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RACE FOR LAURELS OF SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE LIES BETWEEN UNITED STATES, JAPAN AND GREAT BRITAIN.

By A. J. WEST

(United Press Staff Correspondent) LONDON, June 29.—South America is today the brightest jewel in the diadem of trading nations and one of the keenest struggles in the history of commerce is now in progress for possession of a priceless treasure.

This is the opinion of Sir Kingsley Wood, M. P., parliamentary private secretary to the Minister of Health, and an authority on South American trade and affairs.

"The championship is being played mainly in the Argentine Republic," said Sir Kingsley. "The stakes are 100,000,000 pounds and for the moment the United States are winning."

"Great Britain, it is only fair to say, was once the undisputed champion, nor need she be afraid of the reason why she was thrown off her form. It was the war that turned the Argentine competition upside down. It found us first and America second; it left us first and America second. Not less significant, it sent Japan shooting ahead of Germany, France, Italy and Belgium."

"The arrival of Japan is a surprising event to many Englishmen. In 1915 she sold to Argentina just over 200,000 pound worth of wares. For the first six months of 1919, that total had leapt up to 1,450,000 pounds and it continues to rise. Clearly it is a trade in cotton yarn, cotton drill, silk handkerchiefs, glossy silk, calico, socks, and an assortment of toys, buttons and lead pencils. Japan, moreover, has opened a bank at Buenos Ayres, while several Japanese merchants are now in business there, and she has a line of steamers sailing regularly to the River Plate. Definitely, in short, Japan has arrived among the nations."

"As time goes on the race for first place will probably be between the United States, Japan and Britain. As for Germany, her future in South America is as yet uncertain. Once upon a time she supplied Argentina with more than half the jewelry and metal ware bought from the rest of the world."

"Today, the agents of German manufacturers are back again, offering chemicals and dyes, machinery and hardware at 'cut' prices. But abnormal competition of that sort admittedly cannot endure, and in any case it has not materially affected the main struggle between the United States and Britain."

"Here there is no reason why Britain should not take the lead as emphatically as she has done on the golf links. The Argentine people like us, and they like our methods. Millions of pounds of British capital have helped to develop their country."

"If the prize were the chief share in a yearly trade of one hundred million pounds, it would be well worth the striving for. It is much more than that. The Argentine is like Australia; she has just begun to grow and nobody can mark the limits of her future. Could the wealth half a century hence of that practically virgin land be accurately foretold today, there are a few among us who would have the imagination to accept the picture of such prosperity. A population rather larger than Belgium's is living in a country larger than the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Spain, Italy and Japan, put together. Its possibilities are well nigh as vast as the need of the human race for meat and wheat to eat and wool to wear. It is a share in these future possibilities as much as to win a present advantage that the nations strive in amicable rivalry."

"There's room for all, but the question is,—who will be first?"

OREGON HAS \$25,000 FEDERAL FUND FOR PROTECTION OF FORESTS

PORTLAND, Ore., June 23.—The state of Washington will receive \$21,000 and Oregon will receive \$25,000 of federal funds for the protection of their forests from fires during fiscal year beginning July 1, according to advices just received at the local offices of the U. S. Forest Service. Twenty-two other states will also be eligible to share in the total of \$400,000 made available by congress on July 1, for the better protection of the forest resources of the United States. This co-operation was first authorized by the act of March 1, 1911, commonly known as the "Weeks Law," and has continued ever since. Last year a total of \$125,000 was appropriated for the work, but congress this year, realizing the importance of fire prevention in our forests, increased the amount to be expended. At least three more states are expected to join the ranks of co-operators shortly.

Allotments of money for forest protection are made by the Forest Service to individual states on the basis of seven per cent of the estimated cost of adequate fire protection in that particular state, with the limitation that the maximum allotment cannot exceed \$25,000. Both figures depend upon and vary with the size of the federal appropriation for this work received from year to year. Forestry experts believe that the ideal proportionment of protection expense would be: Federal government, 25 per cent; state, 25 per cent; private owners, 50 per cent, but this is not possible at present.

The four important limitations governing federal co-operation in fire protection under the Weeks Law are:

(1) It is extended only to states that have provided by law for a comprehensive system of fire protection.

(2) It is limited to the watersheds of navigable streams.

(3) The state must expend an amount at least equal to the federal appropriations for that state.

(4) Fire protection must include

PICK 'EM FOR OTHERS BUT NOT FOR HIMSELF

LOS ANGELES, June 30.—Martha A. Padley doesn't understand the principles of advertising, nor how unpleasant misdirected publicity can be.

