

ASHLAND DAILY TIDINGS

(Established in 1876)

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WHAT CONSTITUTES ADVERTISING. All future events, where an admission charge is made or a collection taken is Advertising. No 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.

FILM STARS IN ANOTHER SCANDAL

Nauseating in the extreme is the news from the headquarters of the motion picture world of another scandal, in which Courtland S. Dines, sicon of a wealthy family of Denver was shot by Mabel Normand's chauffeur. How long, how long will it be before the stomach of the motion picture going public is turned inside out?

The recent affair in Los Angeles in which Dines was entertaining Miss Normand and Miss Purviance in his palatial apartments, where booze flowed freely, ending in a near tragedy proves beyond any reasonable doubt that many of the celebrities of the cinema world are rotten to the core, yet we go to see their screen productions and applaud. Worse still, we permit our children to witness them and permit them to become enamored to the principal actors.

The heads of the motion picture world can accomplish nothing in their efforts to longer keep under cover the fact that their industry thrives and is dependent on the services of no small number of individuals who are moral lepers. The public knows what the influence will be on the boys and girls of this country, but will it act accordingly? The producer and distributor will continue the sham, and continue to cover up the rottenness of the cinema world just so long as the weak-kneed public will acquiesce.

The public has known all along that the loosest kind of moral conditions prevailed among many of the principals of the silver screen. When the Arbuckle affair was made public a protest went up all over the land, with the result that Arbuckle never "came back." Another shock was recorded when William Desmond Taylor was found dead in his apartments in Hollywood. A clean up was supposed to have resulted and the public pulse resumed its normal beating. When Wallace Reid fell a victim to dope another rather inaudible protest was emitted by the public. A month or two erased all our enraged feelings and we forgot Hollywood and its hell, while the rottenness in the picture world continued unabated.

Is it nothing that Dines entertained two popular stars in his own apartments and that he plied them with liquor? Is it nothing that Dines made the statement that he didn't want Mabel to leave his room in her drunken condition? Is it nothing that Dines also said that on a previous occasion that he had remonstrated with Mabel on going out while she was pifflicated and soused, and that she broke her shoulder? Seems to be a regular habit of Mabel's.

The idle rich flock in droves to the motion picture headquarters in Los Angeles to bask in the smiles and affections of the screen stars, selected because of their beauty. They know no prohibition laws there. Liquor flows in a free and easy manner. Dope peddlers make of it a mint. Drunk and in the stupor created by dope all moral responsibility is cast aside and scenes are enacted that if revealed to the public would quickly awaken it to a true responsibility to the boys and girls of today and to the manhood and womanhood of tomorrow.

It is time for the people, who by their patronage make it possible for the motion picture industry to thrive and prosper, to call together the moral and legal forces of the nation and cleanse the future world of its moral perverts. There are many devitalizing forces driving at the foundation of our country, but none more serious than the motion picture, steeped as it is in a sin that has no bounds.

CONDITIONS HAVE CHANGED; SO MUST IMMIGRATION

A great deal of caustic comment is printed regarding the proposed restrictions of immigration, registration of aliens and the attempt to secure quality rather than quantity of incomers from the old world. Their arguments, boiled down, usually read "America should hold out a welcome to all; the country is big enough for all; we are all sons and daughters of immigrants; immigrants made this country; we need immigrants for labor; to restrict or register is Czaristic, not American."

It is true we are all "sons and daughters" of immigrants; it is true that the immigrants we have had have done much to develop this country. But as times change, so must methods. When we needed pioneers, farmers, laborers, tillers of the soil, we received the best Europe had to offer. Not often does such an opportunity come; a new country, a new freedom, land for the asking. Of course the yeomanry of Europe seized the chance and the land, came, went West, grew up with the country, helped make America, America.

But today good land cannot be had for the asking. The pioneer days are over. American civilization has grown complicated. It takes more than willing hands and a stout heart to succeed here now. There must be a measure of education as well. Meanwhile, Europe is an impossible place for the diseased, the ignorant, the uneducated, the vicious, to live. The best equipped have none too easy a time; the worst equipped want to get out—out anywhere—but especially "out to America."

