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No donations to charities or otherwise will be made in advertising, or job printing—our contributions will be in cash.AN ANCIENT ENEMY APPEARS IN GERMANY
(Extracts from an Editorial)

By HERBERT KAUFMAN

Hunger, Rickets and Co., Bill Collectors

Germany pays. Hunger and rickets and tuberculosis are collecting reparations from the tenements, from the jobless, the foodless—from ragged school boys and famished shop girls—from shabby students and penniless invalids—from palsied and paralytic and white-haired old bones. If battle flags are still waving in your heart, you'll let 'em die—the withered babe, the mother and her shivering toddlers.

They've nothing more to sell. Pawnshop and profiteer have plundered bed, floor and closet.

They've eaten their rugs and blankets and shirts and coats.

The improvident gluttons have banqueted regally—have stripped their very backs and changed their last patched shoes for cans of condensed milk, pounds of potatoes and handfuls of coal.

Good for Shadows and Will-o'-the-Wisps

They're getting billion dollar wages in barnicide money—good for face value throughout Utopia—good for shadows and will-o'-the-wisps and imagination. But a billion a day won't fill nursing bottles or soup pots—merely graves.

Death's at the door. Death, without shroud or coffin. A betrayed and deserted nation is perishing within a ring of steel and callousness. Traitorous greed and insatiable creditors have, in turn, looted and locked the larder.

The enemy has finally pushed through to Berlin—the ancient, bitter enemy of all our kind—the horsemen of the Apocalypse. The famine is on the ground, pestilence, riding hard behind.

Dollars or Deaths—That's the Issue

We didn't lift arms against women and children—but to deny them salvation is the same thing.

We snatched Austria from destruction. We established sanctuaries for Armenia's refugees and Syria's waifs, drove plague out of Russia, rationed her even while Soviet emissaries were plotting our own destruction; now, let's fulfill our duty to Germany.

We've more wheat than we can market, more apples than we can munch, more pork than we can pack, more leather than we can cobbles.

General Henry T. Allen, commander of the U. S. Rhine army, is mobilizing forces of mercy in every state in the union.

How much will you enlist under the banner that always has waved on every scene of desolation and despair from Tokio to Ninjinovgorod?

A wounded foe never yet was left unministered to on any field that knew the Stars and Stripes. For the first time shall we refuse charity where we dealt blows?

Ask your mother, ask your wife, ask your sons, ask your daughters what they would have you do! Ask your conscience.

Dollars or deaths—that's the issue. Whatever you give, give it now! And don't let God be ashamed of the check.

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Herbert Kaufman

HAS THE PUBLIC FORGOTTEN?

The American people have often been typified as "slow in response but swift to subside." This characterization was fully lived up to in the Craig-Mayer contempt of court incident in New York City. The case was in the courts four years before the public was aroused in protest against what is finally interpreted as a violation of American liberties. In less than a month other affairs of the day have crowded out this jealous concern for constitutional rights. Unless Congress moves to curb the contempt of court powers of the judiciary there will be repetitions of the Craig-Mayer incident with their accompanying public protests.

It is co-incidental that the Craig-Mayer contempt case came to a climax and consummation in the one hundred and thirty-first anniversary of the trial of the first parallel case on record in the United States. In 1692 Wm. Bradford, Pennsylvania's first printer, was tried before and fined by Justice Samuel Jennings for contempt of court, libel and sedition because Bradford in discussing Justice Jennings as a Quaker termed the latter as "being too high and imperious in worldly courts, ignorant, presumptuous and insolent." In the same year Bradford was exonerated by a jury of a charge of contempt of court growing out of a statement criticizing three justices for having hired men to pursue pirates in violation of the non-resistance creed of the Friends.

Comptroller Charles L. Craig of New York was summoned into court, declared guilty and sentenced to 60 days imprisonment by Federal Judge Mayer because Craig criticized an official act of Judge Mayer. The supreme court of the United States has upheld this power of the judiciary to pass judgment upon its critics. The

existing contempt of court laws hold that an act which may be construed to obstruct the administration of justice whether committed within or outside the courtroom is a contempt of court.

