

Southern Oregon Miner

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ASHLAND'S UNSUNG ATHLETIC HERO!

Although Ashland's outstanding athletic prowess is due to a number of contributing causes, perhaps one of the most important and least appreciated reasons for this can be traced directly to an unsung hero—Junior High Coach Earl Rogers.

For several years now—since Rogers' advent to Ashland—high school teams have been furnished clean, well-trained athletes from the junior high school. And from the senior branch of city schools they invariably move right on up the ladder to institutions of higher learning, always out in front in ability, training and good sportsmanship.

Take, for example, the nucleus of many a championship team in these parts, Parker Hess, Bob Hardy and Bill Hoxie. They received their fundamentals and wholesome foundation in sports under the guidance of Rogers while attending junior high school, and all three were plenty good even when a pair of basketball trunks struck them along about their shoe tops.

Then the trio moved on to high school, where it is a matter of recent memory how they got along. From there to Southern Oregon Normal, to even greater distinction this season.

And these three are but a handful of the many stars Rogers has graduated into other schools. All southern Oregon and many parts of the state are peopled by athletes who received their first training under Rogers, and it is most certain that his unusual ability with youngsters has been an important contributing factor in their upward swing.

There is an old saying that as the twig is bent the tree's inclined, and Ashland sports fans, and all who appreciate the finer concepts of clean physical competition, should take special note of the foundation for athletics being drilled into our youngsters during one of their most formative periods—that of junior high.

Most junior high school coaches are thought of as comparatively small fry in the athletic world, but if they are to be judged by fruits of their efforts, then Ashland's Earl Rogers deserves plenty of gratitude for contributing so much well-trained, inspired material into our sports arena.

—BUT THEY CALL IT COMPROMISE!

Naturally, and quite properly, public opinion is not in sympathy with either litigant in the waterfront strike, for it is Mr. Public himself who is suffering innocently and he doesn't like it.

At the risk of joining ranks of those who know the least about the strike and say the most, the Miner would like to point out one good reason why strikers do not heed the demand for a return to work pending mediation of differences with shipowners.

Civic groups, public-spirited citizens and many organizations have added their demands to the general clamor for swift settlement of differences, with insistence that the warring factions mediate their difficulty and resume their work of moving things about the world again for other people.

But it always seems to be that any public expression resolves itself into an unspoken condemnation of the striking maritime workers, who refuse to return to their work. "Why don't they go back to work and leave disposition of their differences to mediation, and end this costly stagnation of shipping," is a popular view. Here's why:

Were strikers to return to work during mediation, it would be under terms against which they are striking—not under improved working conditions they seek to gain. And if they did return to work under these circumstances, the shipper's battle would be more than half won. While arbitration was going on, owners could find any number of ways to delay and stalemate settlement. They'd be in no hurry for agreement on differences, for the men would be working under conditions satisfactory to the owners. So why not stall and

All the World's a Stage—All the People Merely Players—SHAKESPEARE



dodge and evade? Time always works on behalf of the litigant with the weaker case.

When strikers return to work they lose their ONLY weapon against a highly organized and well financed opponent, the owners.

From experience labor unions and workers know that their battle must be won or lost on the present field. Should they capitulate to the enemy and return to work without some measure of gain, they must either repeat the harrowing—and hungry—experience or forget the whole business of trying to get anywhere.

Why doesn't somebody suggest that the owners agree to hire, temporarily, maritime workers on the workers' terms for a change? Ah, that would be different . . . yes, indeed. That would be a concession to the damned working man!

MORE ABOUT BONNEVILLE AND OREGON!

EDITOR'S NOTE—This is a continuation of the report of the Oregon state planning board tendered Governor Martin concerning most advantageous ways of utilizing power to be generated at Bonneville for the greatest present and future good of the entire state. It represents best thought available on a matter of great importance to all Oregonians.)

Reserve for Public and Domestic Use

The foregoing emphasis on industrial use of Bonneville power did not mean that other users would be stinted. Domestic customers will in no way be deprived of benefits from Bonneville merely because industries absorb part of its huge capacity. The board's advisory committee on power has just completed another report indicating that 50 per cent of the Bonneville output might well be reserved for a reasonable time for domestic, public and commercial users and the other 50 per cent made available immediately for industries.

That report also brings out the following significant facts which should have a bearing on policies for use and sale of Bonneville power:

1. Oregon's population now is well supplied with electric service at low cost, compared to other states. The average cost to domestic consumers throughout Oregon in 1935 was second lowest of all states and only three-fifths of the national average.

2. Oregon is the third highest state in per capita domestic use of electricity, being exceeded only by Washington and Idaho. Oregon's average annual consumption per domestic customer is nearly twice the national average.

3. Oregon's population not now served with electricity is small in number and widely scattered in location, approximately 81 per cent of the people being within the limits of free extension service and approximately 89 per cent being within three miles of present distribution systems.

4. In Oregon domestic users consume a much larger proportion of all electric energy sold than they do in the whole nation. But industrial and commercial uses in Oregon are below the national average.

