

ASHLAND DAILY TIDINGS

(Established in 1876)

Published Every Evening Except Sunday by THE ASHLAND PRINTING CO.

Bert R. Greer Editor Telephone 39
Official City Paper
Printed at the Ashland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second Class Mail Matter

Subscription Price, Delivered in City
One Month \$.65
Three Months 1.95
Six Months 3.75
One Year 7.50

By Mail and Rural Routes
One Month \$.65
Three Months 1.95
Six Months 3.50
One Year 6.50

DISPLAY ADVERTISING RATES:
Single insertion, per line .30
Weekly Contracts:
One insertion a week \$.27 1/2
Two insertions a week .25
Daily insertion .20

RATES FOR LEGAL AND MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISING
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Subsequent insertion, 8 point line .05
Thanks 1.00
Obituary, per line .02 1/2

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All future events, where an admission charge is made or a donation taken is Advertising.
A 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 in cash.

DECEMBER 10

WHEN GREAT THINGS SHALL OCCUR.—Then shall the lame man leap as a hart, and the tongue of the dumb shall sing; for in the wilderness shall waters break out, and streams in the desert.—Isaiah 35:6.

REFLECT A HEALTHY CONDITION

Those who were so fortunate to be in attendance at the forum-luncheon of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday left the dining room of the hotel and returned to their various duties convinced that the reports of the heads of the various commercial and civic organizations of Ashland reflected a healthy condition.

There can be no doubt but that the past year has held much of success for Ashland and the surrounding communities. There is every indication that we are making progress. The business volume has been satisfactory; new industries have gained a more secure hold in the business world; new homes have been erected and new people have come from near and distant points to cast their lots in this, one of the most favored spots on the western hemisphere.

Facts are available with which to back the statement that Ashland's population has enjoyed a healthy growth during the past six months. Those who are in a position to know say that there are fewer vacant houses than at any time in the past. One of the pastors of a local church reported the attendance of six new families at his church last Sunday. Other ministers give out the same good news. From other reliable sources the information is imparted of an influx of new people.

When it is considered that the country has not yet stepped into the sunlight of prosperity from the financial depression that has hovered over since the close of the war, the growth and progress made in Ashland this year is all but remarkable. Ashland is, undoubtedly, one of the few towns of the Northwest that has not only held its own but has grown and prospered during the year.

Favorable conditions existing here are due to many sources, not the least of which is the constructive work of the civic and commercial organizations of the city.

FOR THE NEXT WAR

An enterprising American newspaper of acknowledged ideals is proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States providing for the conscription of property, equally with the persons, lives and liberties of all citizens, in the event of a declaration of war.

The purpose of the proposal is to make war as repellent to all classes as it is to those who must fight. No one will dispute the importance or the merit of the objective.

The late President Harding directed public thought to this possibility not long before his death. His words were interpreted as an intimation of the course the government would be likely to take in the event of another big war involving this nation. It is a subject not easily disposed of, but one conclusion is self-evident: If such a proposal is not adopted during peace it never will be adopted during a war. The voice of "Those who must fight" is not always articulate during war emergency; they are doing the fighting. While the voice of those who do not have to fight and in many instances, are profiting from that fighting, is very potent indeed at such a time. And it may be taken for granted that in the hour of crisis many difficulties would be interposed before any mechanism could take over property, obstacles that would threaten the continuation of production and the very success of the war.

The force of example may be effective upon other nations, since the picture of a United States armed potentially with the entire resources of the country undoubtedly would give pause to the aggression of any nation. The importance of the proposal lies in its presentation at this time. Even the miseries and sufferings of the late war will grow dim eventually. Peace is the time when all the people can protect themselves from the few:

WORTHLESS HUSTLERS

"We sometimes make mistakes in judging men," an employer once told me, "because of a seeming superficial merit. Lots of men are regarded as incipient empire-builders because they give evidence of being hustlers. Now, the trouble with a great many of these hustlers is that they simply have a knack of being physically busy. They do a lot of bustling and bustling about, often to no purpose, and are full of lost motion; but their physical activity is apt to fool us.

