

ASHLAND DAILY TIDINGS

(Established in 1876)

Published Every Evening Except Sunday by THE ASHLAND PRINTING CO.

Editor: R. Greer; Business Manager: George Madden Green; Telephone 89

OFFICIAL CITY PAPER Entered at the Ashland, Oregon Postoffice as Second Class Mail Matter

Subscription Price, Delivered in City	
One Month	\$.65
Three Months	1.95
Six Months	3.75
One Year	7.50
By Mail and Rural Routes	
One Month	\$.65
Three Months	1.95
Six Months	3.50
One Year	6.50

DISPLAY ADVERTISING RATES	
Single insertion, per inch	\$.30
Yearly Contracts	
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
Contractuals, per line	.02 1/2

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.

THE PRIMARY

It is impossible to get a perfect nominating system. The primary was adopted in consequence of popular disgust with the high-gear abuses of the boss control convention system. It can not be denied that there are occasional fatalities, sterilities and inanities in the primary system. It was devised by men—very human men at that, in most instances.

The primary works better for the republican party in Oregon than the democratic party. The democrats are not well represented as a primary party. The democrats register as republicans and there is the handicap to the system. The primary works well where the people keep themselves informed.

It might be possible, and we offer this merely as a suggestion, to shorten the primary and make it apply to offices only on which the people can easily inform themselves. This shorter ballot, however, has never been popular with the people and we doubt if the people of Oregon would take to it. The shorter ballot would mean more appointive offices and that is always met with suspicion and open opposition.

It cannot be said that the shorter ballot has risen to the dignity of an issue in Oregon. The politicians object to it because it abbreviates their opportunities for under-cover deals and enhances the power of the governor. Where a state is liable to have a democratic governor once in a while, the politician does not take kindly to magnifying the patronage part of his office. The fact is that the governor of Oregon has very little power now—too little. He should make all these appointments and should be held responsible for them.

Nevertheless, the people are attached to the principle of the direct primary and will resent any movement or measure that might, under the guise of "strengthening the direct primary," have the deeper purpose of destroying it.

If the republican leaders in the state are well advised they will approach this problem with caution and manifest a willingness to take the public into consideration and confidence. If any bill should be passed at the approaching session materially to alter the direct primary it should carry a referendum clause, and go to the people for their approval or rejection.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

Letters and circulars sent out by eastern financial houses generally predict favorable business conditions for 1925. Reports from all sections of the United States are the basis of these predictions. They are backed further by government reports. The department of commerce has just issued a bulletin which makes these statements: "That the commodity price index based on 200 commodities in general use, is the same as it was one year ago today."

"That the cost of living figures are the same as they were a year ago."

"That prices being received by the farmer for his product are far better."

"That the prices the farmer pays for the things he must use have been reduced materially, and his financial status placed almost on a level with the man of industry."

The National bank of commerce of New York, in a circular issued December 19, says:

"The business outlook for 1925 is good. Buying is increasing all along the line from the users of raw materials to the consumers of finished products and the major industries are operating at gradually increasing rates. The year 1925 may well measure up to the activity of 1923, which should be regarded as satisfactory. Farmers are paying their debts and many of them now are in a position moderately to increase expenditures both for their farming operations and for comforts."

A note of caution is sounded by this authority, in a reference which it makes to a determined effort in some quarters to establish a boom psychology. The corrective, it points out, is careful attention to facts rather than to prognostications of professional optimists.

Now, there you are. The time is ripe. The conditions are laid. We can have a good year in business and industry. But we must keep our feet on the ground. We must keep out of the boom business. We must work intelligently and manage well. Then there will be employment for all and prosperity for all throughout the coming year.

A REAL PEACE PLAN

It is not fair to put the burden of promoting national defense upon the "services" of the United States government. Too often it seems that the only way we can get activity in the interest of the national government is to have such interested "services" giving out propaganda. There is not sufficient activity in Congress. Each congressman has his own axe to grind. There is not sufficient activity in the White House. The President has his many burdens. He must be a political juggler, balancing one consideration against another.

The legitimate place for activity in promoting the

means of national defense is to be found in the heads of departments—the cabinet members. And these men—Hughes and Works and Wilbur, in particular—should be supported by an active conscience in Congress.

Cannot we, the people of the United States, give support to such a reasonable activity in Congress?

The works for peace and the works for self defense, should go hand in hand. Neither should be permitted to outrun the other.

As we human beings have advanced in civilization, we have kept our bodies strong, in parallel with our minds. We have quit fighting in brawls, but we have not, if we have any common sense, any the less able fists to fight with, if there should be occasion.