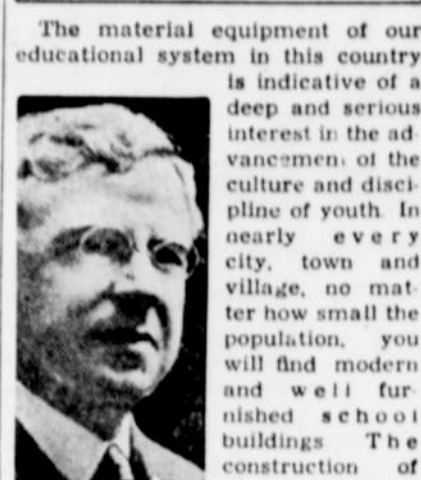
These facts show that there is no large potential demand from urban and rural domestic users in Oregon which in the near future could absorb any considerable part of Bonneville's full generating capacity. The report further points out that the capital outlay required for investment in electric appliances is the major factor restricting greater domestic use of electricity. The experience of the Tennessee Valley authority, and others, shows that although domestic use doubtless would be increased by lowering rates, consumption can be immediately stimulated only to the point where the average monthly bill is not materially larger than that prevailing before the rate reductions. It therefore is not likely that domestic demands sufficient to absorb any great part of the total Bonneville output would soon arise from rate reductions induced by Bonneville's low generating cost. Consumption of Bonneville power by domestic users must be built up gradually by increased consumption per customer and by new customers arising from population growth.

The report also shows that because of low average rates for domestic consumers throughout the state, future domestic rate reductions cannot be as great as those which may be made elsewhere in the nation.

EDUCATION

By

LEONARD A. BARRETT



The material equipment of our educational system in this country is indicative of a deep and serious interest in the advancement of the culture and discipline of youth. In nearly every city, town and village, no matter how small the population, you will find modern and well furnished school buildings. The construction of these buildings

does not represent the altruistic spirit of the population; nevertheless, it does represent the affirmative vote of a people who have accepted the responsibility of bonds created and issued for the purchase and erection of school buildings. The mere physical, or material satisfaction of owning all of this splendid equipment is not our most vital concern. We are more interested in the supreme purpose for which education is provided and the end to be achieved through the generous expenditure of such vast sums of money. What is the chief aim of education? Is it to enable a young person to earn a living? Yes, in part, it is that. We have our trade schools which train young people for a definite employment. We have our professional schools from which are graduated our teachers, doctors, lawyers. But even though schools provide specified training, are we justified in thinking that education has fulfilled its purpose, if it equips one to earn a living? Let us remind ourselves that education is no guarantee of affluence, comfort or happiness. No. Real education goes more deeply than that. It does not guarantee the possessor of a diploma employment in his field of specialization. He may be compelled to work in some other field, in some other kind of work wholly different from that for which he received special training. But in spite of the nature of his employment, the educated man should be ready for a richer, more contented life, if he has caught the meaning of education in the routine process itself.

Education builds life as well as life equipment.

The ultimate aim of education is the development of character. "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he." Thoughts make character, and education trains the mind to think. Right thoughts inspire right motives which, in turn, direct the current of the stream of life. In a little room of one of the large power plants on the banks of the great Niagara sits a solitary man. He has under his control volts of electricity beyond our imagination. He must know not only how to use the power but also when to use and where to direct it. Character as well as skill is constantly put into execution.

Education motivated by a high moral purpose and a sincere altruistic spirit should be the goal of individual effort. No matter what sacrifice is necessary, if education develops the character of a man, it gives him an equipment that will not fail, however uncertain may be the conditions of employment or the kind of work offered. Education must cause a man to know himself as well as facts and theories; and to give himself a sincere interest in his work.

Ashland Pioneer Dies At Ranch Monday

Another of Ashland's pioneers, Mrs. Mary Jane McCallister, 81, passed away Monday at her ranch five miles south of town after suffering from an illness for five years.

Mrs. McCallister was a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Philadelphia November 9, 1855, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Taylor. She is one of Ashland's oldest pioneers, having crossed the plains at the age of five. She has resided locally for the past 76 years.

Surviving her are two brothers, J. A. Taylor and W. R. Taylor, both of Ashland, and one sister, Mrs. Eugene Spencer, Ashland. Her children are R. A. McCallister, living on the ranch; Mrs. H. L. Taylor and Mrs. Betty Hendrix, both of Ashland; Mrs. Lysle Bressler of Oroville and Mrs.

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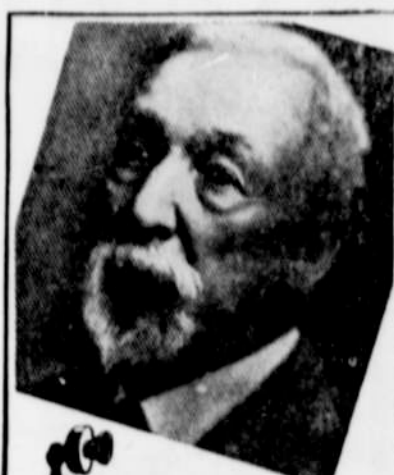
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W. H. Sams of Klamath Falls. Funeral services are to be conducted by J. P. Dodge and Sons with Reverend Merle L. Edwards officiating. Interment will be in the Hill cemetery.



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KNOT HOLE NEWS

By KEN WEIL

HOWDY, FOLKS:

Well, the holidays are over and we can all get back to work as soon as this cold snap has snapped out of it.

Speaking of holidays reminds me that it's always fair weather when good fellows get together but it usually gets sloppy, right away.

And that reminds me that this company is not a fair weather outfit. No indeed. We've been here right through the good and the bad, ready to take care of all of your building requirements, for more than 25 years.

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