"We are equally often misled, too, by men who are

show in some other way. I was conducting a big public service plant in a western city, and industrial managers from other places often came to visit the plant. It frequently happened that a visitor would take a fancy to one of our men and hire him away from us. To do so under the circumstances was a breach of business ethics; but here was the joke: The men that the visitors hired from us were almost invariably men whom we had been tempted to discharge anyhow. It was never the quiet fellow who went on with his work without saying much that the visiting employers wished to hire away. They were attracted rather to some talkative chap whose abilities were largely concentrated along conversational lines. The merely gabby person, however, is soon found out, and if he has nothing with which to back up his vocative talents, his downfall may be even more sudden than that of the man who has neither talk nor ability; for an employer is likely to feel resentful toward the man whose inadequacy is proof of the employer's poor judgment in hiring him."—Fred Kelly in The Nation's Business.

ARTHUR BRISBANE

Arthur Brisbane, who entered upon his 60th year, December 12th, occupies a distinguished place in American journalism, although he may be said to represent a style that has been severely criticised by many persons. He began his journalistic career as a reporter in 1882 and for a number of years thereafter he was stationed the most of the time in London as foreign correspondent for one or another of the New York papers. He has made his greatest reputation, however, since 1879, when he became chief editorial writer for a well-known syndicate of newspapers at a salary said to have been the largest ever paid a journalist in the United States. His income as an editor has been such that he has had a surplus to invest in New York realty. That such investments were made with wisdom is evidenced by the fact that Mr. Brisbane has long been numbered in the millionaire class. His forte, as an editorial writer, has been in his success in writing, in an elementary way for the masses, about common, everyday aspects of life.

Many a man gets cleaned in dirty politics.

"Women spend two-thirds of the nation's income," says an expert on economics. "Yes, and they charge the other third," groans daddy.

United States colleges are said to be putting on a revival of the dead languages. Maybe they are resurrecting English.

Crime being thoroughly under control in New York, a district attorney thinks an addition of 5,000 patrolmen to the police department will be sufficient.

The old-fashioned father who used to step out and cut a switch from a tree has a different way now for punishing his son. He takes the car away from him.

A paragoner wants to know if the bouquet found in King Tut's tomb was still in bloom. There is such a thing as expecting too much of even a century plant.

Pasture room needed for sheep and cattle in Utah is being monopolized by wild horses, which are reported to be getting as thick there as dark ones are elsewhere.

INCREASED WAGES SHOULD MEAN INCREASED SAVINGS

By S. W. STRAUS, President American Society for Thrift.

AT the present time there is a general tendency toward higher wages in industry. In some

lines wages are 150 per cent higher than pre-war levels. In the building trades the workers are earning more money than ever before in history. In countless other departments of business wages and salaries have for some time been far above previous levels.

The question of wages, however, is not as important, fundamentally, as is the question of what the workers are doing with their earnings. As a man's wages increase it is but natural that his standard of living should also reach higher levels. But he is not acting within the bounds of good judgment if he does not increase his savings, too, along with his increased earnings. Wages and salaries are not profits. The wage earner and salaried man can only show profits in the form of savings. Money that is idly spent is gone forever, and unless a man saves something out of his year's work he might as well write off that year as a total loss.

It is a fundamental fact that one's ability to save money is not entirely a matter of income. Many men with limited earnings are able to save and get ahead. Others with large salaries are barely able to make ends meet.

From the standpoint of a man's best interests, therefore, it is not so much a matter of wages as it is a matter of savings. The man who helps produce wealth through his labor, whether it be mental or physical, certainly is entitled to rightful remuneration, and it is pleasing to note that employment conditions through the country today are in such a substantial condition; also, that among competent authorities opinion prevails that the outlook is good.

