

ASHLAND DAILY TIDINGS
(Established in 1876)

Published Every Evening Except Sunday by
THE ASHLAND PRINTING CO.

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George Madden Green Business Manager
OFFICIAL CITY PAPER Telephone 49
Entered at the Ashland, Oregon Postoffice as Second Class Mail Matter

Subscription Price, Delivered in City

One Month	\$.85
Three Months	1.95
Six Months	3.75
One Year	7.50

By Mail and Rural Routes

One Month	\$.95
Three Months	2.15
Six Months	4.25
One Year	8.50

DISPLAY ADVERTISING RATES

Single insertion, per inch	\$.30
One insertion a week	.27 1/2
Two insertions a week	.25
Daily insertion	.20

Rates for Legal and Miscellaneous Advertising

First insertion, per 8 point line	\$.10
Each subsequent insertion, 8 point line	.05
Card of Thanks	1.00
Obituaries, per line	.02 1/2

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No donations to charities or otherwise will be made in advertising or job printing—our contributions will be in cash.

DECEMBER 8
IT SURELY WILL.—Be sure your sin will find you out.—Numbers 32:23

COMPENSATION FOR STAY-AT-HOMES
Many people hear almost with envy about neighbors or friends who are planning to take expensive trips this winter and visit famous resorts and other unfamiliar scenes. Yet the folks who wander around very freely may not be any happier than others. One lady who has traveled much remarked recently that she has missed a good deal by being away from home so much. She had gotten out of touch with conditions in her home community. She felt that many interesting things had been going on in which she had had no share. Probably she had failed to make new friends among her home people, and perhaps had not kept up with her old friends as she wished she might. The people who think they have to go away from home to make friends are mistaken. Friends that one wins in traveling are very pleasant, but they do not usually stick. To make permanent friendships, people usually have to be engaged in the same activity for an extended period. An occasional travel trip broadens people out by giving them a better understanding of the points of view that prevail in other localities. Up to a certain point travel should be encouraged. Yet people who get a taste for constant travel run the risk that they can never settle down and be happy in every day surroundings. Many of these people become fussy about their comforts. If some little thing is wrong with their food or lodging in some hotel, they are rendered uncomfortable, and they overlook a hundred pleasures just for one point of discomfort. If they get that spirit, their travel has done them more harm than good. There is something in steady attention to work at one's home job that makes one appreciate blessings and learn not to over emphasize travels.

BRAZIL EXCLUDES JAPANESE
Notice from Japan that Brazil has stopped the influx of Japanese to that South American republic reminds us afresh that great international policies are run under camouflage, just as are personal and neighborly relations. What Japan really wants is to accommodate its surplus population. What it pretends to want is to secure equality of opportunity for Japanese with Europeans or others in Brazil or any other country. If Japan were to claim, in law, what it wants in fact, it would have no diplomatic chance to press this want. It would have to depend on force or negotiation. It would have no "right." If it could buy land, or buy opportunity for its citizens to buy land, then it would avoid difficulty. If not, it could fight for land, as nations have done in the past. The point of view of Brazil, like that of the United States, is just the opposite. It wants to discriminate. The United States wants to discriminate. By a very elaborate fiction the United States has tried to pretend that it is not discriminating against the Japanese. This is but a pretense. Whether we ought, or not, we are still in principle permitting the coming of Europeans. We are prohibiting the coming of Japanese settlers. We do this, as is Brazil on the ground that we do not care to face the difficulties of racial antagonisms. We are not afraid of mixing Irish and Italians. We are afraid of mixing whites and Japanese. And any amount of demonstration by Japanese scientists that Japanese are not brown but white does not affect our judgment. We are satisfied that Japanese are not "us," and we go on that impulse. But we camouflage the impulse. No matter how much we may attempt, by reason and by arrangement and by arbitration, to reduce our international relations to system, we must recognize that we have, as Americans, no superior force above our own wants. We may differ about these wants. But when we decide, by legislative debate or by majority vote, what our national wants are, we must back them up, or confess national paralysis. As long as we say that our expansion of citizenship is to be white, we must be prepared to defend ourselves against opposite interests, no matter how the diplomats may camouflage the discussion. Japan needs more land for settlers. We refuse to permit Japanese to come to this country to settle, even though we permit French and Swedes. To defend a logical inconsistency requires nothing but words. To defend a practical national antagonism requires force. And we in America must be ready to give up our national determinations, or we must defend them. Any other logic is puerile. Any other course of action is blind.

