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NOVEMBER 19

THE GOODNESS OF GOD.—Oh that men would praise the Lord for His goodness, and for His wonderful works to the children of men.—Psalm 107: 21.
PRAYER.—O God, there is none like Thee in the heavens above, or in the earth beneath, for Thy mercy endureth forever.

BOOST

Recently, The Tidings carried a new item from Portland, having reference to alleged tampering with the straw vote ballots sent out by the Literary Digest prior to the recent presidential election, stating that post office inspectors had been assigned to the task of running down any malfeasances with relation to tampering in postoffices throughout the country.

In connection with this news item it is interesting to note that the postoffice department, after receiving the reports of the inspectors in the investigation, announced officially on November 9, that there were very few cases of infractions of the regulations found among the hundreds of thousands of postal employees and that these offenders had been duly disciplined. The department report adds: "The offenses were pretty evenly distributed among the partisans of at least four of the candidates for the presidency."

The postal service is ever keenly jealous of its reputation for integrity in all departments, and also prides itself upon the fact that it is as nearly free from the lesser errors that permeate every human agency as the exigencies of its work make possible. So the next time you get an improperly directed letter, marked "opened by mistake," by some other person of the same or with a similar name, instead of criticising the mail service, why not boost for a better and more complete addressing of all mail matter and do everybody a good turn?

INDIGNITIES HEAPED ON CANADIAN ATTORNEY

All western Canada is aroused over the treatment in San Francisco by prohibition enforcement officers of Fred B. Anderson, Vancouver attorney and one of the most prominent members of the British Columbia bar.

And they have every justification for righteous indignation and outraged protest.

Had an American of equal prominence been subjected to similar indignity in Canada, patriotic Americans would have been furious.

Had a missionary in some "heathen" country been forced to undergo like treatment, Washington today would be being bombarded with demands that a battleship be rushed to the scene and marines landed to compel his forcible release.

Anderson went to San Francisco last week to represent the Mexican Shipping Company, owners of the Guardra, an alleged rum runner now in custody of the federal authorities.

There is not an iota of evidence to show that he was personally interested in the vessel or in its cargo.

He was sent there solely to see that the legal rights of the owners were safe-guarded; that if their property were to be confiscated, it should only be after the provisions of the law had been complied with.

But for that crime, his apartments were broken into at an early morning hour, his personal papers searched and seized without a search warrant, and he himself arrested.

This arrest is a threat that any attorney who lawfully undertakes the defense of persons accused of violating the Volstead Act not only thereby renders himself open to suspicion of all the camp followers of that act and invites all the verbal abuse such can heap upon him, but actually must risk the disgrace of arrest and the menace of violence as well.

THE BATTLE OVER CHILD LABOR.

A two-fold nation-wide campaign is being waged against ratification of the federal child-labor amendment to the federal constitution. One group opposing the amendment is composed of those who believe that regulation of child labor should be left to the states. With them we differ but we find no ground, in view of their opinion, for criticism of their course. The other group—by far the more powerful and formidable one—is composed of interests which in a few states are piling up financial profits from the exploitation of the labor of helpless childhood. This is a campaign of misrepresentation and dishonest pretense.

The misrepresentation lies in the arguments being broadcast over the nation for the defeat of the amendment. The dishonesty lies in concealment of the true authorship of those arguments. A leaflet now going the rounds in the mails bears the uncertain imprint of the "National committee for the rejection of the twentieth amendment." It bears no signatures or names. The campaign which it represents is, of course, being financed by those who profit by child labor. Apparently they are spending heavily. The leaflet sets out twenty purported reasons for rejection of the amendment. Many of them con-

tain direct contraventions of fact. Every one of them contains misrepresentation.

The child labor amendment as adopted by congress and now before the states for ratification provides the following and it only:

"Section 1. The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age.

"Section 2. The power of the several States is unimpaired by this article, except that the operation of state laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the Congress."

Thus the amendment does not prohibit child labor. It does not regulate child labor. It simply authorizes congress to do these things. There is exactly the same reason for making child labor a subject for federal legislation that there was in the case of prohibition. There was a small minority of the states which would not legislate for prohibition, although a heavy majority sentiment in the nation demanded it. There are in a small minority of the states, powerfully financed and politically entrenched interests which are profiting from the exploitation of child labor. Some of these are employers of child labor, others of them employ adult labor which they fear would command higher pay in the absence of the competition of child labor. Those interests are strong enough in those states to prevent state legislation for the protection of childhood from their rapaciousness. They can only be reached through federal legislation. One of these states is Massachusetts, where the amendment has failed of indorsement by an advisory referendum of the voters.

Next January the Oregon legislature will be called upon to ratify or reject the federal child labor amendment. It is scarcely thinkable that the verdict here will be other than affirmative.

CARBON MONOXIDE

Dangerous indifference to carbon monoxide poisoning in private garages still exists. Evidence is revealed of disastrous results should the engine of an automobile be started and left in operation while the driver goes elsewhere. A concentration of two per cent may easily be built up in a short time, and, on his return, but a minute or two would be required to asphyxiate him. Weaker concentrations quickly render a person helpless, though not necessarily immediately unconscious, and finally prove fatal.