But the workers owe it to themselves in self-interest to lay by a goodly part of their incomes. High wages should also mean high savings.

Now is a propitious time to give thought to this great truth.

Classified Ads Bring Results

HICCUGHS 15,000 TIMES IN 48 HOURS

LODI, Cal., Dec. 19.—Except for extreme bruises about the body, E. L. French, Lodi contractor, is little worse to-day after one of the strangest attacks of hiccoughs on record here. He was able to speak and take nourishment last night for the first time in forty-eight hours.

Hiccoughing at the rate of five times a minute, French is estimated to have hiccoughed approximately 15,000 times during the forty-eight hour period. He could not talk eat or sleep without interruption.

French never before had suffered from a severe attack of hiccoughs.

NEWS LETTER

LONDON, Dec. 18.—If Congress suddenly decides to put a tariff on literary manuscripts its going to be fine business for the steamship companies.

It is impossible to judge what proportion of American literature is being produced in Europe, but if one can judge from the number of American literatures who are working in Europe, then American literature is being kept alive by virtue of the transatlantic mails.

Notwithstanding prohibition and its drawbacks to minds which need stimulant, American authors in Europe claim that their only reason for working in Europe is that distance lends enchantment America, and they are able to write with a better perspective from across the Atlantic.

The boys are writing, at any rate, so it really doesn't matter where they write perhaps.

The daddy of "George F. Babbitt"—known to novel readers the world over as Sinclair Lewis and his friends as "Red" Lewis—is back in England at work on his next novel. Some time ago it was reported Lewis had adopted a monocle and moved to Paris to carry on his work. Perhaps the hustle and bustle of Paris was too wearing. At any rate, Lewis is back in London and hard at work. He has even opened an office, and the English can't imagine a literary man who keeps office hours.

Lewis has taken offices in the Temple, famed in history. Within a few yards from where Lewis hammers away at his new masterpiece is the spot where Oliver Goldsmith lived and wrote. It is a stuffy, mouldy and ancient room in The Temple, and if Lewis succeeds in turning out a bright, snappy novel it will be a great triumph of mind over environment.

Incidentally, Lewis isn't much field for the exploitation of his impressed with Germany as a novels—at least not at present. He has just received a check for five shillings as the "royalties" upon "Main Street," which was a great success in Germany. It is estimated that sixty thousand copies were sold in Germany, and Lewis nets only five shillings, the equivalent of \$1.25. If he had chosen to take his pay in marks, though, it would have run into millions.

Lewis isn't altogether alone in Europe, though; he has plenty of company, members of the Amer-

ican literary colony.

Donn Byrne, the Irish-American novelist and spinner of delightful fairy tales, having withstood the rigors of one Winter in Ireland and one Summer in England, has fled to Nice to spend the Winter. Byrne is at work on a new novel, which he expects to complete early in the new year, provided he doesn't have to spend too much time in correcting the slice in his drive. Byrne is a great golfer and takes his golf almost as seriously as his novels, so if the golf goes bad the new novel will probably have to wait.

Then there is Hendrik Wilhelm Van Loon, who came to England

and rewrote the Bible at Cambridge, but couldn't stand the atmosphere pressure there and came down out of the clouds to London, where he found the pressure nearly as dense as that of Cambridge. Van Loon fled to Paris, where he was reported to be at work on a new masterpiece.

Elizabeth Murray Shepherd has left the United States to come to England to write a history of womankind.

Angela Morgan, the American poetess, is doing some work here and has been honored by being invited to give readings of her work in the Chapel Royal Savoy. Lincoln Steffens is making his

permanent home in Paris, with occasional trips to London.

Frazier Hunt, who in his undignified moments answers to the name of "Spike" has just sailed for New York, after two years of literary work in the byways of Europe. "Spike" is going home for re-orientation and will undoubtedly get it by a visit to Alexis, Illinois, where he was once editor of the local newspaper and Chief of the Fire Department. But Hunt promises a speedy return to Europe to continue his work.

