ASHLAND DAILY TIDINGS
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 the years fly by It is one of life's compensations that, as we grow oldwe become more indifferent to time. The hours fly, hecause we have no longer the interest in them that we
had in youth. Months pass as days did. Oceasionally the
oldsters among us show a passing regret that things were uldsters among us show a poss with us they used to be, but there is little depth and
not with as
less sincerity to this. Either we are begining to grow less sincerity to this. Either we are heginning to grow
weary of this life, and look forward to another, with new weantures and new satisfactions in a world to come, or
adventione ant
we are just weary, and let it go at that.
It is to the youth, who has much time, that time is It is to the youth, who has much time, that time is
very precious. It is in youth, when there are so many
days ahead, that each day thrusts out an arresting arm, days ahead, that each day thrusts out an arresting arm,
hecause it will never return, and demands that we make
use of it. The days drag. because they are full of oppor use in, of hope, of thrili, of passion, of resentments, of
tunity
unfulfilled desire, of keenly felt wants. So if you are or think your are of those to whom the
world is ever young and you are " "ust as young as I was
20 years ago", you can easily test yourself. Do not fee your musces, to discover whether they car knot as they
did once. Do not think young thoughts and be satisfied that you are still young. These things can deecive-de
ceive pitiably at 50 as well as at 20 . The real test i
to know whether tomorrow is to be as rich for you as eacl to know whether tomorrow is to be as rich for you as each
lomorrow was when you were 21 Will hit have as many
ingering minutes? Will you be just as eaeger to get past
tomorrow with its tasks, to the next day, with its rewards as when you were "ever panting and ever young

## There is an admonition, more honored in the breach hhan in the observance, that one should "live each day a a hough it were to be one's last." It is a fine sentiment,

 and may have helped to jog up someone to better conduct, but taken literally it is arrant nonsense, as are most prov-crbs if taken too literally. Such a plan of life would mean
that there would be no plans in life we would truly "eat hat there would be no plans in life, we wo
drink and be sad, for tomorrow we die." But there is a suggestion that might go along wit
is one, of more social value, and môre nearly true t plan of life. That rule would be
"Think of every great man a
Of course, this would be too great a strain on human
Bature.
But think of what it would mean, in giving justice t the men who are conspicuous in the publie service!
Think of the honors that are heaped on Gompers, no that heis of dead thinks of the kindly wordd of praise for
his zeal, for his unswerving perseverance in a cause, fo his zeal, for his unswerving perseverance in a cause, for
his toleranee, for his breadth of judgent, for his wide
vision, for his constructive ability. These things were all vision, for his constructive ability. These things were all
true a year ago, a decade ago, but they were not said,
even though they were known. A few years ago, those who praised him at all, praised in extravagant terms hose who did not praise, hlamed in vehement language.
For when a man lives, and बamounts to something For when a man lives, and बamounts to something,
verything that is said of him takes on a propagandist note. Think today how few, for instance, who do not be-
ieve with La Follette are able to give credit to him for him the poilitical force he has been. Think of how fe if his folowers can express, even though they can see,
he limitations that would temper a judgment of him. But iet La Follette die and tomorrow the editorial columns of
the daily papers and scores of weeklies and monthlies the daily papers and scores of weeklies and monthlies
would have obituaries that wonld be the sudden sober sense of years of contact with this man through the ageney
of the news. True, there is a certain biographical fervor in writ-
ing of the dead. But it comes nearer to the truth than rould be any eritique, sympathetie or caustic, made ail

## Where adversity helps housing

## We have before us, in one aspect of our $c$

One of the last of public social factors to be reached
out for by the cammunist instinet is municipal housing or the most part, the opportunity of the houseless ma to get shelter, in exchauge for his wages or salary or
other income, is at the mercy of the landlord. True, in a few of the most congested cities there are radical under akings to provide municipal control over housing. -
has been done to some extent in London and Glasgow a few other European extenties. In London and Gew York alonew, perlaps, in the united states, has there been any attempt on
the part of the public to regulate rent and the conditions of leased dwellings. We leave to private enterprise the terms and the conditions of housing. The condition of the
money market. the tax rate, the price of building matermoney market, the tax rate, the price of building mater-
ials, the state of the skilled labor market, the comparative demands or building in one part of the country or another-seeing that skilled crattsmen can usually move