Benjamin W. Padley, Martha's husband, thinks so, at least. Benjamin runs a matrimonial agency.

Martha is suing him for divorce. Not only that, but she is telling the world the things Benjamin doesn't know about matrimony.

It's all being threshed out in Judge J. Perry Wood's divorce court, a setting not new to either Benjamin or Martha. They were divorced once before. That was immediately after the police had locked up Benjamin's love brokerage office on complaint of neighboring tenants, and incarcerated its proprietor and several of his top-affectionate clients for a time.

The Padley's however, remarried, and once more the marriage-to-order single was hung out on Benjamin's doorstep.

All would have been well, probably, if Mrs. Padley had not overheard her spouse make an untimely not to say tactless, remark to the effect that while he could pick 'em for other people all right, he'd certainly made a poor choice in the matrimonial grab bag himself.

REV. EDWARDS PERFORMS THE FIRST DOUBLE WEDDING HERE IN FOUR YEARS

With a double wedding yesterday and a third one today, Rev. Charles A. Edwards, pastor of the Methodist church, is kept busy tying marital knots for Dan Cupid, who is checking his annual list of June brides and grooms with astonishing rapidity.

Miss Juanita Livingston and Walter O. Donoughue were united in marriage this afternoon at the Methodist parsonage. Mrs. Donoughue is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Livingston, 1165 East Main Street. The couple will live at the home of the groom's mother on Almond street.

Rev. Edwards performed a double wedding yesterday afternoon for the first time during his four years in Ashland. The two couples, were Chems, Herbert E. Specht and Miss Fern Keeter; and A. Ross Harriet and Mary Taylor of this city. The double ceremony was performed at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. Both couples are Ashland young people and will make their home in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Specht left yesterday for Seattle, Wash., on their honeymoon.

GINGHAM IN STYLE

Fabric Popular for Dresses, Parasols and Millinery.

Neckwear and Vestees and Blouses Trimmed With the Material Among the Showings.

Gingham still persists, as anyone who wintered South, or who kept posted on what smart women wore under the palms, can attest. It was the material out of which the great percentage of morning gowns were made. Although it may appear inconsistent, gingham was not simple in general effect. They were frequently combined with organdie, sometimes veiled with it as in the case of strong red-and-white checked gingham with apron panels of organdie, and they were bound with everything from black crepe to net—all of which leads one naturally to suppose that gingham gowns are to be in style for another summer.

The gown sketched is on rather simple lines, the yoke cut in one with the abbreviated sleeves being one of its most interesting features. Yokes are appearing quite frequently this year, and when a plaid or striped material is used it is, of course, advisable to have the lines of the material at a different angle to those appearing in the rest of the dress.

Gingham parasols and gingham millinery, gingham neckwear and gingham vestees are all among the spring showings, and one finds gingham introduced as trimming on many smart tricotine gowns just now. Blouses

of plain material, frilled or banded with gingham, are among the offerings which are impressive.

There is rather a prejudice against the gingham hat unless it is made of the identical fabric of the dress, for naturally one would hesitate at appearing in two different plaids at one and the same time.

Only Outdoor Inauguration. The United States, although its capital is in a more rigorous climate than those of many republics, is alone in having an "al fresco" inauguration. The first four Presidents were inaugurated indoors, and beginning with the third President, Jefferson, the inaugurations took place in Washington. Monroe, the first President to be sworn in out of doors, chose the east portico of the capitol because of a dispute as to whether he should be inaugurated in the house of representatives or the senate chamber. After a return to the indoor inauguration by Jackson, the outdoor ceremonies were resumed. Because they seemed to fit in so well with American ideas of democracy, permitting the general public to see the procedure, they have been retained.—National Geographic Society Magazine.

Length of Hair Marked Caste. For a long time the length of hair was considered a mark of caste in France. Only members of the royal family and princes of the blood could wear their hair long. Polled hair was a sign of obedience and inferiority. To cut the hair of a prince was to deprive him of his right of succession to the throne.

Notwithstanding these facts, Charlemagne liked to wear his hair short. The name of his son, Charles the Bald, indicates the style of culture he affected. The Emperor Theophilus was also afflicted with a bare crown and he, to shun the notoriety of it, strongly urged his subjects to cut the hair on their heads, advancing numerous reasons, sanitary and otherwise, for its accomplishment.

Playthings for Baby. Many playthings can be made for small children from pasteboard. To make a wagon use a four-cornered box to which pasteboard wheels should be attached by wooden axles, these latter put through the sides of the box close to the bottom. Use common pins or small nails to hold the wheels on the axles. A small box inside the wagon does for a seat. Cut out a horse from pasteboard, stand him in front of the wagon, then cut the dasher down a little way. Put Dobbie's tail into this and if his feet touch level the rig is complete.