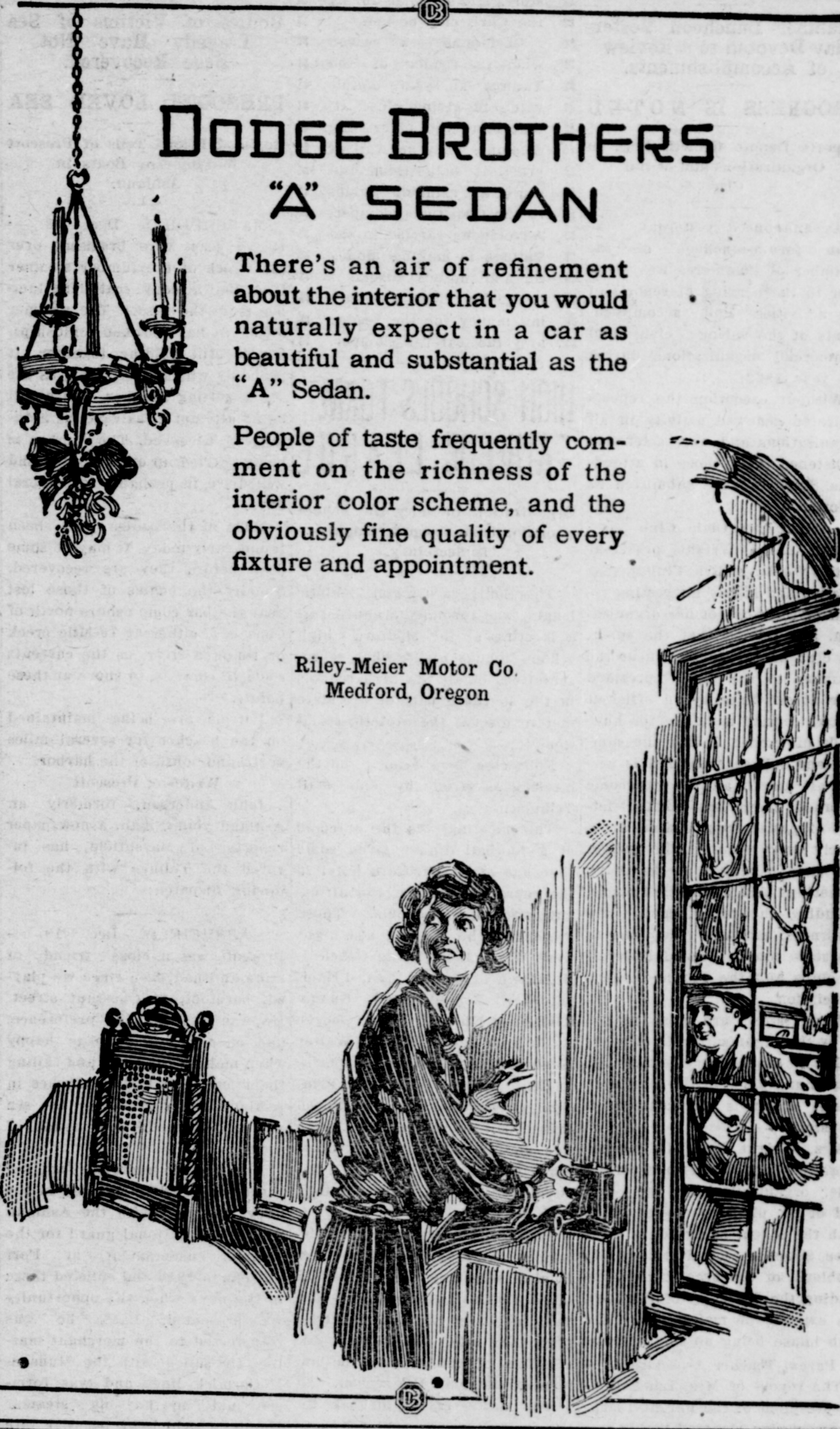
There are times when one wonders whether the American literary colony hasn't actually pitched its camp in Europe.

