

ASHLAND DAILY TIDINGS

(Established in 1876)

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JANUARY 2

GREETING TO 1924:—The Lord bless thee and keep thee. The Lord make his face shine upon thee, and be gracious unto thee. The Lord lift up his countenance upon thee, and give thee peace.—Numbers 6:24-26.

ASHLAND HAS HAD A SPLENDID YEAR

The year 1923, now rolled into eternity, has been a notable one for Ashland. There seems to be a unanimity of opinion that it held more prosperity and of substantial growth than any other year of the past decade. Bankers, merchants, wholesalers and real estate dealers are a unity in declaring the year highly successful from a commercial standpoint.

Interviews with the heads of various business institutions leave no doubt but that 1923 witnessed the greatest volume of business in Ashland's history. All lines enjoyed increased volume.

The year brought a tremendous increase in the number of visitors to our beautiful park and auto tourist camp. From May 1 to October 31, 7181 separate automobile registrations were made at the auto camp. The registration of cars, together with the receipts from the camp, exceeded those of 1922 by nearly 100 per cent. The report of registrations and receipts for November and December are not available as this article is penned, but will add considerably to the total for the year.

Undoubtedly the increase in tourist trade has had much to do with the increased volume of business enjoyed here. Other factors have contributed to the prosperity of the past year, however, and have combined in making it an eventful year for Ashland. The activities of the Hartman Syndicate have aided. The reorganization and reopening of the Ashland Iron Works have been beneficial. The payroll of the Ashland Preserving company improved conditions to a substantial degree. The increased traffic handled by the Southern Pacific from the local division has had a tremendous influence in increasing local prosperity. The result is that Ashland business men begin the new year imbued with enthusiasm and confidence for Ashland's future. A spirit of optimism prevails that can not help but count in the activities of this year. The watchword is "forward," and in possession of an excellent record of the year just closed we go forth into 1924 confident of achieving greater victories for Ashland and her institutions.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

In 1824—Abraham Lincoln, a lad of fifteen years, was working on a ferryboat on the Ohio for \$6 a month.

The Marquis de Lafayette visited America, and was received with tremendous acclaim by crowds of cheering people wherever he went.

Steam ferries were operated for the first time between New York and Brooklyn.

An epidemic of yellow fever was raging in Louisiana. The manufacture of flannel by water power was first started at Amesbury, Massachusetts.

An English bricklayer named Joseph Aspdin, took out a patent for a material he called "portland cement," naming it "portland" because when it hardened it resembled a gray stone found on the Isle of Portland off the coast of England. The name has struck ever since and the modern portland cement industry has been developed from Aspdin's discovery.

The Erie canal, connecting the Great Lakes with New York, was rapidly nearing completion. The first steamboat passed through the canal from Rochester to Albany. Anthracite coal was used for the first time in New York.

The Colorado beetle, commonly known as the potato bug, made its first appearance in Wisconsin.

The first three-story brick house had just been completed in Brooklyn, N. Y. The town had a population of 7,000. The houses had just been numbered and some of the streets paved.

M. Niepce, a Frenchman, working with his countryman Daguerre, discovered the science that led to the invention of the daguerreotype in 1838.

There was much excitement throughout the country over the presidential election, due to the large number of candidates. John Quincy Adams represented the east, Crawford the south and Clay and Jackson the west.

AN ILL ADVISED COMPARISON

If the respective communities and towns of Oregon will simply devote their united energies to developing their own resources and upbuilding their institutions they will progress to a much greater degree than has been their lot in the past. It seems to be human nature for some to gouge and dig the other fellow's town or community. It crops out on frequent occasions and becomes so irksome that it will not bear ignoring.

The Medford Mail Tribune in its issue of December

28 published an article covering the registration of foreign automobiles in the state registration bureau of that city. It presented a remarkable record, giving the total registration as approximately 8,000 for the year. But in the closing paragraph human nature asserted itself and the writer took occasion to toss a mouthful of slime at Ashland. Here is a reproduction of the slur, which was uncalculated for and unbecoming a paper of the Mail Tribune's class:

"The Ashland Bureau is still open, but not as a state supported office, the cost of maintaining being borne by the city of Ashland itself. Registrations at Ashland are very few in comparison with the Medford office."