Unfair Advantage. "That's an alert office boy you have." "This is his first day on the job," said Mr. Dubwate. "Tomorrow I'll put him to the acid test." "How?" "I'll leave a 'dime novel' lying around where he can find it."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

LOCAL WOMAN FIGURES IN AUTO WRECK IN CALIFORNIA Mrs. Angela Purves, daughter of Mrs. C. M. Bomar, 470 Allison st., was slightly injured in an accident near Oakland, Calif. Saturday of last week, according to word received here. The car was being driven around a bad curve in the mountain road by Mrs. E. Vargus of this city when it collided with another car coming from the opposite direction and said to have been on the wrong side of the road.

The Vargus car was damaged to

the extent of about \$200 in repairs, according to Mr. Vargus, who was seen this morning at the Automotive Garage, where he is employed as a mechanic. None of the party suffered serious injury. Mrs. Alene Flynn was the third member of the party.

The party left Ashland the first part of last week for Berkeley, Calif., where Mrs. Vargus is now visiting her father, W. H. Noe, of that city. Both Mrs. Purves and Mrs. Flynn make their home in San Francisco.

BUILT THE FIRST SKYSCRAPER Whitehall Reid's Structure That Housed the Tribune Was the Wonder of Its Day.

The skyscraper was undreamed of until Whitehall Reid laid the cornerstone of the Tribune building in 1874. The Florentine campaigner that he then lifted into the air gave his contemporaries what was, for them, a greater sensation than their descendants have received from Manhattan's tallest towers. Voyagers coming up the bay hailed it with astonishment, little imagining the formidable structures it foreshadowed.

The skyline it broke was that of an essentially flat, low-lying city. In Reid's eyes New York was not then precisely beautiful. So we may judge from the instructions he sent to Clarence Cook in 1870, with a request for a series of architectural articles. "What I want," he wrote, "is first a crisp editorial on the prevailing lack of architectural taste in New York, the dreary miles of brownstone fronts, the worthlessness of brownstone as a material for building, the mostrotities given us by our wealthier men."

Then article after article was to be written, discussing the question of architecture in our cities generally, but particularly in New York. The "rightful example" was to be fearlessly pilloried, and suggestions were to be made.—From "The Life of Whitehall Reid," by Royal Cortissoz.

HONOR CLAIMED FOR BOSTON First Public School in United States is Said to Have Been in That City.

It is probable that the beginning of the American public school was in Massachusetts. In 1635 the people of Boston assembled in town meeting, requested Pilemon Purmont to become schoolmaster and voted him 30 acres of land in part pay for his services. The school begun by Purmont later became the Boston Latin school and has had continuous existence to the present time. Other settlements followed Boston's example and within the next ten years common schools were established in all the New England settlements. In 1647 the general court of Massachusetts ordered every town having 50 families to appoint a teacher, whose wages were to be paid by the parents of the children he taught or by the inhabitants in general. At the same time townships having 100 families were required to establish a grammar school to fit youth for college. The law establishing these two grades of schools laid the foundation of the public school system in the United States. Three years later a similar law was passed in Connecticut, but Rhode Island made no attempt to form a school system until 1700.

Real Estate Homes and acreage, Farms and Stock Ranches. All Kinds of Good Insurance. Ashland Agents of Abstract Co. Billings Agency

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTOR AND TO PRESENT CLAIMS In the County Court in and for the County of Jackson, State of Oregon.

In the Matter of the Estate of Benton Bowers, Deceased. Notice is hereby given that the Will of Benton Bowers has been admitted to probate and that the undersigned has been appointed by the Honorable G. A. Gardner, Judge of the said Court, as the executor of his estate.

Any person having a claim against the said estate is required to present the same duly verified to the undersigned at the office of Briggs & Briggs, Attorneys, in the Pioneer Block in the City of Ashland, Oregon, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice which is June 29, 1921.

MARTIN D. BOWERS, Executor.

NOTICE OF SALE Notice is hereby given, that under and in pursuance of an order of the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Jackson, duly made and entered on the 11th day of June, 1921, in the Matter of the Estate of Nancy J. Cunningham, deceased, Ida M. Barnhouse, the Executrix of said Estate, will from and after the 23rd day of July, 1921, proceed to sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, that certain real estate belonging to said Estate, situated in Jackson County, Oregon, and described as follows, to-wit:

Lot 22 of Block L in the Railroad Addition to the City of Ashland, in Jackson County, Oregon.

