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Editor: Bert R. Greer, Business Manager: George Madden Green, Telephone 39, Entered at the Ashland, Oregon Postoffice as Second Class Mail Matter

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WHAT CONSTITUTES ADVERTISING. All future events, where an admission charge is made or collection taken is 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 cash.

HEW ME THY WAYS, O Lord; teach me thy paths. Let integrity and uprightness preserve me; for I wait on thee.—Psalms 25:4, 21.

"PLAYING UP" THE NEWS

The duties of newspapers regarding the publishing of facts about crime will continue to be the topic of wide discussion, just as newspapers are universally read and so thoroughly affect the daily lives of our people.

Whether the newspaper is more educative or more reflective of the life of the people among whom it circulates is a problem. Both sides of this question are taken by the people who are defending as well as those who are attacking "the press." Newspapers are told in one breath that they have no influence and in the next are told that their influence should be exerted for good, by a suppression of their own duty of telling the news.

The newspaper that strengthens itself and strengthens its position in the community in which it circulates must not yield to the demand for the suppression of news accounts, nor must it go to the other extreme of idolizing or even of disproportioning the mental or spiritual importance of criminals.

A story in one of the San Francisco papers recently, in treating of a prisoner held for a notorious murder, freaks up the interest of its readers in this crime by utterly distorting the mental processes as well as the proportionate importance of this prisoner. It "plays up" the news instead of giving it. Some newspaper men may try to excuse themselves to their critics for this sort of thing—they never fool themselves. Their own language convicts them of distorting the news, and distorting it in the wrong way.

LET JUDGES SELECT JURORS

The order that has been made by Chief Justice Taft, of the supreme court of the United States, directing the universal adoption in federal courts of the rule that judges shall examine jurors as to their qualifications, is a proceeding that should have a profound effect upon court procedure generally.

True, this has been within the power of judges, generally. It has been a power exercised in certain instances, by federal jurists.

But it has been resisted, as a question of court reform, by the very inertia of court methods, and by the general tendency in the state courts to consider the court as an arena, in which the judge is nothing but a referee, and the contestants themselves, through their attorneys, determine pretty much what is to happen.

While the inertia of the legal profession has always been bulwarked behind the defense that lay criticisms are "ignorant" and that within the bosom of the law there lies a knowledge of what is best in the conduct of justice, it is to the eternal credit of the legal profession as a "profession," not as a vocation, that the men high in the ranks are leaders in the cause of reform.

LOOSE TALK ABOUT OIL

There has been much loose talk regarding the vital problems affecting the petroleum industry of the country, especially in regard to current conditions which have resulted from a long period of over-production, the government's patent suit, the question of taxes, nationalization and governmental regulation of the industry and the fluctuations in crude oil prices, according to Judge Amos L. Beatty, president of the Texas Company.

"Politicians," said Judge Beatty, "have howled to the tune of gasoline trust. All that is pure bunk and it will be known as such in the course of time."

In regard to the numerous proposals which have been made from time to time as to government ownership or government control of the petroleum industry, Judge Beatty said:

"I believe the fact that individual ownership, the fact that the proprietor of each tract of land is the owner of any petroleum underneath the surface, with freedom to lease or develop it at his will, has been the chief contributing factor in building up this great industry of ours. It is truly an American industry, for no matter where on the globe oil is produced, Americans are there. Our leadership is recognized and our practices are followed. My conviction is that if our government had owned the oil, the restrictions upon development and the lack of incentive would have been such that we would not know today the value or uses of petroleum or how or where to find it.

"We usually think of petroleum production as something which fluctuates most violently, but the fact is, as compared with consumption, it fluctuates no more than do many other staple products. A table of the world's production and consumption from 1859 to the present would show that at no period has production been out of line with consumption in any extraordinary percentage. Compare petroleum with cotton, which depends not at all upon new discovery zones. Within the last five years we have seen a difference of more than 25 per cent between world's production and consumption in a single year. Similar illustrations could be made of corn, sugar and other products which depend upon cultivation of the soil, rain and sunshine."

MORE CONVENIENT

The fact is that we have so much more government now than we had 25 years ago that it takes several times the amount of money to run it than it did then. Of course we would not be content to go back to the old days. Practically all of our government is useful. But we must be content to draw the line somewhere.