Seasily from one city to another-all these things affect and outraged He escaped and the story created great exthe quality and the price of homes for those who do not citement This occurred in July. In consequence of this
own them There is much cursing of landlords by ten- and other outrages, General Hitcheock, commanding the ants, perhaps often with right. But the landlord himself
is a victim of the same conditions of supply and demand that affect his tenants. He must pay his taxes, and if he
does not also get interest, he soon ceases to be a landlord.
Money conditions may operate to increase the quality of lomes, or to decrease them. The congested parts of cities
get worse and worse, whatever may be the harshness or the benevolence of those who give their attention to pro-
viding apartmnts for others to rent.
A few vears ago in the United States there was a genral state of 'under housing. It gave to the cities of this
ountry an artificial appearance of great prosperity People thought in terms of the new houses that were being constructed. They saw the carpenters busy, at high
prices. They saw the new tracts opened, the new houses All to the good. But what we did not think of was, in the fact of un
erhousing, the great number of people who were livin n undesirable and unkempt houses and apartments. There was underhousing because all the older edifices were
in use. Men had to have places to live, and they took what they could get. Their choice was determined only
ly the relative size of their pocketbooks. A family was in luck to get a place to live, if it had the money. At the tents or in the great open spaces. Now that is changed. In the course of a year or two building caught up
with demand, and of its own momentum, even went bePeople who before had lived in tents found shacks. before had a poor choice in cottages could become a little inore self satisfied in their results. Homes, being a matte
of choice, could be a matter of pride and of care of choice, could be a matter of pride and of care.
And at the same time, in the social choice between enting and owning, the family acquired a chance to own
if it pleased on terms that it could more nearly make The results may have been hard at times on owners
f real estate. on landlords, on material men, on builders of real estate. on landlords, on material men, on builders.
But it was a healthy swing in the seesaw of social conAnd when again we reach a condition where more
quantity building is required, as well as quality, housing financial adjustmen

## Nobody yet knows who will be chairman of the Sen-

A cynic is one who trades faith for doubt and fool-
ishly calls it wisdom.

## Pioneering in Southern Oregon

(Continued from December 30)
However great a value the Governor placed on his ience with the Indians, were agreed that had large exper be only a temporary lull, and, at best, would only effect
those who had actually signed the treaty. Soon after thi affair the office of Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs were separated and a Superintendent in the perner was appointed Indian Agent for the Southern part of the Territory of Oregon, and at once entered upon the
discharge of his duties as such. Judge Skinner had occupied the position of Federal Judge and was a man of abil ity and probity. He was honest and conscientious and
was successful in ingraciating himself in the confidenc was successful in ingraciating himself in the confidence
and friendship with the Indians. Soon after Skinner ha entered on his duties and while the Governor's treaty wa
in force, a number of white settlers entered in force, a number of white settlers entered upon the ter
ritory set apart for the Indians and located Donation Claim thereon. This, of course, was a violation of the
reaty with the Indians, and they were not slow to resent t. Judge Skinner interposed in behalf of the treaty rights of the Indians and did all he could to prevent these settle ments and tried to prevail on the settlers to abandon thei laims and choose other locations, of which there wer many valuable ones available. By this time the discovery
at Rich Gulch had been made and the rush of settlers at Rich Gulch had been made and the rush of settler
and miners was on. Skinner was faithful to the Indian und miners was on. Skinner was faithful to the Indian which seemed inevitable tish nothing to avoid the troubl dians had formed a real affection for their Agent an trongly lamented his going. The Governor's treat Those who had many proved an utter failure.
Rogue River valley and others who were told about it a most desirable place for settlement and home building came in increasing numbers after the gold rush com nenced. Of course many of these settlers were anxious 0 observe the Governor's treaty stipulations with theo In
lians, and to adopt a course that ians, and to adopt a course that would avoid open rup as a creature having no rights they were upon the India as a creature having no rights they were bound to respect
conducted themselves in such a manner as to provoke re prisals by that element among the tribes that could no would promote peace Lawless acts were perpetrated by the reckless elements on both sides until soon a reign of terror prevailed. It was claimed that there were severa
white desperados who had joined the Indians and wer eading small parties on forays, and when it was sought t catch them they, went into the mountain fastnesses with
hich they were familiar and the whites were not. When ine very midst of what we call civilization lawlessnes surprised if the stories of white desperad need not desperados was true.
to be circulated thaty was made complaints commenc ditting depredations. These Indians had not signed th reaty and miners and small parties along the California egular army was kidnapped by two Indians and a Frenchman, taken into the forest, tied to a tree, torbured

Pacific Department, dispatched a small force of twenty
regulars from Fort Vancouver and Astoria to Port Orford.
We have already learned something about Port Orford,
and the mistaken notion that it was but thirty-five miles no megue River valley, which could be reached from that point, and remember the effort of W. G. TगVault and
others to penetrate the forest lying along Rogue river.
These troops might as well have been left at Astoria so
far as their availibility hy this route was concerned. The readers of the prior pages of this history will recall the ragedy at "Battle Rock," June tenth, 1851, and later
long the Coquelle river. These troubles along the coast Rock and alcally coincident with the campaign about Table Rock and along Rogue river. The brutal acts of the sa
ages about Port Orford and the Coquelle river were uch a character that they-could not be over-looke
henee a detachment under Lientenant Colonel Casey, wa
ent to punish them. Dividing his small force into ent to punish them. Dividing his small force into two
bodies, the commander proceeded to the forks of the Co-
ouelle, and near the locality now called Myrtle Point he ttacked a band of natives, who, retreating from the one


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