

# ASHLAND DAILY TIDINGS

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## LA FOLLETTE'S PARTY

The election, combined with the preceding facts of his political career and his age, may definitely end the active political career of Robert La Follette. Just how much effort will be put by him into the formation of the new party he has discussed remains to be seen.

The vote given to him, although he has carried no state but Wisconsin, is by no means inconsiderable. Its weakness as a basis for the formation of a party is that it is a vote given to La Follette personally rather than from any party consciousness of men and women associating together for public purposes. To regard the leaders of the railroad brotherhoods and the farmers, either in North Dakota or in California, who have regarded themselves as aggrieved by certain political actions as working together for constructive political results under the banner of anyone than La Follette is an absurdity. No other person could have offered them such empty promises with such a glittering hope of fulfillment. So La Follette, in this sense, has been the whole strength of his party. But his personal weaknesses, his so frequent "falling down" at the critical time for himself and his movement, spells the final break-down of his career.

This pathological feature of the career of Robert La Follette, the reason in fact which caused such Progressives as Gifford Pinchot in the East and Chester H. Rowell in the West to abandon all effort to use his leadership in 1911 and 1912, was expressed specifically by a California newspaper in 1917, a paper which during the last few months has been supporting his candidacy. This paper said in 1917:

"The man (La Follette) has lost his brains. The iron has entered his soul. Disappointment and possibly envy have turned him away from a path whereon in former years he did such splendid work."

And in another place:  
"This is no time for bitter denunciation and reviling exhortation. Robert La Follette, according to all accounts even of his personal friends in Wisconsin and Washington, is not what he once was. The iron of disappointment has entered his soul, if not injured his brain. No man who knows Robert La Follette believes otherwise than that he is still an honest man who, in his twisted mentality, thinks he is doing exactly the right thing at exactly the right time. His condition is such, however, that he is an object of pity rather than of hatred."

It is this weakness of La Follette, a weakness which has made him a good servant for Wisconsin in the national business, but which has made him a weakness of every movement of which he was a part if he could not dominate it, that will probably make ineffectual his proposals to establish a third party.

But wholesome progress in political affairs does not depend upon the purposes of any one man.

## SOUSA 70 YEARS OLD

It is hard to realize that John Philip Sousa was 70 years old Thursday. He has been so persistently young in his influence on music in the United States that he should never be old. And yet the most of us have a hard time to remember back to any period when Sousa was not a hand leader of note.

All over the United States, there will be observations made of the attaining of the Biblical three score and ten by the "March King."

He was a teacher of music at 15 and a conductor at 17. He played first violin in Jacques Offenbach's orchestra when that musician was in America. From 1880 to 1882 he was a resident of Washington and a leader in the United States marine band. Then he organized his own large group of expert musicians and toured Europe, and later went around the world. During the war Mr. Sousa enlisted in the United States navy and helped in organizing military bands. He has decorations from foreign governments. In addition to the popular marches for which he is famous he has composed orchestra suites, "Te Deums," songs, waltzes and light operas, from all of which he has received large royalties.

Music, just like the other arts, must have its superficial changes in form, just as in spirit it has its eternal purposes, and in technic it must attain to a universal foundation. The differences between the "waltzes that made Vienna and swept the world," the Sousa marches that inspired a generation that is now grey headed and the jazz of the present day are mainly differences in years. In each of these generations the new music was frowned on by the "classic" lovers of the time. And each of them has acquired depth and culture as well as popular approval without losing any of its spirit.

## WHERE THE "SHOWERS OF BLESSING" FELL

Wheat blessings appear to concentrate, and the center of concentration is somewhere in Kansas, although there is a pleasant degree of concentration as far north as North Dakota. East of the Mississippi River the country has 50,000,000 bushels wheat less than last year. West of

the Rocky Mountains the states have 60,000,000 bushels less than last year. Nevertheless the country as a whole has somewhere over 30,000,000 bushels more than last year.

The increase in the wheat crop plainly comes between the Mississippi River and the Rockies. Kansas leads the way with 71,000,000 bushels over last year, an increase that means, with this year's higher prices, at least an addition of \$76,000,000 to the income of Kansas. The income of North Dakota from wheat for 1923 will be more than doubled in 1924. The addition to North Dakota's income will be in excess of \$56,000,000.

