

## 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.

## DID YOU VOTE?

In spite of the intensive campaign waged by The Tidings, by the Kwanis Club, and by many other organizations and business firms in the city, there were hundreds of citizens in Ashland today who refused to accept their right of franchise, and who failed to visit the polls.

On the other hand there were those who realized the wonderful opportunity given them, and who did their duty, voting, no matter who for, or how they voted, for the right of selection is their own. But the idea is, they voted. Under which classification do you fall. In the "I did" or the "What difference will it make" category.

A month, a year from now, these same "slacker" citizens, who today failed to cast a ballot, will be the ones who will most loudly bemoan our "inefficient" government. It will be they who complain of high taxes, poor management, slack law enforcement, and the dozen other wails of the discontented and disconsolate citizen.

But by what right do they wail? We deport undesirable aliens for just such actions. Ship them back to the country from which they came for criticizing the government. Have these so called citizens, who failed to vote, any more right to criticize our city, state and national government, than the latest foreigner to pass the authorities at Ellis Island? They are both in the same class. The alien who has no vote, and the citizen who fails to exercise his. The alien is blameless, for it is not yet his privilege to vote, but the citizen who failed to vote has no one to blame for mismanagement of the government but himself.

But in all probability, the "slacker" citizen we will always have with us. No matter how much publicity is given the matter, it will always be impossible to get out 100 per cent of the vote, but we can say to these non-voters "you failed to do your part, so forever keep your peace."

## WELCOME HOME

Hurrying home, in order to arrive in time to cast his ballot, Professor Irving E. Vining, Ashland citizen, and president of the Oregon State Chamber of Commerce, slipped into the city Sunday evening, unattended and almost unobserved, but we hasten to add, not forgotten.

For the work Mr. Vining has done for Oregon will live forever. Taking the East by storm, Mr. Vining, wherever he spoke, left an impression of a Greater Oregon, along with a feeling of comradeship for the Northwest, never before felt in these Eastern states. Mr. Vining's eloquence, coupled with his wonderful personality, formed a combination which immediately forced the East to recognize Oregon as the "coming" state of the Union, and made the people of those states realize the possibilities of this section.

And more. Cutting short his stay in the East, declining invitations to speak, which would have occupied his attention for months, Professor Vining hurried hom to Ashland in order that he might cast his ballot in today's election. That move, even without his brilliant record, would mark him as a remarkable citizen. Here, hundreds of citizens elect to turn down their right of franchise, while Professor Vining elects to turn down, what surely would have been a tour of triumph in order that he might cast his vote. This sort of man is a credit to any city, and we are more than proud to have him as neighbor, as a citizen of Ashland.

## WHAT'S A MAN WORTH?

What's a man worth? There isn't any answer. When Will Hays left the Cabinet and took the task of straightening out tangles in the motion picture industry, it was believed and not doubted that he was to get \$100,000 a year. Those who know say that he has saved his employers many times that amount in countable cash by the mere prevention of lawsuits alone.

Another report is that Secretary Hoover was asked to help the citrus fruit industry in Florida to organize for better marketing, and that \$200,000 was to be his yearly wage. Again much money; but if a man can save millions, can you measure his worth except in hundreds of thousands?

Someone not long ago put before the legislature of the state of New York a proposal to limit the salaries of life insurance presidents. The New York Insurance Report for 1923, covering the business of 1922, gives Haley Fiske as the highest paid life insurance president in the United States, and lists his salary as \$133,000 a year. Who doubts that Mr. Fiske could show a legislative committee that he earns many times that each year?

There are consciences that are shocked by the \$750,000 counsel fee in the M. K. & T. reorganization. Eminent lawyers have testified that it wasn't too much. Samuel Untermyer in his biography in Who's Who (and these are mostly autobiographies) says that he got \$775,000 as a fee for consolidating Utah Copper with Nevada Consolidated and Boston Consolidated. Time says that Levi Mayer, of Chicago, got at least one fee of \$500,000.

Ex-Senator James A. O'Gorman got \$65 an hour as referee in the Gould estate accounting. With an 8-hour day and a 300-day year he'd get an annual \$156,000.