William Bradford and others of his time were punished by the judges whom they criticized, under a colonial law adopted by the Pennsylvania assembly in 1682 providing that "any persons who speak slightly or carry themselves abusively against any magistrate or person in office, being duly convicted thereof, shall suffer according to the quality of the magistrate and the nature of offense, always providing it be not less than 20 shillings and ten days imprisonment at hard labor."

Between these first and most recent cases of contempt of court are the supreme court decision of 1918 upholding a judge who had punished a newspaper editor for criticizing the judge, and the conviction of Elihu Root early in his legal career on a contempt of court charge because he objected to trying a case against Bess Tweed of New York because Judge Noah Davis owned his position to the influence and patronage of Tweed. Root's youth, not the United States supreme court saved him from fine or imprisonment.

Several magazines of national circulation and many newspapers have discerned a strong sentiment toward the limitation by congress or the supreme court of the contempt of court powers of a judge, in the belief that a tyrannical judge might under his present powers interpret any criticism or statement as in contempt of court.

THE TRAGEDY OF FIRES

The topic for the Chamber of Commerce forum-lunch-eon yesterday was not pleasant to those who attended, but that it was interesting and highly instructive goes without saying. "Fire Prevention" was brought home to the audience addressed by Mr. Stevens in a manner so forcibly that his words still ring the ears of all who attended. Added to the address of Stevens were the remarks of Will H. Moore, state fire marshal and insurance commissioner. The latter announced that the property loss in Oregon from fire in 1922 totaled \$9,000,000. In addition to that nineteen lives were lost, fourteen of whom were little children. Startling as it may seem, of the \$9,000,000 loss in 1922 approximately a third was the result of willful incendiarism, or the selling out to insurance companies. Oregon's record in 1922 was shameful, the loss per capita exceeded that of any other state in the nation. To prove that we need to spread the gospel of "fire prevention" it is necessary only to compare the loss per capita from fire in Oregon to that sustained in England. England has an annual per capita loss of less than fifty cents, while in Oregon it exceeds \$9.00. The comparison reveals a wanton financial waste. Waste or destruction is the only definition of a loss sustained by fire, for the materials that are consumed can never be replaced.

And, what of the lives that are lost? Mr. Moore told us that of the nineteen lives lost in Oregon in 1922, fourteen of them were children under 10 years of age. Think of it! The lives of fourteen little ones needlessly sacrificed because of carelessness. No one can figure the value of human life. It is a sad commentary on Oregon and its citizens. Many fathers and mothers, devoted to their children, leave their little ones alone and ungarded and step over to the neighbors' or go to the church or theatre. The result is that in nine cases out of ten when little children are burned to death it is the result of their being left at home alone. It is hardly excusable and it is little less than criminal negligence. Scarcely a day passes that the daily papers do not contain a graphic account of the burning of a home, together with the destruction of one or more children. Only Monday the Tidings presented a telegraph report of a fire in a New England state in which the lives of four children were lost, three of their little bodies being found huddled together under a bed. How long will it be until parents learn the danger of this practice?

To carry forward the gospel of "fire prevention" in Oregon means a saving financially and a conservation of human life. There is tragedy in every fire. We can not estimate fire in its entirety but we can reduce its destruction to a minimum through the exercise of caution and common sense.

NEWS LETTER

MOSCOW, Jan. 9.—England is returning to her former function as financier of the export of grain from Russia. The abundant capital supplied by the English banks insures cheaper grain for Europe and better prices for Russia. The export of Russian butter to England this year amounted to 1,000,000 tons.

The Russian Foreign Trade Monopoly is organizing a floating exhibit to European ports. French exporters are extending a cordial welcome. The ship will carry samples of raw materials, including silk waste, Koustarney products and grains. Dunkirk, Antwerp, Havre and Bordeaux will be visited.

Bank connections with Russia are growing in popularity. The Russian Government has taken 40 per cent of the shares of the new Mongolian Bank at Urga, and the Mongolian Government has, likewise, taken 40 per cent. The rest of the shares are thrown on the market. A new Franco-Russian bank is being organized in Paris.