Blessings seldom come singly. Kansas has a good corn crop, too. Its value would seem to be something like \$114,000,000, or pretty nearly \$20,000,000 more than in 1923.

Friends are people who offer you sympathy in exchange for the sordid details.

The league may muddle with all domestic matters except the little matter of unpaid loans.

Many oldtimers went West on a galleon; some moderns go West on less than a pint.

Any free citizen can do as he pleases, except for his conscience, his wife, his landlord and the neighbors.

It doesn't follow that a man is standing for the right because he won't stand for the extreme left.

The saying that occurs to one who studied the political situation is that old classic, "Let us pray."

## Pioneering in Southern Oregon

by G. B. Watson

(Continued from November 6)

In the fall of 1851, James Cluggage and J. R. Poole, who were running a pack train from Scottsburg to Yreka, stopped at an inviting cove in the western part of Rogue River valley, to rest up for a few days and while giving their animals needed rest in the splendid natural meadows where the town of Jacksonville now stands, varied the monotony by prospecting the stream that ran through the meadow. As a result they discovered rich placer deposits in what was afterwards called Rich Gulch. They were joined by James Skinner and Wilson and proceeded to open up their claims which proved to be very rich. This discovery precipitated another mining rush and it was only a short time until the mountains surrounding Rogue River valley were filled with miners and prospectors.

## CHAPTER FIVE

The discovery of rich placer gold deposits in the Siskiyou mountains bordering upon Rogue River valley, and on the Klamath river and its tributaries, just across the line in northern California produced a re-enactment in this region of the exciting inrush of gold-seekers of two years before in the Sierras of California. In an incredibly short time hundreds of men with pick, shovel and pan, were gathering at the new discovery on Rich Gulch and Jackson creek, while hundreds more were seeking out every stream in the Siskiyou's in their mad search for the yellow metal. The Applegate and its branches, Sucker creek and its tributaries, the Illinois river and valley and nearly every bar on Rogue river were soon occupied. The startled Indians looked on in amazement at what appeared to them a crazy rush for something that had no appeal to them.

The climate, fertility and beauty of the Rogue River valley that had so strongly appealed to those who had passed through it, now became doubly enticing as a land for home-building, farming and fruit-raising, and men with families began to select their lands in the valley and to commence improvements of a permanent character. The mines promised them markets for their produce and the magnificent bunch-grass ranges invited to stock-raising, perhaps no valley on the coast filled more rapidly than did Rogue River valley. This was very disconcerting to the natives who, from times immemorial had wandered over this beautiful country in enjoyment and savage luxury. Frequent councils were held among them in an effort to devise methods to save their country and homes which they plainly saw slipping away from them.

So rapidly was this influx of people, embracing all kinds and classes that they soon felt the necessity of organization under the law for protection against the aggressions of that lawless element, that in the very nature of the case, make for disturbance among a mining population. Gold was discovered in the fall of 1851 and when the territorial legislature met in 1852 the machinery was set on foot for the organization of Jackson county.

In the preceding chapter I have recorded the entrance into the Umpqua river, of the schooner Samuel Roberts, and the exploiting and settlement begun in the Umpqua valley; the laying out of towns and the coming in of settlers. Due to the activity of Jesse Applegate and Levi Scott, the Territorial legislature had passed an act January 1851, organizing Umpqua county, and embracing therein a large part of the Umpqua country including the mouth of the river. Douglas county was created by an act of the legislature January 7th, 1852 and Jackson county was created by an act of the legislature January 12th, 1852.

It will be seen from this that settlement had begun with force in the country south of the Callipooia mountains, which is properly designated "Southern Oregon." The settlement of the Umpqua country was greatly stimulated by the entry of the schooner Samuel Roberts and the temporary organization of the "Umpqua Colonization and Land Company," while at the same time hundreds of prospectors were seeking for gold among its hills and along its streams. The access of such a population prompted the organization of Umpqua county in 1851, which in turn still further stimulated the rush, not only of gold-seekers, but of home-seekers as well, and eligible lands were sought out and located. In the fall of the same year, 1851, the discovery of rich placers at Rich Gulch, (now Jacksonville,) and elsewhere in the Siskiyou moun-

tains, with the consequent rush thereto, prompted the legislature to still further extend the organization of counties, and on the 7th day of January, 1852, it organized Douglas county and five days thereafter, to-wit: January 12th, 1852, Jackson county was organized, or rather its organization was provided for, by legislative enactment.