The trouble with the folks who loudly proclaim that "no man can earn \$100,000 a year" is that they don't mean that at all. They mean that any man can live on less than that.

Most of us do. In fact, only 2,352 persons reported incomes of \$100,000 or over for 1921. But what a man earns and what he needs are two far-apart amounts. Most of use feel that we earn more than we get, and perhaps need even more than we earn.—The Nation's Business.

The man of means used to have a den. Now he is more likely to have a love nest.

The destructive instinct remains. The old fashioned girl used to break hearts. The modern girl breaks records.

The nations with surplus population seem to agree that immigration isn't America's private business.

We must keep the national sport free of the national weakness.

## Pioneering in Southern Oregon

by G. B. Watson

(Continued from November 3)

## CHAPTER FOUR

The uncertainties involved in the ultimate settlement of the Oregon question, brings the Southern trail into more general consideration.

The year of 1846 was in many ways a year presenting many serious questions. The settlement of the "Oregon Question," was the most pressing of all subjects for public and private discussion. In the case of war between the United States and Great Britain, it was seen that there must be some route to and from the "Oregon Country," other than that which followed the Hudsons Bay line of trading posts and forts, over which up to this time, the immigrants found their only route to travel. The United States would not be likely to select a line already occupied and fortified by its enemies in the event that military forces were to be sent out. Hence, this southern route was anxiously looked upon as the most available for the future needs of the country.

The new route was not, in every respect as good as it was hoped to find, but it was believed that with more intimate acquaintance it would be found to present less of hardships than the Snake and Columbia rivers route. Besides Oregon would be reached earlier in its Southern valleys, that were in some respects more inviting to the weary immigrant. When these first pioneers had seen Rogue River and Umpqua valleys, they ceased not to discuss their desirability when they had reached the settlements of the Willamette, and many of them in subsequent years returned to make their homes there.

Jealousies between the various missions and the various denominations that fostered them produced dissensions, that were carried into politics in the early efforts to establish a provisional government, which added to their other embarrassments, and discredited them in the eyes of the Indians who soon were made aware of the situation. The Missionaries soon became discouraged in their efforts to "Christianize" the Indians and lost morale when they discovered the difficulties that confronted them.

It is not strange that under the circumstances stimulus was added to the efforts of those who championed the Applegate route. Baneroff says: "In May, 1847, Levi Scott led a party of twenty men destined for the States over the Southern route, and also guided a portion of the immigration of the following autumn into the Willamette Valley by this road, arriving in good season and good condition, while the main immigration, by the Dalles route, partly on account of its number, suffered severely. This established the reputation of the Klamath Lake road; and the legislature this year passed an act for its improvement, making Levi Scott Commissioner, and allowing him to collect a small toll as his compensation for his services. The troubles with the Cayuses which broke out in the winter of 1847, and which, but for Oregon volunteers, would have closed the Snake route, demonstrated the wisdom of its explorers in providing the mountain-walled valleys of western Oregon with another means of ingress or egress than the Columbia river; their road today being incorporated in some way with some of the most important highways of the country."

"In June, 1847, a company headed by Cornelius Gilliam set out with the intention of exploring the Rogue River and Klamath valleys, which from this time forward continued to be mentioned favorably on account of their climate, soil and other advantages.

"In 1849 Jesse Applegate removed to the Umpqua valley, at the foot of a grassy butte called by the Indians 'Yone-calla, or eagle-bird,' which use has shortened to 'Yoncalla' near Elk creek close to which the railroad now passes. His brother Charles settled near by him; and Lindsey Applegate somewhat later made himself a home on Ashland creek, where the town of Ashland now stands, and directly on the line of the road he helped to establish."

"Uncle" Lindsey Applegate told the writer fifty years ago that after he had received his first view of Rogue River valley on that memorable trip of 1846, he had declared a vow that he would sometime make a home here, and up to the date of his death he considered Rogue River valley the gem of the Pacific coast.

The year 1846 was a memorable one in the annals of the Pacific coast, the treaty with Great Britain was ratified, fixing the boundary line at the 49th parallel north. This gave the U. S. all that territory known as Old Oregon, extending from the Pacific ocean to the summit of the Rocky mountains, and from the 42nd to the 49th parallel of north latitude. This removed the menace of war that had so long hung over this region, and gave the anxious settlements promise of speedy protection under the stars and stripes. The same year saw California a possession of the United States, an unbroken coast line from Mexico, at the head of the Gulf of California to the 49th degree of north latitude. The immigration was increasing each year at a rapid rate, and an added impetus was given by this new assurance of protection.