The Second Bread Loan subscription was closed after the sale of bonds equivalent to 100,000,000 pounds of rye. The loan opened at the same amount as last year—25,000,000 pounds—but so insistent was the demand for these bonds that the amount was twice extended. Owing to the success of the Bread Loan a new Sugar Loan bond has been placed on the market.

The Russian Central Co-operators report a profit this year of 23,000 gold rubles on a turnover of 75,000,000 gold rubles. The outlook for the coming year promises a doubling of this turnover.

With the object of restoring the famine area, the German Communists on the Volga has received a concession of 100,000 dessyatins of uncultivated land, with the privilege of subleasing. A sublease has already been given to a Russo-German Agricultural Society for 36 years, with the obligation to cultivate 10 per cent the first year, 30 per cent the second, 80 per cent the third and the total area the fourth year. The rental is, in percentage of the gross yield f. o. b. railway: 14.5 per cent the fourth year, 17.5 per cent the fifth year and 19.5 per cent yearly thereafter.

Ashberg, president and chief owner of the Commercial Bank in Moscow, has made a public statement on the cost of running passenger automobiles in Moscow. He states that there are in Moscow 1,855 passenger machines, that 1,750 of these are owned by the Government and that the cost of operation of these 1,750 machines monthly, is 1,750,000 gold rubles—\$500 a month for each machine. At the same time the press gives the information that 40,000 stokers of stationary boilers in Russia are to be given special courses in economy in the use of fuel and that firement of high-pressure engines are admitted to special technical courses in six cities of Russia.

W. G. Groman, of the Russian State Planning Commission, has made a detailed report of the condition of production in Russia for the year ending October 1.

The report fixes the total agricultural production—grain, flax, etc.—at 4,500,000,000 poods as compared with 6,000,000,000 poods in pre-war time. But owing to low prices the value of the production is only 3,500,000,000, and the net production (after pay-

ing for the cost of labor and material) is 2,000,000,000 poods. In industry the total production is 2,600,000,000 poods (nearly 40 per cent increase over the previous year by weight), which is 45 per cent of pre-war production by weight. Owing to the high price of labor and material in industry the net production is only 950,000,000 poods when compared with its value in pre-war figures. Pre-war production, gross, in industry was 5,600,000,000 poods.

In Petrograd during the last eight months thirty factories have been closed in the general movement toward consolidation for economy, while at the same time the number of workers employed has risen from 90,000 to 105,000.

The Nova Zembla expedition under Professor Sallovich, has returned to Petrograd bringing a report of a great find of coal and the discovery of a new species of salmon.

A Rumanian trade delegation has arrived in Odessa, and a Russian trade delegation will leave soon for Canada.

Announcement

W. F. DeWitt announces that he is moving his Taxi headquarters from Irwin Pool Hall to Nininger & Warner. Mr. DeWitt will be ready for business Friday Jan. 11. Phone 52. 106-6

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF JACKSON.

NOTICE AND SUMMONS

In the MATTER of the PETITION of the Board of Directors of TALENT IRRIGATION DISTRICT for a Judicial Examination and Judgment of this Court as to the Regularity and Legality of the Election and Qualification of the Directors thereof, and as to the Regularity and Legality of the Proceedings of said Board of Directors and of the Election held in said District November 15, 1923, authorizing the issuance of \$185,000.00 of Bonds of said District, and of the Election held on the same day authorizing said District to Contract with the State of Oregon, for the payment by said State of the interest to accrue on said Bonds for any of the first five years thereof.