Prior to the organization of these countries, all of the country lying south of the Callipooia mountains to the California line and east to the summit of the Cascade mountains, was embraced in the county of Lane. The legislative act creating Umpqua and Douglas counties fixed the southern boundaries thereof and the act creating Jackson county embraced therein all of the residue to the state extending to the California line and from the shore of the Pacific ocean east to the Cascade Mountains. The eastern boundary of Jackson county as given in the act of 1852 is very indefinite, but was corrected and extended by an act of the legislature at a Special session held in 1865. By this Act the boundary of Jackson county was extended eastward to embrace what is now Lake and Klamath counties. This territory was taken from Wasco county, that by the act of 1856 embraced all of the territory eastwardly from the summit of the Cascade mountains, to the summit of the Rocky mountains, and southerly from the Columbia river to parallel 42 of north latitude, being the north boundary line of California and Nevada.

By the Act of 1852 the north boundary of Jackson was the south boundary of Umpqua and Douglas counties; its southern boundary was the north line of California, its western boundary was the Pacific Ocean and its eastern boundary the Cascade mountains, embracing practically all the territory now constituting Coos, Curry, Josephine and Jackson. By the Act of 1865 the territory of Jackson was greatly extended east of the Cascades, but prior to that time its territory had been greatly curtailed by the organization of other counties, to-wit: by the act of December 22nd, 1853, Coos county was organized; by act of the legislature, December 18th, 1855, Curry county was created and by the act of June 22nd, 1856, Josephine county was provided for. For more specific description of the boundaries of these various counties reference is made to the Session laws of the territorial legislature that created them. It will be seen that for so large an area matters must have moved in a very lively manner. The earliest settlement south of the Callipooia mountains was one, in 1847, perhaps a dozen in 1848-9 with a rush in 1850. The discovery of gold at Jacksonville in the fall of 1851 preceded any settlements south of the Umpqua county, yet during the following year the influx was so great that a cry went up to the legislature, "give us a government," and the act creating Jackson county followed within five days after the act creating Douglas county.

The territorial legislature names James Clugg, Nathaniel C. Dean and Abel George, commissioners to organize Jackson county. They met at Jacksonville on the 7th day of March, 1853, and proceeded to discharge their duties. By following them briefly for a time the reader will be the better able to appreciate the rapidity of the settlement in this, so recently, a country occupied by savages only.

As I have said the Commissioners met at Jacksonville on the 7th day of March, 1853, and were sworn in by the Postmaster, David M. Kenny, there being no other person qualified to administer an oath. James Cluggage was elected to act as President of the Board of Commissioners. Dr. C. E. Alexander was appointed Clerk. Dr. John W. McCully was appointed a Justice of the Peace. The exigencies of the situation seemed to require more than one Justice, so Hiram Abbott was appointed a Justice of the Peace. They at once gave bond for faithful performance of their duties. They then appointed Morgan W. David and M. C. Kennedy constables who at once filed their bonds and entered upon the discharge of their duties, for Jacksonville precinct. These appointees were so appointed to serve until their successors were duly elected and qualified. They now adjourned until the 4th day of April, when they convened to further proceed with the county organization.

The first business at this meeting was to receive and accept the resignation of Dr. C. E. Alexander, Clerk, and the filling of the vacancy by the appointment of C. S. Drew, (who had been acting as deputy clerk), to the position of Clerk. They then appointed E. H. Blanchard Eliser, who should act until successor (a shreiff) should be elected and qualified. They then proceeded to the creation of election precincts, the very naming of which will indicate how rapidly the country was being settled over extended areas. It was necessary that they should name the places for holding elections and the judges of election. I will copy from the journal kept by this Board which I have before me, as follows, to-wit:

"One (precinct) at Emery and Co.'s Saw-Mill and to be known as Ashland Precinct. Elections to be held at the house of Eber Emery, and that Eber Emery, John Gibbs and Patrick Dunn, be and they are hereby appointed judges of thereof. One (precinct) at Dardenells, to be known as Dardenells precinct. Elections to be held at the house of William Lawless, and that the said William Lawless, J. W. Patrick and Isaac Woolen be and are hereby appointed judges of elections therefor. One (precinct) at Perkins old ferry on Rogue river to be known as Perkinsville precinct; elections to be held at the house of Benjamin Holstead, and that the said Benjamin Holstead, William Rose and ——— Brown be and are hereby appointed judges of elections therefor. One (precinct) at Grave creek to be known as Grave Creek precinct. Elections to be held at the house of Bates & Twogood, and that A. S. Bates, ——— Rice and Thos. Raymond be and are hereby appointed judges of elections therefor. One (precinct) at Cow creek to be known as Cow Creek precinct; elections to be held at the house of Hardy Eliff and that said Eliff, ——— Wiley and John Fortune be and are hereby appointed judges of elections therefor. One (precinct) on Applegate creek to be known as Applegate precinct; elections to be held at the house of Dr. Edward Sheil and that John Gun, William Thompson and ——— Hart be and are hereby appointed as judges of elections therefor. One (precinct) on Illinois river to be known as Canon Creek Precinct; elections to be held at the house of Miller & Co., and that Samuel Mooney, ——— Miller and ——— Rhoda be and are hereby appointed judges of elections therefor. One (precinct) on Althouse creek, to be known as Althouse precinct; elections to be held at the house of J. C. Anderson & Co., and that said Anderson,

William Chapman and Robert McGruder be and are hereby appointed judges of elections therefor. One (precinct) at Jacksonville, to be known as Jacksonville precinct; elections to be held at the Robinson house and that L. A. Rice, H. A. Overbeck and Hiram Abbott be and are hereby appointed judges of elections therefor. One (precinct) at Port Orford to be known as the Port Orford precinct; elections to be held at the house fo Gabel and Tichnor, and that said Gabel, ——— Lount and ——— Hall be and are hereby appointed judges of election therefor."  
(To be Continued)

## VEGETARIAN DIET BALDNESS REMEDY, APOSTLE DECLARES

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Take some crushed raw wheat, oats or rye, with milk; some nuts drenched in honey, a glass of orange juice, plenty of raisins, some raw onions and spinach, lettuce and tomatoes, or cabbages and carrots; throw in half a cauliflower for diversification; divide these ingredients into three portions and serve for breakfast, lunch and dinner, and in six or seven years that bald head will bear a crown of glorious, luxurious, strength-begetting hair.

Dr. St. Louis Estes, vice-president of the International Society of Applied Psychology and president of the American Society for the Consumption of Raw Foods, has prepared a series of lectures, to be delivered in Chicago soon, advocating the use of the above recipe, in proper proportions, to restore health to any ailing body and grow hair on any shiny, bald pate.

A testimonial. "I did it, and others can do the same. I was sickly and bald, but by adhering to this diet for seven years I produced a healthy crop of hair and won a swimming championship!" That, according to Dr. Estes.

Dr. Estes is a vegetarian. He advocates no meat of any kind and no cooked vegetables, no pepper, no salt and no alcoholic beverages, tobacco, candy or other similar indulgences.

The prescribed foods and the prescribed don'ts constitute his simple avenue to health and pleasurable hair.

And some day, when the food has become irksome, just step out into the air, skip breakfast or lunch; go out and take a deep breath. You'll be surprised at the results. At least, that is the advice of Dr. Estes.

And furthermore, he says, nuts and vegetables are far more nourishing than meat. He main-

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tains a handful of peanuts contain more nourishment than five pounds of beefsteak.  
There is no precaution given as to eating the raw onions in the middle of the day.

## CREEK DRAGGED FOR BODIES OF VICTIMS IN NILES RIOTING

NILES, O., Nov. 7. — Troops here today dragged Mosquito creek in an unsuccessful effort to locate bodies reported thrown into the water during Saturday's Ku Klux Klan-anti-klan riot. Reports had been current that men were killed in the rioting and their bodies spirited away. Colonel L. S. Connelly, in charge of Ohio guardsmen still here, ordered the creek dragged.

No disturbances were reported during the day's balloting. A number of loaded pistols, shotguns and rifles and a quantity of ammunition, which authorities believe were intended for use here Saturday, were seized by the militia in houses and shanties in McDonald, a steel town two miles east of here, today. The raiding party also procured information which is expected to uncover more firearms and ammunition and result in further arrests.

Lazo Demir was arrested and charged with illegal possession of weapons and insubordination. He was seen to leave a train with a rifle and was followed home, the raids resulting.

More than 50 witnesses have been examined by the military board of inquiry into Saturday's rioting. Eight arrests were made today, a majority for carrying weapons.

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