The present legislature is offering more and more government. Some of it may be needed, but other parts of it can wait for better times. The fact is that we have got about all the government we can pay for now, and to get more is adding burden upon burden. We need a better distribution of the burdens of government, but can do without more government for a while—until we can catch our breath at least.

TO MEET AND ADJOURN

The governor of Washington has made a very sensible proposal. It is one that is practiced in California. He proposes that all the bills in the legislature except the emergency measures, be introduced, printed, and then the legislature adjourn for a definite period to study over the various bills and decide what is good for the state. It is a plan with a good deal of merit in it.

GERMANY TO LET EDITORS DISOBEY OWN PUBLISHERS

BERLIN, Jan. 27. — German pressmen will probably soon enjoy the benefits of a "journalistic code" in the shape of an "Editors' Protection Bill" which the German Government is prepared to introduce at one of the first sessions of the new Reichstag.

The main objects of the new bill, which, in its present form, is without precedent since the existence of newspapers are: 1. To preserve the freedom of the press as an institution devoted to public service.

2. To protect the editor as a servant to public opinion against any abuses on the part of the publisher tending to promote private interests.

3. To wipe out corruption of the press by banishing "press agent or advertisement stuff" from the editorial columns.

At a Berlin press meeting a Government spokesman enlarged on the necessity of such a law as follows:

"Constitutions of all civilized countries provide for the freedom of the press as one of the fundamental privileges of their citizens to voice their demands and wishes through their papers. To suppress public opinion has always been considered bad statesmanship. However, nothing has been done so far to safeguard this freedom within a newspaper undertaking. There exists no law preventing a publisher from suppressing the truth in his paper against the will and better knowledge of his editors.

"This is where our bill steps in and proposes a remedy. According to the principles of civil law, no employe enjoys privileges as to the conduct of business which his employer pleases to decide upon. He runs the risk of being 'kicked' if he acts against the orders of his 'boss'."

"This should be different with a public. A responsible editor is not purely a business undertaking, but an institution devoted to serve the public. A responsible editor is not merely an employe of his publisher, but a servant to public opinion. Our bill therefore proposes to bestow certain privileges upon editors, enabling them to perform their important function, be it even against the explicit orders of the publishers, as soon as they realize that these orders are imperiling public interest.

"It is wrong to assume that such a paragraph is liable to encourage anarchy in a newspaper undertaking. The publisher, as

heretofore, may publish whatever he pleases, but publications which his editors decline to assume the responsibility for must be stamped as such and bear his signature. The publisher may also make himself the chief editor of his own paper, but in this case he is fully responsible for what he writes and can be called to account for it.

"In order to wipe out corruption of the press, provisions are made to banish press agent stuff or advertisements from the editorial columns of a paper. Editors transgressing these provisions will be punished accordingly."

It is predicted that the announcement of the "Editors' Protection Bill" will be followed by a sharp controversy between the Publishers' League and the Government on the other.

The original draft of the bill is said to date back as far as the time when Hugo Stinnes was considered the "power behind the throne," of numerous newspaper undertakings, and the bill in its present form undoubtedly aims at dealing a smashing blow at the predominant political influence gained by big capitalists. In the opinion of the Government this influence will sooner or later result in a general corruption of the press, the chief functions of which should be a true servant to public opinion and not to promote private interests.

NORTHWEST JOINS IN DEDICATING NEW SEATTLE BUILDING

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 27. — The Northwest and British Columbia joined hearts and hands here Saturday in dedicating Seattle's new quarter-million dollar Chamber of Commerce building.

From over Oregon, Washington, Idaho and British Columbia came business men and city officials to take part in the opening of the fine new building and further the spirit of unity among Northwest communities. The "states banquet" will symbolize the unified Northwest.

The big special train from Portland, carrying 100 or more business men and civic leaders, was heartily welcomed when it rolled in early Saturday morning. The Portlanders, led by President Andrews of the Chamber of Commerce, made their headquarters at the Olympic hotel. They spent the day as guests of the local chamber.

Setting a record for financing and construction, the new home of the Seattle chamber of Commerce was the subject of much favorable comment upon the many visitors here for the dedication.