GETTING AROUND THE TAX LAW
The federal income tax law and its interpretations are so complicated that there are claimed to be many ways by which people avoid paying taxes to a large extent, which are all in accordance with the law. Theoretically it is easy enough to pass a law that shall tax everyone proportionately according to his means. But when you come to apply that statute, a multitude of difficult situations arise, on which rulings have to be made. There is great danger that in making a ruling that seems to do justice in one class become the means by which people can escape the tax which they ought to pay, while still complying with the law as thus interpreted. The tax law furnishes a problem for the keenest minds, to frame statements and interpretations that shall be strictly fair, and shall tax everyone justly according to his ability to pay. Judging from the talk at Washington, this problem will call for the best thinking powers of the newly elected Congress. Small town people are funny. They gossip about a neighbor's character instead of his income tax. The film child's gravest problem as he grows older is how to keep his parents in the style to which he has accustomed them.—Detroit News.

POOR MOTORIST FITTED
Taxing of motorists, according to the American Automobile association, has reached the peak in Arkansas, where they must pay five kinds of local taxes to operate cars. In addition to a personal property tax, the Arkansas car owner must pay a tax of 4 cents a gallon on gasoline, 12 1-2 cents the horse power on his engine, 55 cents the 100 pounds weight on his car and a tax of 10 cents a gallon on oil.

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Tickets can be reserved at The Rose without extra cost

STANLEY BALDWIN, INDECISION GONE, IS REAL DICTATOR

LONDON, Dec. 8. — Premier Stanley Baldwin meets the new House of Commons a man apparently entirely different in character from what he was when he left office eleven months ago. At that time he was still new to the Premiership. He has been appointed practically by accident. And it seemed that he claimed no authority for himself, that he was without initiative, and that he was prepared to allow each of his colleagues in the Cabinet to go any way he pleased. It used to be said that he never opened his mouth in the Cabinet, and that he was prepared to acquiesce in any decision that Lord Curzon — the supposed power behind the throne — felt inclined to take. He seemed a man who preferred to follow a policy rather than decide it. All this is now changed. The new Baldwin has appeared as a man of both decision and action. This became apparent from the first moment it was certain that he was returning to office with a huge majority behind him. He formed his Cabinet entirely by himself. He neither sought advice nor acted on it when offered. He offended numbers of his own party by dropping politicians like Lord Derby, the Duke of Devonshire and Sir Robert Horne. And he braved unpopularity and even revolt by placing Winston Churchill — a political apostate — in office as Chancellor of the Exchequer, the job second only to his own. In the initiation of policy he has shown an equally bold stand. In regard to Russia, the Inter-Allied debt question, the recognition of Mexico — on all these questions he has alone framed the policy of the Government. His change of character has surprised none more than his own colleagues. At the very first meeting of the Cabinet he made it perfectly clear that he is to call the tune to which they are to dance. From the outset he spoke as one having full authority. Many people are asking what is the reason of this change of attitude. The real reason is that Baldwin is just reverting to his old self. A masterful man of business all his life, he came into politics late, and then in a fashion which left him dependent largely on other people for his success. Today he sits supreme in Parliament, with a unique majority and an overwhelming vote of confidence from the country. He is, in effect, a dictator for the time being. And knowing he has full power, he is determined to make the most of it. All his old diffidence is gone. He regards himself no longer as just "first among equals" in his administration. He knows now that he is the man who counts for everything, and he is determined to remain as such.

APPROPRIATIONS ARE PASSED IN CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8. — Carrying a total of \$124,637,715 of which \$70,000,000 is for road construction, the agricultural appropriation bill for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1925 was reported from the House appropriations committee. This is an increase over the current year of approximately \$58,923,279. Included in the bill is an appropriation of \$24,000 made for the collection of seed grain loans of 1921 and 1922, made to the farmers of the far West.

BELLINGHAM MAN IS DEAD BY OWN HAND

BELLINGHAM Wash., Dec. 6. — Pressing a revolver to his temple, Paul Kaufman, 18, today instantly killed himself in front of his home, six miles north of here. No reason has been given for the suicide except that he may have been temporarily despondent over the financial affairs of his family.



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