Bids may be made to the undersigned, or to L. A. Roberts, Attorney for said Estate, at his office in The Citizens Bank Building, at Ashland, Oregon.

First publication made June 22, 1921. IDA M. BARNHOUSE, Executrix of the Estate of Nancy J. Cunningham, deceased. 248-5

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. Notice is hereby given, that under and in pursuance of an order of the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Jackson, duly made and entered on the 14th day of May, 1920, in the matter of the estate of Jennie Eccleston, deceased, L. A. Roberts, the administrator of said estate will, from and after the 25th day of June, 1921, proceed to sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, that certain real estate, belonging to said estate, and situated in the County of Jackson, and State of Oregon, particularly described as follows, to-wit:

An undivided two-thirds of lot 31, Block "B" in the Railroad Addition to the City of Ashland. Bids on said real property may be made to the undersigned at his office in The Citizens Bank Building, 248-5

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed executor of the estate of John W. Mills, Sr., deceased, by the County Court of Jackson County, Oregon, and has qualified. All persons having claims against said estate are notified to present same to me at the law office of W. J. Moore, in Ashland, Oregon, with proper vouchers and duly verified within six months from the first publication hereof, which is April 27th, 1921. TALITHA C. MILLS, Executrix.

Notice is hereby given that William Milnes, whose post office address is Medford, Jackson County, Oregon, has made application for patent to the following described placer mining ground situated in the COTTONWOOD mining district of Jackson County, Oregon, said placer ground being known as the RED POFFREY bars, Four, Five and Six, and consisting of the following: Commencing at a point South 10 1/2 degrees - 21 minutes West 10 1/2 chains from the Northeast corner of the Northeast Quarter of the North-west Quarter, Section 17, Township 41, South Range One, East of the Willamette Meridian, being corner number One of Red Poffrey Claim Number Six; thence North 69 degrees 33 minutes East 22-27 chains to corner Number Four of Red Poffrey Claim Number Six; thence South 67 degrees 9 minutes East 13.03 chains to corner Number Three of Red Poffrey Claim Number Six; thence South 23 minutes West 22-27 chains to corner Number Two of Red Poffrey Claim Number Six; thence North 67 degrees 9 minutes West 4.35 chains to corner Number Two of Red Poffrey Claim Number Four; thence South 88 degrees 26 minutes West 4.49 chains to corner Number One of Red Poffrey Claim Number Four; thence North 23 degrees 17 minutes East 23-20 chains to corner Number Five of Red Poffrey Claim Number Four; thence North 68 degrees 38 minutes East 22-33 chains to point of beginning, being corner Number One of Red Poffrey Claim Number Five and corner Number One of Red Poffrey Claim Number Six, excepting therefrom all that portion of the above described Red Poffrey Mining Claim lying and being situated within the State of California. The amended location of said described mining claim is recorded in volume 21 at page 319 of the Mining Records of Jackson County, Oregon. And notice is further given that all persons claiming adversely the mining ground, placer, veins, and lode premises heretofore described and referred to, or surveyed, platted or herein applied for, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed according to law within the time prescribed by law, with the register of the United States Land Office at Roseburg, Douglas County, Oregon, they will be barred from any right of claim in said premises and every part thereof by virtue of the statutes of the United States in such case made and provided. The description above given is in accordance with survey made in the United States Survey General of Oregon. The adjoining and conflicting claimants or claims are none, and there are no adjoining claims to the said described placer mining claim, consisting of the said Red Poffrey Mining Claims, numbered Four, Five and Six. W. H. CANON, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed executor of the estate of John W. Mills, Sr., deceased, by the County Court of Jackson County, Oregon, and has qualified. All persons having claims against said estate are notified to present same to me at the law office of W. J. Moore, in Ashland, Oregon, with proper vouchers and duly verified within six months from the first publication hereof, which is April 27th, 1921. TALITHA C. MILLS, Executrix.

ANNOUNCEMENT! Mr. Edsel BZ. Ford, President of the Ford Motor Company, gives out the following: "Another reduction has been made in the list price of all types of Ford cars and trucks to take effect immediately. The list prices, f.o.b., Detroit, are now as follows: TOURING CAR \$415.00 SEDAN 760.00 RUNABOUT 370.00 CHASSIS 345.00 COUPE 635.00 TRUCK-CHASSIS 495.00 TRACTOR 625.00

HARRISON BROTHERS FORD and FORDSON DEALERS ASHLAND, OREGON.