To the TALENT IRRIGATION DISTRICT, of Jackson County, Oregon, and to all Freeholders, Legal Voters and Assessment Payers, within said District:

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON: You and each of you are hereby notified that W. J. HARTZELL, F. W. HERRIN and E. T. NEWBURY, constituting the Board of Directors of said Talent Irrigation District, a quasi-municipal corporation and irrigation district within Jackson County, Oregon, by their duly verified petition here-to-fore, to-wit: on the 18th day of December, 1923, filed in the above entitled court and matter have commenced a special proceedings in said court and for the purpose of having a judicial examination and judgment of said court as to the regularity and legality of the following acts, orders, proceedings, elections and things done by said district, said directors and the electors of said district, and therein praying for a decree of the above entitled court approving, confirming and decreeing all said acts, orders, proceedings and elections to be regular, legal and valid, namely: the election and qualification of said W. J. Hartzell, F. W. Herrin and E. T. Newbury, as directors of said district, and all the proceedings of said board of directors and said district in providing and authorizing the issuance of bonds of said district in the sum of \$185,000.00 in addition to a first issue of \$600,000.00 and in addition to a second issue of \$450,000.00, including the election held in said district on November 15, 1923, authorizing the issuance of said bonds, and all matters and things connected therewith, and of the proceedings of said board and district authorizing the execution of a contract by said District with the State of Oregon, for the payment by said state of the interest to accrue in any of the first five years upon said \$185,000.00 bond issue, including the election held in said District November 15, 1923 authorizing said contract and all matters and things pertaining thereto.

You are further notified that pursuant to an order duly made, given, dated and entered in said court and matter on the 24th day of December, 1923, by the Hon. C. M. Thomas, Judge thereof, a hearing on said petition has been set and fixed by said court and will be held on January 28, 1924 at 9:30 o'clock A. M., at the court room of the above entitled court at the court house at Jacksonville in Jackson County, Oregon, and this notice and summons is served upon you pursuant to law and said order by the publication thereof once a week for THREE successive weeks in the ASHLAND TIDINGS a qualified daily newspaper of general circulation printed and published nearest to said district. The date of the first publication of this notice and summons is December 26th, 1923, and the date of the fourth and last publication thereof is Janu-

ary 16th, 1924.

You are hereby and in said order are summoned and required to appear in the above entitled court and matter and answer said petition or contest the validity and legality of the aforesaid mentioned acts, proceedings and elections, or any thereof, at any time before the expiration of ten days after the full publication of this notice and summons, namely, on or before the expiration of ten days from and after January 16th, 1924, and if you fail to so appear or answer said petition or contest the validity and legality of said proceedings, or any thereof, petitioners will apply to the court for an order of default against you and each of you and will apply to the court for a decree as prayed for in said petition and as herein succinctly stated, and for a decree forever barring you from questioning or contesting the validity and legality of said matters. (Official Court Seal)

CHAUNCEY FLOREY
Clerk of the Circuit Court of
State of Oregon for Jackson
County.
By Delila Stevens, Deputy.
CALKINS & HANNA
Attorneys for Petitioners.
Our Post Office Address is:
Medford, Oregon.
97-4 Wed

WINING

THE THEATER BEAUTIFUL
TODAY — TOMORROW

6
Days of
Terrifying
Torture—
Trapped
in a
Deserted
Dug-out
in
France
Two
Lovers



6 Days

*Elinor Glyn's
picture of passion*

A
Desperate
Struggle
for
Life
Strengthened
by the
Fierce
Flame
of
Love

Love — Romance — Thrills

Admission 10c and 35c

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Prices Reduced

This season's models, tailored as our Clothes always are your choice of a variety of styles and fabrics—all offered during this sale at prices that will save you dollars.

Nothing Reserved

All \$22.50 and \$20 Coats.....	\$14 ⁹⁵
at	
All \$25 Coats	\$18 ⁹⁵
at	
All \$30 Coats.....	\$22 ⁹⁵
at	
All \$35 to \$42.50 Coats.....	\$27 ⁹⁵
at	
All \$50 Coats	\$34 ⁹⁵
at	

Oregon City Made
and
Hart-Schaffner and Marx



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OVER 90% OF ONE MILLION
STILL IN SERVICE

Since delivering their first car, early in December, 1914, Dodge Brothers have manufactured and sold one million motor vehicles.

Over 90% of all these cars are still in active service.

This striking fact stands alone—a unique and overwhelming tribute to the principles and methods responsible for a product of such enduring worth.

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Medford, Oregon