one other man who said it was injured on the left side but for reasons I will not mention here, we did not consider his word worth much. I also made inquiry as to the character of Powers and Forscher and learned that they stood well in the community. The only way to get around the case being as represented would be to consider that the traffic officer,

reason neither Mrs. Stratton nor Mr. Bruce were called on to give testimony was that it was represented to him that Mrs. Stratton was too badly hurt to be disturbed and that the traffic officer had released Bruce and he was on his way home and not available at that time. He stated however that if anything had come out to throw any suspicion on Bruce in the testimony of other witnesses, he would have been recalled. After being down there I am much more inclined to appreciate the kindnesses of all those people than to attach blame to any of them. They speak of the Strattons as being about the pluckiest bunch they ever saw and say that the children never complained or cried.

W. W. HEVNER, 221 Granite Street, Ashland. NEWS LETTER A Chronicle of Events Occurring in World Centers of Population

LONDON, Aug. 26. — Great Britain is in danger of starving her own industries by pursuing a policy of foreign investment, according to J. Maynard Keynes, the famous English economist.

Great Britain, declared Keynes, should take the same line as the United States, which exports capital only with reluctance, and, when it does so, demands both excellent security and a considerably higher interest rate than at home.

Britain's passion for Empire building is probably responsible according to Keynes, who points out that Great Britain is now the only nation that is as willing to invest abroad as it is at home. Precarious risks have been taken, he declared, and proportionate profits built up, but there has come a change in the attitudes of foreign governments, which makes such ventures precarious.

"It is not too much to say," said Keynes, "that there are now very few countries in the world in which a public utility undertaking, mainly owned by foreigners, is secure of fair treatment. The cases of ruinously unfair treatment are so numerous that any typical pre-war investor has suffered heavy loss."

"Then there are loans to governments and local authorities abroad. "Who can maintain that the indirect material advantages of such loans are great? Many of them have been employed to wage war, and without them wars could not have been carried on. We in this country would have fared much better if we had had the same distaste for this class of security as the American investor, who expects 8 to 12 per cent interest, and does not like to lend even then."

Keynes foresees that the motives tending toward repudiation by all debtor governments are likely to increase, for the time is approaching when these governments will cease to borrow afresh each year more than the interest on previous loans.

"I see no special virtue in exports for their own sake, which are not required to pay for desired imports," continued Keynes. "Investment abroad does not stimulate employment a scrap more than would an equal investment at home. Last year we invested abroad about two-thirds of what passed through the investment markets and probably between a half and a third of our total savings."

For the first time on record a flourishing family of chameleons has arrived at the London Zoo. The Mother is a dwarf, and the babies are astonishing mites—each one only an inch long, including its tail.

If one of them puts out its slender, sticky tongue it might measure, in all, 1 1-2 inches. There are fifteen children, and, to everyone's delight, they are feeling well and promising to live. The first meal was given to a ten-minute-old specimen, which opened its jaws. A gentle, about one-quarter of an inch long, was popped inside, and the intelligent child chewed up and swallowed it.

Now they are hunting and eating black-fly for themselves. Green-fly are considered poisonous and are not included in the menu. As they grow, so their diet will change in the following graduation: 1, black-fly; 2, small gentles; 3, large gentles; 4, meal worms; 5, stick insects.

When they first arrived their skins were of a dusky brown. Now some of them are already experimenting with the wonderful color changes of their race. Their effort, of course, is to turn green to match the plants in their cage. They have been separated from their mother, who has never shown the slightest interest in her self-possessed offspring.

Coos Bay — Hoop factory producing quantity lots with heavy advance orders. Klamath — 15,000 lambs will be shipped out of Klamath county to California buyers. St. Helens — Five men will be employed in Union Oil distributing station, built at cost of \$50,000.

WHY BANKS? LESSON XI By J. H. PUELICHER, Chairman Public Education Commission, American Bankers Association To be favorably known at a bank is a business advantage. Banks aim to deal with honest people only. How does one become known at a bank for purposes of doing business with it? "One must be identified," says the banker. IDENTIFICATION—More than presenting oneself at a bank and saying "I am John Smith." Some one known to the banker must say, for instance, "This is John Smith. He is honest and dependable." Then the bank will do business with him. Why cannot a bank do business with an unidentified person? Because, if an unknown man gets money from a banker on a check payable to "John Smith" and he be not the particular "John Smith" entitled to cash that check, the bank would probably lose the money. To be known at a bank is a business necessity.

O. D. Wool Long Pants in small and large sizes Guns, ammunition, hunting and fishing licenses Army Goods Store Biggest Little Store in Ashland

FREE LECTURE THE KALL OF THE KU KLUX KLAN BY V. K. ALLISON, Minister of the Christian Church AT The Armory Wednesday Evening, August 27, 7:30 P. M. EVERYONE INVITED



Classified advertisements have come to be an American institution—they vitally concern every member of the family. Most Readers have become habitual patrons of the classified advertisements, because they have found it is a profitable habit, indeed. Pick up today's issue of The Tidings, read through the classified advertisements and learn for yourself why classified advertising is so important. 1 Cent A Word The Ashland Tidings