The building is of Romanesque architecture, patterned after old Italian ecclesiastical structures. It is a pre-cast stone of varied hues of buff and pink, as were the historic buildings which are its prototypes. It joins the new 1,000 room, 14-story Dexter - Horton bank building at Third and Columbia streets.

A main dining room seating 700 persons, other smaller dining rooms, large lounging room, auditorium seating 400 persons, equipped with a motion picture booth and stage, are among the features of the building. Quarters are arranged for the Seattle Transportation club, Merchants' exchange, Seattle Real Estate board and the American Association of Engineers.

David Whitecomb, recently re-elected president of the chamber of commerce after one of the most successful administrations in the chamber's 41 years of existence, will preside at the dedication and banquet. He will leave next Tuesday with a delegation on the steamship President McKinley to visit Japan, China and the Philippine islands.

NON-CARRIER WAVE SYSTEM FOR RADIO CALLED A SUCCESS

URBANA, Ill., Jan. 27. — The non-carrier wave system of radio broadcasting, developed by H. A. Brown and C. A. Keener, members of the electrical engineering staff

of the University of Illinois, was declared a positive success today, after a second series of tests, which bore out the results of previous tests held over a period of more than a year.

Advantages claimed for the system over the system now in general use include increased sending, efficiency, more selective tuning at the receiver, with greater possibility of tuning out local stations, opportunity to cover greater distances, and the elimination of all sorts of sounds which are impressed on the carrier wave and which only perfect modulation at the transmitting end and perfect detection at the receiving end can eliminate.

The suppressed carrier, or non-carrier, system differs from the present type of broadcasting in that the carrier waves go out only when a note is sounded or a syllable spoken. Between notes or spoken words the carrier wave does not go through the air. That is, the sound and the wave on which it rides leave the broadcasting apparatus simultaneously.

PASTRIES that will please you Baked Fresh Daily Lithia Bakery

This interval of time between sounds, when there is no carrier wave in the air, makes possible the advantages noted.

The elimination of "fading" is an added feature of the new broadcasting system which now seems possible, but is not claimed for it because tests in that field have not gone far enough. In the last series of tests instruments which measured accurately the curve of audibility of both the carrier wave system and the new non-carrier system were set up at a distance of 100 miles from Station WRM, the university's radiophone, with which the experimental work is carried on. These instruments showed the usual fading when the old system was used, but did not vary a particle when the new carrier was employed.

FORMER POLITICIAN GUILTY OF MURDER

EVERETTE, Wash., Jan. 26. — Percy Tyler, Farmer-Labor party nominee for Congress two years ago, and chairman of the grievance committee during the recent railroad strike, was today found guilty of murder in the first degree by a jury which returned the verdict after an all night deliberation. Tyler shot and killed his wife who had divorced him. A second verdict specified that the death penalty should not be inflicted.

Letterheads, statements, to your order at the Tidings Office. We have a good job printing department.

Every ad has a message.

RUBBER GOODS. Hot Water Bottles, each \$1.00-\$3.00. Fountain Syringes \$1.50-\$3.50. Rubber Gloves 50c-75c-\$1.00. Rubber Aprons .75c-\$1.00. Rubber Sponges .15c-25c. Jiffy Junior Pants and Rubber Sheeting. Toilet Goods—Drug Sundries ELHART'S Books and Stationery

Advertisement for General Petroleum Corporation. Includes illustration of a gas station attendant, a large circular logo with 'GENERAL PETROLEUM CORPORATION' and 'GENERAL GASOLINE AND LUBRICANTS', and the slogan 'Better Gasoline? Try it and see!'. Text below the logo reads: 'NO amount of conversation can make a gasoline good or bad. Thousands of enthusiastic and exacting motorists up and down the Coast say that "General" Gasoline is the best they have ever used. But, "General" can't mean anything to you unless you try it. It can't start your engine quickly on the coldest morning; can't send your car along with even, clean combustion; can't give you maximum mileage and power—UNLESS YOU HAVE IT IN YOUR TANK. Give "General" a fair show. Drive today to the nearest Independent Dealer displaying a Green-and-White Sign. "Fill up your tank and let your engine decide!" Ask for Scrip Books. GENERAL GASOLINE and Lubricants'.

the stand and the real truth that ought to be official