The statement is a falsehood in sum and substance. In the first place the office in Ashland is maintained by the state. Not one dollar is contributed by Ashland, but it can be said to the credit of Ashland that the cost of maintaining the local office is considerably less to the State of Oregon than the one at Medford. As to the registration being few in comparison with the Medford office we have to submit figures only to prove that the assertion was an untruth, or that the writer wilfully misrepresented the facts. According to the report published in the Mail Tribune the total registration at Medford was slightly under 8,000 automobiles. The office was opened in Medford May 1. In Ashland the total registration for the year is 6170 cars. Small by comparison is it? Records show that the office at Medford opened May 1, 1923, while the office in Ashland was not opened for registration until July 16. Nearly a month and a half elapsed from the date of opening the office in Medford until registrations were begun in Ashland. That period represented a season when tourist cars were arriving in Oregon at a rapid rate. There is no doubt but that the registration in Ashland would have equaled, if not exceeded the number at Medford, had the two offices been opened on the same date.

There is no occasion to create an eruption over this affair, but it would be far more becoming the Medford paper to have eliminated the unkind and erroneous statement. Not a few Ashland people are warm friends of the Mail Tribune. The paper is frequently praised locally. His outburst is in recognition (?) of the support and praise received locally by the Mail Tribune.

Kindly leave us to work out our own problems; boost us whenever the opportunity presents itself, and in turn we will give Medford credit whenever due. Let's be friends.

PORTLAND'S MYTHICAL BREAD LINE

Portland welfare workers and industrial leaders are worried over the prospect of having to care for several thousand jobless men this winter. In spite of prosperous times, the beginning of winter finds many more workers than jobs and a majority of the idle is without means of support. It is a condition that should not exist, but that may be expected as long as practically all of Oregon's industrial life is centered in one city. Portland has robbed the smaller cities of the state of the manufacturing plants they should have by manipulating freight rates that force them all to locate in the big city. Few industries can live in outside territory of the state because of these discriminatory rates, and Portland has virtually all of them for that reason and none other. That means a bread line for Portland every winter since slack periods always produce them where many industries are jammed together in one big city. Years ago the factories began to move out of the big eastern cities for that reason, preference being given to small towns perhaps a hundred miles or more from the big center. The large city of the district secured the indirect benefit of industries in its territory and thriving small cities were built up that meant still more business for the metropolis. Workingmen, too, are usually better off in the small city, generally own their own homes and become a fixture in the community; they are able to take care of themselves in dull times, and do not have to be supported by public charity. Portland's bread line is the price it must pay for its selfishness and greed, and the refusal to take a broad view of the development of the state—Eugene Guard.

Lots of girls think the dish wash themselves.

Switzerland Lures Americans
As Winter Deserts Canada

A SWITZERLAND WINTER FLOWER

Flowers in bloom! Trees budding! Mountains without snow; lakes and rivers without ice. Such is the tale of Canadian winter related by news dispatches.

Heavy-hearted are hotel keepers; transportation kings, and others who live partly, or entirely by ice and snow—plus the tourist.

But what care the outdoor enthusiasts about localities? They are steadfast in their love of winter. What Canada loses, Switzerland gains. And why not? Switzerland is the original domain of King Ice, and Princess Snow. Winters are always winters there. So its winter flowers are mainly of one variety—pink checked and healthy human beings.

The backward Canadian winter has already added greatly to the large yearly migration to Switzerland, and inquiries for bookings at St. Moritz, Kandersteg, Gstaad, and other resorts, are unusually increased. The season at these places is in full swing with skating, skiing, tobogganing, curling, taiting, and the rest of winter sports.

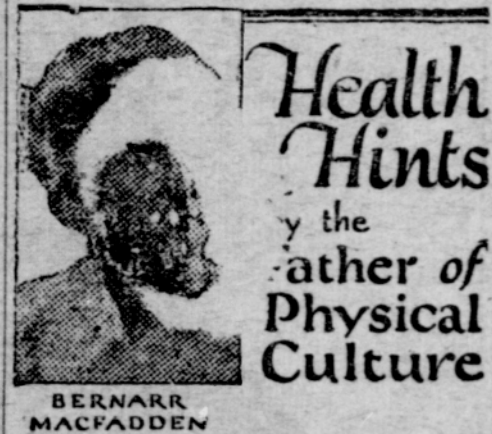
JAZZ MUSIC IS UNDER
BAN IN BRITISH JAILS

LONDON, Jan. 2.—There is probably only one place in the world where tired ears can rest assured they won't hear the strains of "Yes, We Have No Bananas" or "Boney Google," and that is in an English jail.

The Commissioners of Prisons for England have banned all jazz music.