There is no set time during which the engine may be run in a closed private garage with safety. The doors should be opened previous to starting the engine, and if it is necessary to run it for any length of time, as in making repairs or adjustments, the car should be run in the open, as even very weak concentration of this will cause headache and discomfort.

Carbon monoxide is very insidious in its action, and the victim will suddenly collapse and be entirely helpless, although conscious for a time of his condition, yet unable to make an escape and give an alarm. This state rapidly develops into unconsciousness and death.

Famous last words, "I wonder which way he is going to turn."

If a man has that sneaking look, you don't know whether he has bought a quart or contributed to a campaign fund.

If a filling station attendant can go a year without being robbed, he should be in big demand as a bank president.

There will be need for expert investment advisors as long as the average man is impressed with the color of the stock.

TALK OF WATERWAYS AT CAPITAL MEET

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—A call for the twentieth annual convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, to be held here December 10-11, was issued today by John H. Smith, president of the organization. The governors of the various states; mayors and presidents of commercial, industrial and waterway associations were asked to appoint accredited delegates to the convention.

Among the important subjects to be discussed, some formally, some informally, some both ways, are the following: Agricultural Relief Through Development of Inland Waterways; Free Ports (or Free Zones); Further Strengthening of the Long-and-Short-Haul Clause of the Interstate Commerce act; a Navigable Connection Between the Great Lakes and Tidewater; Port Differentials; Through-Route and Joint-Rate Arrangements Between Railroads and Waterways.

Other subjects include the two paragraphs in the pending Rivers and Harbors bills before Congress, one calling for the completion of all waterway projects within five years, the other proposing the development of rivers for power as well as navigation.

President Small called attention to the fact that the first waterway appropriation made by Congress was \$30,000, which was voted on April 6, 1802, for which the improvement of the Delaware River. The total amount appropriated up to June 30, 1924, is \$1,349,681.795.

Clatsop county cranberry crop hit 17,644 bushels, worth \$80,000.

Astoria — City budget calls for \$396,383; \$135,038 from operating expenses.

WHITE LEGHORNS AVERAGE 253 EGGS IN YEAR'S LAYING

STORRS, Conn., Nov. 19.—White Leghorns from North Branch, N. J., won the thirteenth annual international egg-laying contest at Connecticut Agricultural College here by furnishing 2,531 eggs in the past fifty-two weeks, getting an average of over 253 eggs for each pullet in the pen of ten birds and creating a new record. Back in 1918 a pen from Oregon Agricultural College laid 2,352 eggs in fifty-two weeks, setting a record just beaten.

The one foreign entry this year—Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario—finished nineteenth on the list, its barred rocks laying 2,007 eggs. Purdue University hens were twelfth in finishing. Other owners of birds in the leading twenty exhibitors were: Attleboro, Mass., second; Suffield, Conn., third; Oronogo, Mo.; fourth; Waldoro, Me., fifth; Franklin, Mass., sixth; Hamedden, Conn., seventh; Dover, Mass., eighth; Grand Rapids, Mich., ninth; Enfield, Mass., tenth; Wapping, Conn., eleventh; Pleasant Valley, N. Y., thirteenth; West-

Rutland, Vt., fourteenth; Corvallis, Ore., fifteenth; State College, Pa., sixteenth; Grotton, Mass., seventeenth; Joplin, Mo., eighteenth; and College Park, Md., twentieth.

Champion hens were shown up in this fashion: Rhode Island Red laid 324 eggs; White Leghorn laid 290 eggs; White Rock laid 281 eggs; Barred Rock laid 269 eggs; White Wyandotte laid 252 eggs. The best previous record for a single hen was set in 1918, when a White Wyandotte laid 308 eggs.

U.S. 'DIX' HOUNDS TARGET OF JEERS OF BRITISH EXPERT

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The United States cannot teach Britain anything about radio, in the opinion of Captain A. E. Eckersley, chief engineer of the British Broadcasting Company.

Eckersley recently paid a visit to the United States to exchange views and study broadcasting conditions, during which he broadcast from several radio stations. He made the above remark in an interview on his return to England.

The reason is, according to Eckersley, that the United States is catering to the radio public from the point of view of making radio broadcasting an electrical hobby and not an artistic enjoyment.

"Americans are working on entirely different lines from those of the British Broadcasting Company," he declared to British radio fans.

"They are concentrating on the unique, while we are striving to make our programs more and more perfect and artistic."

"The man in America who considers he is getting the best service is the man who finds he can listen to the most distant stations. Therefore, thousands of sets are produced with intense sensitivity."