From this time on exploration of this immense empire of territory went on rapidly and the country south

of the Calipooia mountains commenced to receive homeseekers. In 1847 Warren N. Goodall located a donation claim on the present site of Drain, at a point where the present S. P. railroad crosses Elk creek. In 1848 Levi Scott settled in Scott valley near the mouth of Elk creek, and his two sons, William and John, settled near by in Yoncalla valley. In 1848 Jesse Applegate, J. T. Cooper and Jeffrey settled in the same vicinity. The discovery of gold in California in 1848 had attracted great attention in all parts of California and Oregon, and induced an increase in the travel over the California trail in great numbers, of which we will speak more particularly presently, and new settlements were begun in the Umpqua valley.

Baneroff says: "The immigration to the Pacific coast in 1850, by the Overland route alone, amounted to between thirty and forty thousand persons, chiefly men. Through the exertions of the Oregon delegate in Congress about eight thousand were induced to settle in Oregon." With the yearly increase since the large immigration of 1843 with eight thousand added in 1850 Oregon was securing a population able to cope with emergencies as they arose and were no longer uncertain as to their national status, having been given a territorial government in 1849.

The discovery of gold in California in 1848 produced a remarkable situation wherever the news spread. Perhaps no where else in the world was there wrought a greater spectacle than in Oregon. These pioneers who had just arrived and yet hardly settled on the lands chosen by them were violently taken with the lust for gold so soon as the news was fully confirmed and verified that the reported discovery was not a hoax, the greatest excitement prevailed. We will let Baneroff paint the picture for us. He says:

"No one doubted longer; covetous desire quickly increased to a delirium of hope. The late Indian disturbances were forgotten; and from the ripening harvests the reapers without compunctions turned away. Even their beloved land-claims were deserted; if a man did not go to California it was because he could not leave his family or business. Some prudent persons at first seeing that provisions and lumber must rapidly increase in price, concluded to stay at home and reap the advantage without incurring the risk; but these were a small proportion of the able bodied men of the colony. Far more went to the gold mines than had volunteered to fight the Cayuses; farmers, mechanics, professional men, printers—every class. Tools were dropped and work left unfinished in the shops. The farms were abandoned to women and boys. The two newspapers, the Oregon Spectator and Free Press, held out, the one till December, the other till the spring of 1849, when they were left without compositors and suspended. No one thought of the outcome. It was not then known in Oregon that a treaty had been signed by the United States and Mexico, but it was believed that such would be the result of the war; hence the gold fields of California were already regarded as the property of Americans. Men of family expected to return; single men thought little about it. To go and go at once was the chief idea. Many who had not the means were fitted out by others who took a share in the venture; and quite different from those who took like risks in the east, the trusts reposed in men in Oregon were as a rule faithfully carried out.

(To be Continued)

## ICELANDER TO TRY FLIGHT OVER POLE

LONDON, Nov. 4. — Grettir Algarsson, young Icelandic explorer, who recently took an exploration party to the Arctic Circle, announces that next year he proposes to make a sensational one-man dash for the North Pole in a low-powered aeroplane from a small base—ship 600 miles away.

He will sail from London about May 1 in the eighty-foot steamer drifter Aduna the Fair and will carry, besides the aeroplane in which he proposes to make his attempt, a small launch, sledges, and scientific instruments worth \$100,000.

"The main object of my expedition is to discover islands believed to exist between Spitzbergen and Franz Joseph Land. This will be undertaken by the ship, which I shall leave when about six hundred miles distant from the North Pole," Algarsson said in an interview.

"The aeroplane which I propose to use is a development of the small, high-powered machines now being extensively used in Eng-

## Faith - - Without Works

Preaching the gospel of optimism is a mighty good thing—so far as it goes. It does help direct thought the right way. But our idea of the true optimism is the practical one—the person who ACTS as if he believed the things he talks about and hopes for are going to come to pass. Putting optimism to work is the way to multiply its value.