"More comic programs are barred," says a statement from the Commission, "because prisons are not places of entertainment. Education is the object."

A week-end in jail isn't so bad in England, perhaps.



In considering the entire list of human foods, the simplest and most natural grouping or division is that of animal versus vegetable foods. The question of vegetarianism is indeed the oldest, and has been the most discussed of all food problems. Modern scientists insist that man is omnivorous—that is, that he can eat and can, if necessary, live on either vegetable or animal foods, or a combination of the two. In this respect he differs, on one hand, from such species as the cow or horse, which are obviously vegetarian; and on the other hand, from the lion or wolf, which are strictly carnivorous. Man shares this omnivorous habit with many other species. To mention familiar examples: the rat, the pig and the chicken.

Man, like other omnivorous species, has teeth and digestive organs that are intermediate between the strictly vegetarian and the strictly carnivorous species. Many students of the subject have, however, questioned the fact that man is naturally a meat-eating animal. They hold the view that his teeth and digestive organs are adapted to a diet of fruits and nuts, which are unquestionably the chief items of food eaten by man's nearest kin, the apes, and therefore, presumably, by man's ape-like ancestors. These two views are not as divergent as they may at first seem, for most apes probably add to their nut and fruit diet bird's eggs, and perhaps some insects and lizards. All things considered, we are safe in assuming that man's natural diet was predominantly a vegetarian one, with a smaller proportion of foods of animal origin. The two chief changes in the diet of civilized man are the inclusion of meat from larger animals, and hence in larger quantities, and the use of grains or cereals. Neither of these types of foods which make up the bulk of man's present diet were available to his ape-like ancestors. The use of weapons and fire accounted for the addition of meat, and the development of agriculture and devices for the harvesting and milling of grain made possible the second addition.

It does not follow, however, that the diet consisting chiefly of meat and grain is the most wholesome and beneficial diet that man can use. Indeed, present-day scientific knowledge indicates that such a diet is not the best and that while it has its advantages of economy, its use has only been possible because it has been supplemented by animal products such as milk and eggs and by a considerable variety of vegetable foods other than grains.

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ACTIVITIES OF OLD
YEAR REVIEWED

(Continued from page 1)

gin of increase over 1922 was even larger. Trade at wholesale has shown moderate gains during 1923 as compared with 1922, an active year, with no evidence of the feverish activity which characterizes periods of speculative buying. During November of this year nine of the eleven lines of wholesale trade (agricultural implements, automobile supplies, automobile tires, drugs, dry-goods, electrical equipment, furniture, groceries, hardware, shoes and stationery) for which this bank collects sales figures showed an increase in value of sales as compared with a year ago.

At no time during the year has there been serious strain upon the credit system of the district. Country banks have not borrowed from the Reserve Bank, except in small amounts, their total dis-

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counts rising from \$19,729,000 at the beginning of the year to a peak of \$32,698,000 on August 28th, and then declining to \$22,000,000 by the first week of December. Total loans of reporting city member banks, although they have increased steadily throughout 1923, were but 11 per cent greater on December 5th than on January 3rd, and practically all of this increase took place during the first six months of the year. Borrowings of city member banks from the Reserve Bank rose from \$21,000,000 in January to \$64,000,000 in October, but declined rapidly thereafter, and on December 11th stood at \$34,000,000. Interest rates have changed little during the year period. Customers of large San Francisco banks have generally been able to secure accommodation on prime 30-90 day paper at 5 1/2 per cent, and in other cities of the district rates on this class of paper have fluctuated between six and seven per cent.

Final judgment concerning the year 1923 must, of course, await and to some extent be based upon a showing of the results of the year's operations in agriculture, and here the statistical testimony is least authoritative and most conflicting. It is known that physical yields of the principal crops of the district have generally been large, and in some cases, notably wheat, of record proportions.

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For The Horse
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PEIL'S CORNER

For The Horse

Profitable disposition of the crops grown has not been easy in all instances, however, and it may be said that two large groups of farmers, those engaged in producing wheat and those raising deciduous fruits, have experienced considerable difficulty in selling their crops at prices which would return them a profit on the year's work. Specific information concerning the livestock industry is even more difficult to secure than that relating to general agriculture. There can be little doubt, however, that the sheep raising industry has almost completely recovered from the depression of 1920-1921. Improvement in the cattle raising industry has been more tardy in appearance, but there has been progress. On the whole, available information concerning business condition in the rural districts, although not altogether favorable, presents no evidence of general agricultural depression. Some statistical support for this view of the situation

is afforded by reports in mail order houses which transact the larger part of their business in rural communities. The value of such sales in this district during the first eleven months of 1923 was approximately 15 per cent greater than during the first eleven months of 1922.