We still need, want, and welcome good men and women, who can and do become good Americans. But the

time has passed when we can get them only by opening wide the door. The door must be shut, to keep out those who hurt, not help, the nation, and only put a little ajar for that thinning stream of the best kind of men and women, who are able to take advantage of the modern opportunities of modern America, as their forebears were able to take advantage of the opportunities of American pioneer days.

BETTER FARMING THE ONLY SAFE RELIANCE

After we have done everything that it is possible to do toward improving agriculture as a whole it still will be true that only those who farm intelligently and carefully, who work diligently and save reasonably can hope to prosper. Those who fall below these standards will make at best but a bare living.

It is a mistaken notion that when prices are low because of overproduction that the remedy is to take less pains and let the yields of our acreage and of our animals run down. Such practice leads to but one end—bankruptcy. Whatever the price, it is the man that makes the highest returns on his acres who is most prosperous. The truth is the lower the price of the product the greater the need for high efficiency in producing it. When prices are high even mediocre yields are profitable when the prices are low. Therefore the more discouraging the price of farm products, the greater the necessity for good farming.

In Thayer county, Nebraska, a number of poultry raisers formed a co-operative society two years ago for the purpose of increasing the yields of their flocks.

The first year's results showed that the average return per hen of these carefully managed flocks was eighty-five eggs as compared with fewer than seventy eggs a hen before the farmers began to take extra pains. All this gain was from better feeding and care.

The results of the second season's efforts have just been announced. Eighteen farmers who had taken extra pains for two years produced a net profit of \$4.52 a hen this year as compared with a profit of \$2.18 for those farmers who had pursued the plan of better breeding and feeding but one year.

In the second year the average yield per hen was 134 eggs as compared with 104 eggs from those flocks that had been culled and managed in the best manner for but one year.

The surest way to cut production costs is by increasing the yields of our acres and our animals. The farmer who disregards this law cannot be saved by any outside help.—Kansas City Star.

Oregon has recognized De la Huerta, anyhow.

World democracy is developing a monarch-kick reaction.

The value of a kiss depends upon the law of supply and demand.

Do your income tax worrying early and avoid the rush.

If you are worried, just think of the money you save this season by strawberries being out of season.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF CITIZENS BANK OF ASHLAND AT ASHLAND IN THE STATE OF OREGON At close of business Dec. 31st, 1923

RESOURCES. 1. Loans and discounts, including rediscounts shown in items 29 and 30, if any \$419,523.93. 2. Overdrafts secured and unsecured 88.75. 3. U. S. government securities owned, including those shown in items 30 and 35, if any 20,066.75. 4. Other bonds, warrants and securities, including foreign government, state, municipal corporation, etc., including those shown in items 30 and 35, if any 147,351.30. 5. Stocks, securities, claims, liens, judgments, etc., 2,229.82. 6. Banking house, \$15,000; furniture and fixtures, \$5,000 20,000.00. 7. (a) Cash on hand in vault and due from banks, bankers and trust companies designated and approved reserve agents of this bank 79,435.34. 8. (c) Net amounts due from other banks, bankers and trust companies 598.24. 9. Exchanges for clearing house and items on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank 2,928.11. 10. Checks on banks outside city or town of reporting bank and other cash items 190.57. 11. Other assets, if any 50.00. Total \$692,462.81.

LIABILITIES. 12. Capital stock paid in 50,000.00. 13. Surplus fund 10,000.00. 14. (a) Undivided profits \$3,229.75 3,229.75. 15. Reserved for taxes, interest and depreciation 2,250.00. 16. Dividends unpaid 2,000.00. 17. Net amounts due to other banks, bankers and trust companies 226.38. DEMAND DEPOSITS, other than banks, subject to reserve: 18. Individual deposits subject to check, including deposit due the State of Oregon, county, cities or other public funds 287,064.55. 19. Demand certificates of deposit outstanding 4,191.75. 20. Cashier's checks of this bank outstanding payable on demand 960.34. 21. Certified checks outstanding 147.05. Total of demand deposits, other than bank deposits, subject to reserve, items 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 \$292,363.69.

TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS, subject to reserve and payable on demand or subject to notice: 22. Time certificates of deposit outstanding 80,512.79. 23. Savings deposits, payable subject to notice Total of time and savings deposits payable on demand or subject to notice, items 27 and 28, \$332,392.49. Total \$692,462.81.

STATE OF OREGON, County of Jackson ss. I, V. O. N. SMITH, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CORRECT—Attest: Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of Jan., 1924. A. M. BEAVER, Notary Public. My commission expires Feb. 6, 1925.

W. F. LOOMIS W. M. POLEY J. P. DODGE, Directors.



Health Hints by the Father of Physical Culture

Activity is the law of life, and this is no less true in age than in youth, though there are some modifications to be made in the manner of exercise. Just so soon as one settles down to "be old," or in other words, to stagnate mentally or physically, just so soon do his powers atrophy and decline and it does not matter whether the process starts in at the age of forty or eighty. The only way to retain youth up to the last is to maintain the healthful conditions and activities of youth.

We should remember that old age is a matter of physical condition rather than of years.

Speaking briefly, age means a loss of elasticity, especially in the cartilages and in the walls of the blood vessels. A great deal is said about the hardening of the arteries, but this is a matter affecting the health and nutrition of the body. Since we know that circulation depends upon this elasticity of the blood vessels, next to the essential pumping of the heart, the importance of keeping the arteries in good condition, and for the sake of this, the general health, will be obvious.

Nearly all ordinary exercises suitable for all-around development can be practiced with benefit by those who are passing through their advanced years, except that in some cases they would better be performed more slowly.

Owing to the gradual loss of elasticity in the arteries, it is not wise for those who are very old to attempt violent or very rapid exercises. As a rule, those which call for less speed or activity but more endurance are well suited. The requirements of children are just the opposite, for they can profit by lively games with only moderate demands upon their endurance. There are many cases in which old men have shown themselves capable of better endurance records in old age than in youth, outside of the more strenuous pastimes.

Walking is an ideal exercise for the old. The man of middle age may find himself rather awkward and stiff, but if he will take up faithful and persistent physical training he will find that all of this will disappear in a few months and he will again enjoy the activity and strength of his early maturity.

DOCTOR SCOFFS AT 'SYNTHETIC' MALES

Can't Make New Man Out of Old One by Adding New Parts, He Declares.

BERKELEY, Cal., Jan. 2.—"Synthetic" men who will result from the process of gland transplantation are an impossibility, in the opinion of Dr. T. C. Burnett, associate professor of physiology at the University of California.

VINING THE THEATER BEAUTIFUL

Last Times Today "Her Reputation" with MAY McAVOY The Comedy is "THREE STRIKES" Sunday and Monday



Beautiful clothes Soft music A gay cafe And a handsome revouondrel!

Here is a narrative of modern life that has been told fearlessly, frankly, dramatically.

MARSHALL NEILAN presents his story THE ETERNAL

with Robert Brown, Claire Windsor, Eugene O'Neill, Benita Lee directed by Marshall Neilan and Frank Brown. Distributed by Goldwyn-Cosmopolitan.

"New men cannot be made from old men, nor can a man be made over out of various factors from other people," he said, in contradicting the prophecy of Dr. Max Thorek, made in a lecture before the Royal Surgical Academy of Rome, that synthetic men would be a result of this process.

According to Dr. Burnett, it is too early to draw conclusions as to the results of gland transplantation, for where these extracts are injected, in some they have apparently aided the subject, while in others no evidence of their success has been revealed as yet. It is his belief that, because the process and its study are still in their incipency, only preliminary and provisional conclusions as to their effect may be reached.