So with the nation. We should have a national conscience and a national understanding ready to accept any peace machinery, and ready to cooperate in the building of peace plans. But we should be equally alive to the need of defense.

We have to be abreast of all that the world knows, in warfare.

We must have the means of making use of our men. We must have the means of making use of our seas and of our coasts. We must have the means of making use of our lanes. We must have the means of employing as much chemical intelligence as would any possible enemy. We must have the means of employing skilful business cooperation for the mobilization of commercial and industrial forces, in case of attack.

We have the avenues of public opinion insisting on the one extreme or the other—of national jingoism, or of supine pacifism.

One statesman, one paper, one writer, one orator, will insist that we, the people of the United States must be armed and equipped solely with a view to possible fighting of every other nation. No tolerance is shown for international amenities. No possibility is seen of international adjustment of disputes. To them the only decent nation is this nation. The only people who are capable of respecting treaties is this people. No way is seen to admit of reasonable understandings, to settle disputes by anything but war or threats of war.

Another statesman, another paper, another writer, another orator, will be for doing nothing that would admit of the possibility of war. Not a drop of blood must be shed under any circumstances, except by the other fellow. Not a man is to be armed, or to be trained in the use of arms. Or a man is to be able to know his right foot from his left. Both cheeks are to be turned, continuously.

This is not the way we make ourselves self respecting men and women. It is not the way we make a self respecting nation.

If we are wise, we will be as "able," as the other fellow, in knowledge of the means of national maintenance and of defense. And in addition, we will always go a little farther than the other fellow, toward keeping the peace.

A BANNED WORD IN THE ENGLISH VOCABULARY

During the recent electoral campaign in England a minister known as "the fighting parson" was addressing a campaign meeting. In the audience was a shopkeeper, who was also something of a Shakespearean scholar. Taking his words from Richard III, he shouted:

"Who made thee a bloody minister?"

A free-for-all fight followed, in which the unfortunate shopkeeper was not only badly punned by the speaker, but also by an army colonel who came to his support.

In a suit for personal damages, which followed, the parson defended himself on the ground that the insult was of such a gross character as to merit physical resentment. And the court upheld him in that view.

From which it may be inferred that to refer to another as "bloody" in England is as dangerous as the use in America of an epithet reflecting on one's parentage.

Famous last words: "If I wish to keep my feminine friends, that's my business."

Australia punishes those who don't vote. Here they get punished either way.

A business revival usually brings a new demand for shears for lamb clipping.

It pays to be honest. Think how much annoying publicity the big grafters get.

Pioneering in Southern Oregon by C. B. Watson

(Continued from December 29)

"The Indians have been completely whipped in every fight. Some fifty of them have been killed, many wounded and thirty taken prisoners. Major Kearney has been in the saddle for more than ten days, scouring the country and pouncing on the enemy wherever he found him. Never has an Indian country been invaded with better success nor at a better time. The establishment of a garrison in this district will be necessary for the preservation of peace. That alone and a good agent here, and we shall have no more trouble in this quarter. As for our prisoners, the Major is anxious to have them turned over to the people of Oregon, to be delivered to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs; but no citizen could be found who was willing to take charge of them. Consequently he concluded to take them to San Francisco with him and send them from there to Oregon."

General Lane and Major Kearney's command kept company until they reached the mines at Yreka, when the General himself concluded to return to Oregon, took charge of the prisoners, and, by chance meeting Governor Gaines at the crossing of Rogue river, he delivered them to that officer. At that time the offices of Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, were combined in the one person, so that the Governor was the proper person, to have charge of them and the General was glad to be rid of them. The Governor at once proceeded to call the Indians in for the purpose of trying to accomplish treaty relations. Having in his charge a large number of Indian prisoners, including a number of women and children rendered he task of getting the Indians together easier. Some of the tribes about Cow Creek and the "Sisco mountain" refused to come in and the convention was chiefly with the Rogue Rivers, who had suffered severely in the campaign just closed and were ready to promise anything

to the Governor in order to recover those held as prisoners. At the date of this occurrence quite a number of miners that had been mining on Josephine Creek and Big Bar had taken part in the campaign. Rich Gulch had not yet been discovered and the big rush had not yet taken place. This occurred later in the fall, though the fortunate meeting with Major Kearney, the entry of Major Alvord and his party of road viewers and General Lane on his way to the mines, gave a very respectable force to prosecute this campaign, all of which was a very fortunate circumstance in aid of the Governor's effort to settle matters by treaty.