Two other major industries of the district, copper mining and petroleum production, have experienced difficulties during the latter half of 1923. In each case output was markedly in excess of current consumption, and a depressed market with falling prices resulted. An increase in demand for copper and a decline in production of petroleum in California during the last two months of the year have tended to improve conditions in these two industries.

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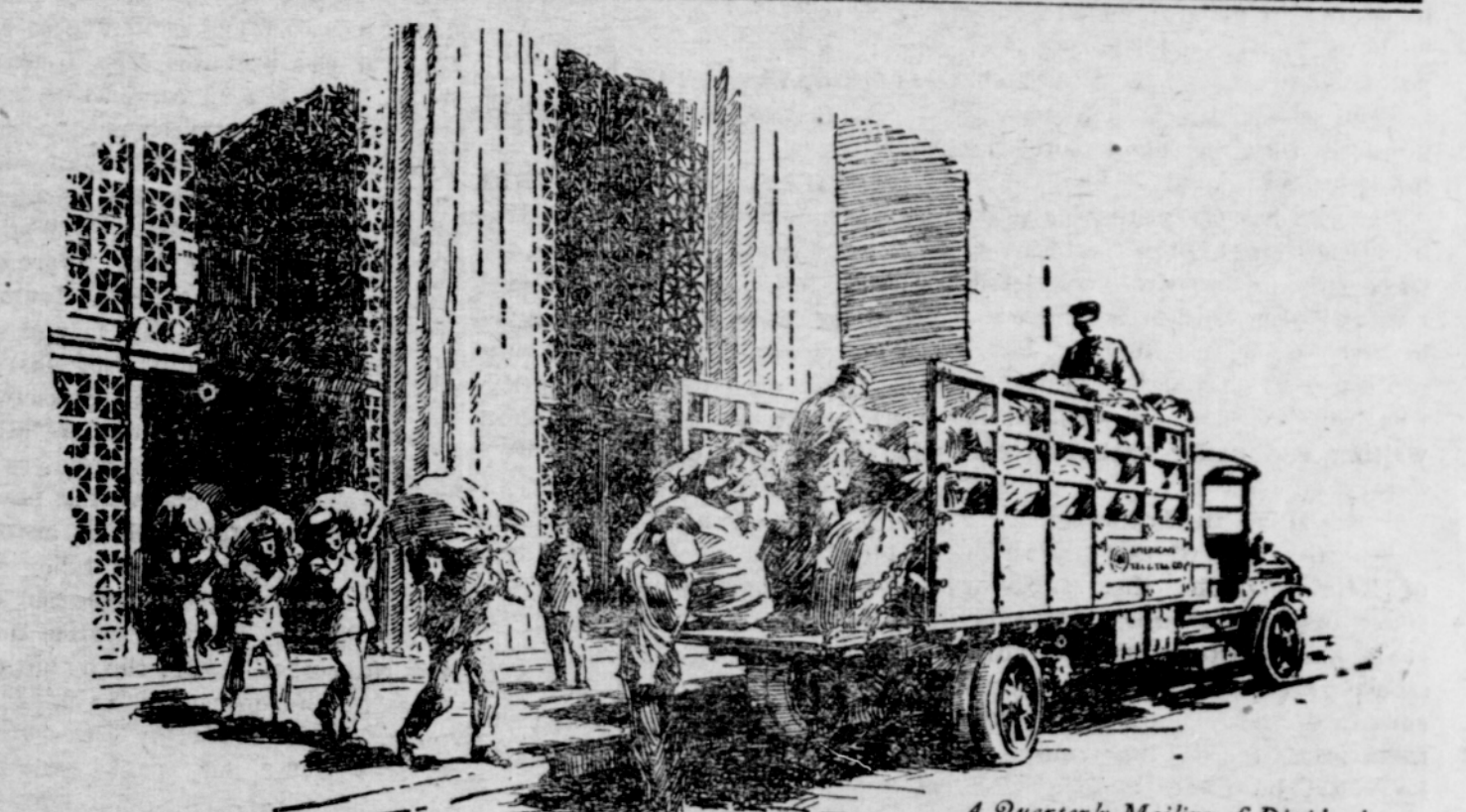
30 SCHOOLED ACTORS ACTRESSES

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