Let's not only keep on looking on the bright side; let's continually be doing something to make it brighter. At this bank we believe in our country, our city, our neighbors and ourselves. And we believe in putting our faith in our daily business practice.

Let's all be optimists and not pessimists—let's boost Ashland and not knock—push forward rather than pull back.

## BOOST FOR ASHLAND

First National Bank  
Ashland, Oregon



Abraham Lincoln (George Billings) and his Family  
At the VINING Today, Tomorrow and Thursday

## FARMERS' FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS AN AID TO BUSINESS SUCCESS

By D. H. OTIS, Director, Agricultural Commission  
American Bankers' Association

Farmers, like other business men, frequently need to borrow money. Business men furnish their bankers with a statement. Why should not the farmer? In order to safeguard the depositor's money which he loans out the banker needs full information regarding the borrower's financial condition. Many farmers are entitled to better credit standings which such credit statements will give them. These statements will also tell the farmer whether his business as a whole is a going concern.

It is not such a difficult task to make out a statement at least once a year. The first year will be the hardest. After that it will come easy. The statement should include the value of land and buildings, the value of the crops on hand at the beginning of the year, such as received during the year and cash paid out during the year.

These various items can be arranged in tabulated form, and the figures indicating the amounts involved placed opposite each item. A copy of this credit statement should be preserved for use in making out next year's statement, and also for purposes of comparison when two yearly statements have been compiled. This comparison will give the farmer an idea as to how his business is going. It will be in the nature of an inventory, and will furnish abundant food for thought. If the practice is persisted in for a series of years it will be of untold value to the farmer in studying the business management of his farm.

Business men find it absolutely necessary to take inventory and prepare financial statements. Such practice has not been so general with the farmer. Here lies an open door of opportunity. The financial statement is the first step toward reliable farm accounting. Once the farmer gets started in making statements it will stimulate him to keep more records, to study more closely and minutely his business and to ascertain the sources of his profits as well as the factors that make up his expenses. When these are known ways will be suggested as to how to increase receipts and reduce expenses. There are both satisfaction and profit in following up from year to year these credit statements and the farm records that necessarily go with them.

The financial statement should also list liabilities, such as mortgages, both real estate and chattel, notes due bank, notes payable to others, accounts or bills due others, premiums on life insurance, interest on taxes, etc.

The net worth may be determined by taking the liabilities from the total assets. If there are any contingent liabilities they should also be listed. These would include endorsements on notes of others, security or bondsman for others, leases or contracts, judgments or suits pending.

## Other Information

In addition to the above, general information could be given on the cash value of life insurance assets pledged as collateral or insurance carried on buildings, insurance carried on live stock, implements, taxes for the year, cash

Tidings classified do the business

## Washington Baseball Club Visits The President At The White House; Johnson Given Autographed Ball



Silent rooting is something new in baseball. One of the persons in Washington most interested in the great snowing made by the American League team representing the Capital has been President Coolidge. Never has he raised his voice in raucous outcry against half-witted decisions by earnest umpires; nor has he shouted his advice to straining base runners, but his silent "pulling" has helped make the once-despised Senators the most feared baseball team in the League. They say so, anyway.

Stanley "Bucky" Harris, manager of the Washington team—who by the way is the youngest team director in either major league—recently was invited to come to the White House and bring his athletes with him. At that conference the President proved to the ball players that he had closely followed their determined fight for the pennant and urged them to bring a pennant back with them at the close of the season.

In the above picture the President is standing with Manager Harris (left) Walter Johnson (right) and Clark Griffith, owner of the club, to the right of Johnson. In Walter Johnson, pitching ace for eighteen years, the President was particularly interested and asked him how he pitched his famous fast curve.

"I hold it this way," the giant twirler replied, "my fingers resting here and—"

"At this point the Chief Executive took the ball and proceeded to imitate the Johnson grip. Walter grasped his opportunity.

"Will you autograph that ball?" he asked.

No sooner said than done, and now the ball player has the Presidential signature on his favorite plaything.

You are welcome to compare my Automobile rates with any other rates in Jackson or Josephine Counties; you can be the Judge. Phone 21. Yeo, of course.