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"All future events, where an admission charge is made or a collection taken is Advertising."
No discount will be allowed Religious or Benevolent Orders.

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No donations to charities or otherwise will be made in advertising or job printing — our contributions will be in cash.

A STATESMAN SPEAKS

There are a few prominent men in the United States who seldom make public statements, but when they do their opinion is worth consideration. One of these men is Owen D. Young, an international character since his invaluable work on the Dawes Committee which formulated the plan for working out Europe's financial tangles.

Mr. Young seems to be, first, an intensely human, energetic and patriotic American citizen of the type that thinks and acts instead of talking about himself; second, he is chairman of the Board of the General Electric Company; third, he is a Democrat. His mind works primarily under the first classification, for he realizes that without sound government — state, national and international — neither private industries nor political parties or business could exist.

In addressing the National Electric Light Association at Atlantic City, on the subject of public ownership and operation of industry, as opposed to private management, Mr. Young spoke with strong feeling. It was his conviction that the experience of the last 25 years, has shown conclusively that efficiency and economy of operation are best obtained under private ownership. He said:

"I have had the opportunity during the last few years to observe the operation of publicly owned enterprises in most of the principal countries of the world. . . . The best of the publicly owned enterprises are comparable only to the worst of the privately owned concerns. In many cases, no one but the government would dare to give such inadequate and inefficient service as I have seen."

Commenting on agitation which has been carried on to force state and federal governments into the development of hydroelectric power on rivers, involving international boundaries or the rights of several states, Mr. Young said:

"This question has been clouded by old animosities. Private ownership people feel that if the government has anything to do with the development of power in these composite situations, it will be merely the starting point from which the advocates of public ownership will advance their operations.

"May I not call for a broader view in the public interest from representatives of both the utilities and the public? . . . Can we not find a way by which the sovereign powers of the states may be recognized in the location, construction and ownership of these tremendous structures in great rivers supplying governmental services as well as power? The practical engineering problem, . . . is not difficult once we remove from the question the heated controversies, the prejudices and the suspicions of an earlier day."

In concluding his address, Mr. Young said that no industry had made such rapid advances or rendered more useful service since the great war, then the electric power companies; that their development is reflected in wages and living conditions in our country, superior to any elsewhere in the world. In conclusion, he said:

"I beg of you not to hold back or, by opposition, direct or indirect, prevent such development as still remains on the vast rivers to which I referred. Make it your business not to oppose, but to find some constructive way, guided as you will be and as you must be, by the great human interest which you fundamentally serve."

WORLD'S MODEL FIRE RESISTIVE BUILDING

Fire prevention is rapidly becoming a national hobby, and once this nation awakes to the advantages to be derived by reducing its annual fire loss, it will enter upon the fire prevention work as enthusiastically as it does upon all undertakings.

Anyone interested in fire resistive building construction can see the latest achievements along this line in the new building of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, in New York. It is undoubtedly the most nearly indestructible office building from the standpoint of fire that has ever been built, but it contains nothing that could not be incorporated in any new office building.

The National Board would undoubtedly be very glad to give prospective builders any desired information about this remarkable structure, for it stands as an object lesson as to the possibilities of reducing our annual fire loss.

Summer Boarders Are the Bunk



Stewart's WASHINGTON LETTER

BY CHARLES P. STEWART
NEA Service Writer

WASHINGTON — A laboratory to train men to fight disease, just as they are now trained at West Point and Annapolis to fight the nation's enemies in war!

Senator Joseph E. Ransdell of Louisiana will make a fight for such an institution at the next session of Congress. His bill is in already, but it was too late for action before the adjournment.

The senator's plan contemplates expansion of the Federal Public Health Service's hygienic laboratory into "an international clearing house for health" — in close touch with every agency that is trying to conquer disease, not only in the United States but throughout the world.

The present hygienic laboratory, established 20 years ago, has done "magnificent work," Senator Ransdell agrees, but Congress, he complains, has not provided adequately for its growth.

He wants an annual allowance made to it of at least \$2,000,000 for five years, and machinery provided for the acceptance, in

trust, of all private donations and endowments, to aid it in its "warfare against disease."

Large Appropriation
"This health institute," explains Senator Ransdell, "would not do any undergraduate work, but its students would be selected by the surgeon general on account of special qualifications from among young men who have completed their academic studies."

"It should graduate every year at least 100 well-equipped scientists and enlist them under the government for six years after graduation in a systematic effort to ascertain the cause, prevention and cure of disease, and make their findings known to all the world."

Co-ordinate Efforts
The senator seeks provision also for at least 50 fellowships in the institute, at moderate salaries — say \$5000 a year, so as to give them opportunity for thorough investigation.

Co-ordination of scientific effort, in particular, is what Senator Ransdell seeks.

For instance, "Several centuries ago," he says, "the chemist and the physician cooperated closely for the alleviation of suffering. But chemistry drifted away from medicine. The physicians looked more and more to other means to effect his ends. The chemist turned

TOM SIMS SAYS

If your ears are frozen, rub them with snow before going into a warm room or near a fire.

One vacation postcard you'll never see is from Coolidge to Congress saying, "Wish you were here."

The Prince of Wales is writing poetry. It's a symptom of matrimony.

A fine menu for lunch on a warm day is nine glasses of iced tea.

ed to the production of wealth in the industry.

"The problems of the body are too complicated to be solved by any one class of scientists. Presently chemical in their nature, the chemist alone is imperfectly equipped to carry them to complete and successful solution. He must join hands with the physiologist, the pharmacologist, the pathologist, the experimental biologist, the immunologist and the physician.

OUT OUR WAY By Williams



YOU WENT AFORE TH' JAZZ AGE
WITH IT'S FLAMIN' YOUTH AN' SUCH,
BUT, PARD, IM HEAH TUH TELL YUH,
YUH AINT MISSED SO VERY MUCH.

J.R. Williams
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SPECIAL!

for Wednesday

100 Men's Work Shirts

Blue and Gray Chambray

65c

100 Pairs Men's Overalls

220 Weight Continuous High Back, a pair

85c

Golden Rule Store

Elks Building

Ashland, Oregon



Breakin' in a buckin' briar?

TIME WAS when breakin' in a pipe was bad business. A man might corral a beautiful pipe, a perfect thoroughbred, yet at best it took weeks of wranglin' to get it going smoothly.

But today there's a swift and sure pipe-pacifier for any rough-going, rip-snorting old briar. It breaks 'em in in short order. It is Granger Rough Cut!

For the same mild mellowness that has made Granger so famous as a tobacco for old and tried pipes naturally fits it for this breakin' in business. It takes the raw edge off a new briar . . . mellows it and keeps it mellow!

Granger is the only tobacco mellowed by the old "Wellman Secret." It owns exclusive rights to this famous recipe. That's why no other tobacco can match Granger for cool, fragrant mellowness!

GRANGER ROUGH CUT

The half-pound vacuum tin is forty-five cents, the foil-pouch package, sealed in an airtight glassine wrapper, is ten cents



Granger Rough Cut is made by the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company