VINING Today and Tomorrow

Advertisement for the picture 'Monsieur Beaucaire' featuring Bebe Daniels and Lois Wilson. Includes text: 'A magnificent, colossal production of Booth Tarkington's famous story of royal love and intrigue. Coming Monday Orpheum Jr. Vaudeville Seats Now Selling'

RUDOLPH VALENTINO in 'Monsieur Beaucaire'

BEBE DANIELS, Lois Wilson, Doris Kenyon, Lowell Sherman
A magnificent, colossal production of Booth Tarkington's famous story of royal love and intrigue.
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Eckersley said: "The Standard set that you will find in any American house will have six valves (tubes), and the owner will seldom listen to his local station unless there is something especially interesting from there. Such a man, in New York, for instance, is more interested in searching round the continent, to Cuba, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, or anywhere else that has, to him, the advantage of distance."

Eckersley also commented on the poorness of the American radio programs, declaring that he found they were not nearly so good as those broadcast by the British Broadcasting Company. He also declared that the most expensive programs sent out in the United States did not cost anything like those produced by the British Broadcasting Company.

Eckersley expressed himself as extremely pessimistic so far as future long-distance reception is concerned. It was no use saying that people in Britain would shortly be able to listen-in to President Coolidge, he said.

"We are not losing hope," however," Eckersley concluded. "We are going to continue to experiment in order to see what improvements can be made."

He was very enthusiastic over his reception in the United States and said he had been treated with great cordiality."

EXODUS OF WOMEN FROM INDUSTRY ON

HORNELL, N. Y., Nov. 19.—The exodus of women from industry is on.

A survey showed here today that, with few exceptions, the women who were recruited during the World War period to replace men in shops and factories have surrendered their positions to employees of the sterner sex.

In a few instances, however, women have been retained in work

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TO RESTORE TOKYO'S GREAT CHURCH

Advertisement for the restoration of Tokyo's Great Church, featuring images of a Shinto priest and a portrait of Dr. William Axling. Includes text: 'Left—A Shinto Priest in full vestments Circle—Tokyo Tabernacle Right—Dr. William Axling'

ASHINTO priest, with twenty-four non-Christian young men of the neighborhood trooping after him, appeared at the Tokyo Tabernacle when earthquake and fire had left twenty-seven square miles of the Japanese capital a smoking ruin. The priest announced that he had brought the young men there to clear the Tabernacle of debris. The building, the largest Christian house of worship in the Orient, had been gutted by fire, but the walls stood firm and Dr. William Axling, Baptist missionary, was toiling to place it in condition to be of service to the suffering population.

For two whole months this Shinto priest reported every morning and gave free-will service under Dr. Axling's leadership. The Shinto shrine at which the priest officiates is just across the way from the Tabernacle. Another non-Christian neighbor, a Japanese physician, also volunteered his services. With his help a free dispensary was opened and the gallery of the church auditorium was turned into an emergency hospital with thirty beds. An operating room was built, the only one available in

formerly done by men, which it has been found that the women do more efficiently.

Much of the work done by the women during the war was heavier work than employers deem suitable permanent employment for women and, although women employees were acknowledged efficient and capable, they were displaced by men when the men returned to the industrial world from the firing line.

In the case of occupations which require skill rather than brawn, however, the answer has been quite different. Where patience and dexterity of fingers are a factor, women workers have been admitted to be superior to men and are still employed in jobs which were closed to them prior to the war.

MACEDONIAN COUP OF REDS FAILURE

SOFIA, Nov. 19.—Macedonia the Alsace-Lorraine of the Balkans and the starting point of many recent Balkan political conflicts, has successfully passed through another crisis in the eradication of Bolshevik influence in her affairs which was calculated to stir up unrest in all Balkan countries.

Bolshevist influence was behind the attempted coup d'etat in Bulgaria last September, it is believed. Failing, it is alleged the Bolshevik agents turned their attentions to the Macedonian Organization, one of the most powerful influences in Central and Eastern Europe.

Their success in the Macedonian Organization was only partial, for a majority of the Macedon-

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with purchase of one tube NYDENTA TOOTH PASTE at regular price, 50c THURS., FRI., and SAT. A few fancy fish for sale
Toilet Goods—DRUGS—SUNDRIES ELHART'S Books and Stationery

that section of Tokyo for many months, and down to the time of Dr. Axling's return to America this year, the improvised hospital had treated 22,042 patients.
When the slender stock of funds available for the work ran out, a messenger appeared with a gift of 800 yen from the treasury of the Imperial family and with that money a new staff of the Tabernacle staff began to partition the building into tiny booths so as to accommodate fifty-two families at a time. In this way the Tabernacle has sheltered, fed and clothed 175 refugee families until they could get a new start.
Dr. Axling and Dr. Charles B. Tenny of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society's staff in Japan are spending some time in the United States for the purpose of arranging to rebuild the Tabernacle and other buildings for the mission which were destroyed or damaged by the earthquake. The Japanese disaster brought the heaviest financial loss that the society has suffered in its existence of more than a century. In the Mable Memorial School at Yokohama, the only Christian school for boys in that

ian were averse to the Moscow methods and ideals. They failed in their attempt to overthrow the high command of the organization, although they succeeded in murdering the Macedonian chief, Tudor Alexandroff.

Forty members of the organization, all believed to have had connections with Moscow, were immediately executed. General Protogeroff took up the duties of his fallen chief and proved equal to the occasion. He also had been marked for death.

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