The Indians promised to be good and to cease annoying travelers over the California trail; they promised to commit no more depredations against the whites and to remain on the north side of Rogue river. In return the Governor informally set apart a large area north of the river, including the Table Rocks region and promised that the whites should not encroach upon their territory. Many details were worked out and a treaty was signed which it was hoped would give peace to this disturbed territory. There were a great many small tribes situated elsewhere, on the Applegate and among the Siskiyou, on Cow creek and in the Illinois valley who were not parties to this treaty and who refused to take any responsibility in these promises. Among these there were daily acts of aggression and annoyance by small parties of Indians who could not at all times be identified. Besides all this there were bad Indians among the Rogue Rivers who secretly connived with the outside parties.

(To be Continued)

BAND OF YOUTHS HELD IN BUDAPEST FOR MANY DEATHS

VIENNA, Dec. 30. — Eight murders, twenty-three attempted murders and many dynamite outrages are attributed to a bomb-throwing gang of young men now standing their trials at Budapest.

Styling themselves the "Awakening Magyars," the gangsters are said to have been led by Josef Marffy, a young bank official of twenty-four. None of the gang is more than twenty-four years old, and most of its members belong to the ranks of the "intelligentsia."

The police have taken the most elaborate precautions to protect witnesses for the prosecution against the efforts of the accused to intimidate them.

Among the charges formulated against the gang is that it filled a metal box with dynamite and placed it behind a mirror in the hall of the Elizabeth Theatre Club where a banquet was to be held. The device was so cleverly manipulated that it exploded just as all the guests assembled, with the result that eight persons were killed and twenty three seriously injured.

In addition to this outrage, the men are charged with an attempt to bomb the law courts, the building of the Czechoslovakian Consulate, the palace of the French Ambassador, and with writing letters, threatening murder, to the French Ambassador and to the Hungarian Foreign Minister.

The progress of the trials is causing an enormous sensation throughout the country.

PRINCESS MARY IS VIRTUALLY CAPTIVE

LONDON, Dec. 30. —Although Princess Mary (Viscountess Lescelles), only daughter of the English rulers, loves her country home, Goldsborough Hall, in Yorkshire, she may have to remove to London on account of the persistent attention of picknickers and curiosity mongers.

She chose Goldsborough as the birthplace of her second son on account of its quiet and restfulness. But the sightseers have changed all that. The Princess cannot now stir out in the village without being surrounded by groups who have driven in from all over the North of England and consequently she does not stir now outside the gates.

Sunday at Goldsborough has recently become a pandemonium to the extent that the people of the village have had to make a protest. They have posted notices

THE KANTLEEK



HOT WATER BOTTLE

is moulded in one piece and guaranteed for two years.

Price \$2.50

Others as low as \$1.00

McNair Brothers

The Rexall Drug Store

REFUGEES FREEZE IN BULGARIA

SOFIA, Dec. 30.—Premature Winter is causing intense suffering among the scores of thousands of refugees from Thrace and Macedonia now trying to exist in Southern Bulgaria.

So serious is the situation that the Bulgarian Government has decreed that henceforth no alien is to be allowed to enter the country without the consent of the State Department.

Dr. Vateff, who has just returned from a tour of inspection of the refugee region, reports the situation as appalling. There are five refugees to every native Bulgarian in the district. Most of them have no shelter and are scantily dressed. Scores are dying daily from exposure and lack of nourishment.

Although the refugees have come from adjoining Jugo-Slavia they comprise more than a dozen nationalities. More than 40,000 Russians alone are included in the lot.

The press is demanding that the Government take steps to care for these refugees. Especially bitter opposition newspapers attack what they call the Government's "lack of foresight" and "criminal negligence."

Ione — Morrow county is to have first thorough oil test, by well that will go 5,000 feet if necessary, and may cost \$150,000.

W. L. Douglas SHOES for the men who want quality and wear

OVERLAND Shoe Shop

AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR

1924

we wish to express to our many friends our sincere appreciation of their confidence, friendship and patronage, during the year that is closing and wish for each one an abundance of all good things for the year

1925

Toilet Goods—Drug Sundries ELHART'S

Books and Stationery

The New Year's Business

It is the time of year for preparation for renewed business activity. All over Oregon men are getting ready for the new year's work. Continued prosperity is before us. There will be demand for tools, for supplies and materials.

The long distance lines of The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company offer a quick and easy means of communication between supplier and consumer. Many wholesale firms are handling a large volume of sales by long distance. Use of our long distance lines will promote the buying and selling of Oregon products.

Start the year right by laying your plans for a share of the business developed in Oregon and the west this year. The use of our long distance lines will prove advantageous to you, as it has to others. The results obtained are prompt and satisfactory.

We want to make it possible for you to talk to anyone, anywhere, anytime. Every Bell station is a long distance station.

The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.