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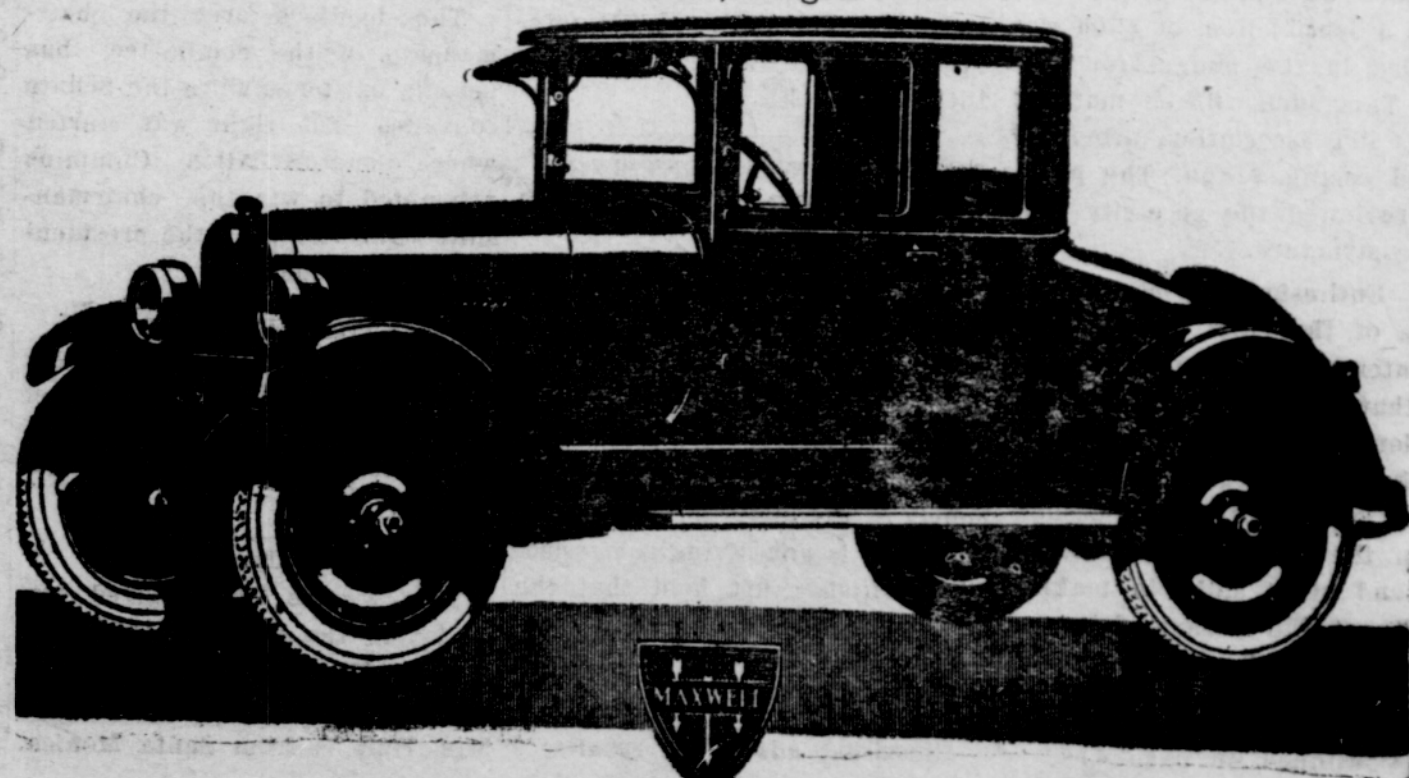
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