The grafts seem to last a certain length of time, and, although they do not make a man young, a number of experiments have shown that they make a man feel better and become more vigorous for the time being. Perhaps this may be in the mental psychology as much as in the treatment itself, is his opinion.

PHARMACY AT SISSON ENTERED BY THIEVES

SISSON, Cal., Jan. 4.—The Mt. Shasta Pharmacy was entered by thieves and jewelry and \$20 in cash stolen Tuesday evening. Footprints in the snow were found, but no other clues.

Department Of State Market Agent

Prepared in the Office of C. E. Spence, State Market Agent.

At Imbler, in Union county, recently, 150 farmers and their wives gathered at a farmers' meeting, at which a dinner was

served. Nearly everything on the tables was the product of the farms, and the cost per plate was computed, based on prices the farmer received for the food products, plus the labor cost of preparing the meal. The actual cost per plate was 16 cents. This same menu was then compared with Portland restaurants when the cost per plate was figured out at \$1.55—a difference of \$1.39 between the farm price and the Portland eating houses. In other terms, it cost \$24 to feed 150 persons in Eastern Oregon and \$232.50 to feed the same group in Portland—a spread of \$208.50.

Farmers do not want other standards pulled down to their level, but they ask that theirs be raised to conform with other industries. They know there should not be a difference of \$1.39 between a dinner in Union county and Portland. In such a 'spread' they know the consumer pays far too much and the producer receives far too little—injustice to both.

Farm products pass through too many hands, and too many profits are taken between the grower and eater. Recently the state market agent followed a sack of potatoes from the grower just outside of Portland to the retailer on Eighth street and the price more than doubled in the 12 miles of handling. Yet each middleman showed that he had not made more than a fair profit on his share of the handling. The trouble was that too many handled the sack of spuds, too many take-offs were taken.

There is no good reason why farmers should not handle their food products in the same way that big factories handle their foot products. Shoe factories do not ship their output to the jobbers and wholesalers and take the "market price." They fix the price before the goods leave the

factory. They do it through combination strength. They can always get a profit price by refusing to sell for any other price. They are in control of the supply. In Washington state there is much progress being made in co-operation between producer and consumer. There are 90 co-operative stores in that state, and the matter of shortening the route and reducing the number of profits between the farm and the kitchen is now being worked out. It is slow because of the opposition of the middle interests and the apathy of the consumers, but the movement is growing.

When realization is seared into the heads of farmers that they must by combination strength control their products and their distribution, then will they pull up to the other standards. An organization that controls but 20 or 30 per cent of an out put will not be of much force in marketing. It must have 80 per cent control to be a factor in marketing and price fixing.

When farmers will quit arguing and sign up to deliver every sack of their spuds to a central selling agency; every pound of their pork and beef; every bushel of their grain; every crate of their apples, small fruits and other products, then will they be able to get a fair profit price for their labor. Then will they be able to determine the market price, rather than the brokers, wholesalers, commission men and other interests. There are plenty of workable co-operative plans ready for the work when the farmers are ready for the plans.

And when the farmers are able to do their own marketing; then will the consumers have something to work on and they will organize and meet the producer to eliminate the many profits and expenses and get the products at lower prices.



FIGHT IT OUT/ An Illustrated Advertisement

Reaches the Man

who is Too Busy to read who is Not Enough Interested to read who is Too Tired to read who Can Not read

To interest and attract the attention of all these different classes of men, and produce results in advertising the Tidings is equipped with

Two Illustrated Ad Services

Good Copy Writing Services

For merchants who may feel they are too busy to write ads, but want to advertise; for merchants who do not feel they have the ability to design, layout and write ad copy (there are some who are honest in this respect and admit it); for the merchant who has his own advertising ideas and wants suggestions as to what makes the best pulling and selling power in ads.

Many Ashland merchants are contracting for space in the Tidings for the coming year on a definite basis of entering wholeheartedly and vigorously in to the progress and business program of making Ashland a better advertised town, in conjunction with their fellow merchants for a bigger and better business in Ashland during the coming years of 1924, 1925, to 2001. May we be of service?