

ASHLAND DAILY TIDINGS

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BRETHREN, if a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual, restore such an one in the spirit of meekness; considering thyself lest thou also be tempted.—Galatians 6:1.

SANDBAGGING THE MOTORIST

Oregon started with a 2-cent gas tax, raised it to three, and now is proposing to increase it to six cents a gallon, in the coming session of the legislature, on the theory that by so doing, automobile licenses can be reduced and the heaviest tax load be placed on those who use the road the most.

California adopted a two-cent gasoline tax two years ago and reduced the license fee to a flat price of \$3. Now it is proposed to increase the gas tax to three or four cents a gallon and the license tax to \$5 on all motor cars.

Gasoline and motor car taxes have spread like wild fire over the nation. Tax gatherers have found it easier to raise money from this source than from any other.

The claim is that the motorist derives all the benefit of good roads; therefore, he should pay the bill. This is unsound reasoning. Nobody derives greater benefit from good highways than do the towns along the highways, the farms adjacent to them and country tributary to such paved roads.

Land, 10 to 30 miles from a trading center, which was almost worthless before hard surfaced highways were built, is today more accessible to markets and town than were farms five and 10 miles away on the old dirt roads.

What has enabled local land lords in every town along a main trunk highway to double and treble their rents in the past few years—paved roads principally, which have brought ten people to town where one came before.

The gas tax is nothing but an expediency tax adopted because it is the easiest way to raise money and because superficial arguments in its favor seem plausible to public. It is not equal taxation and no argument can make it so.

So long as it was kept within reason, it was tolerated just as was the tea tax prior to the revolution. Not satisfied with moderation, however, Oregon is facing a tax of six cents a gallon on gas. Why not make it 10 cents a gallon or 15 cents a gallon and remove all annual automobile license taxes?

The theory that the gas tax will make the tourist pay more money in the state will act as a boomerang. The tourists who now spend millions in each of the coast states will rebel at exorbitant gas taxes and as Florida has repealed its inheritance tax to attract capital to that state, so will other states repeal their gas taxes in order to attract tourists away from states which sandbag them the minute they cross the state line.

The public wants tax reduction and it wants equal taxation. Shifting taxes from one shoulder to the other or from one class of citizens to another class, while constantly collecting a larger aggregate amount per capita, is simply piling up trouble for the future.

Under the proposal in Oregon a Ford would pay a 60-cent state tax every time 10 gallons of gas was put in its tank.

READ AND THINK

Commenting on sugar and the tariff, the Spokane Spokesman-Review says:

"President Coolidge told the public that the protective tariff had but a slight bearing on past high sugar prices and that world conditions of production and consumption accounted for them. That the President was right is shown in news dispatches from Denver which report that beet sugar prices there have dropped to the lowest mark recorded in local markets in many years. Manufacturers were quoting beet sugar at \$7.05 cwt., and cane sugar, wholesale, \$7.25. Here is seen the play of the law of supply and demand.

"The immediate effect of an increase in the tariff is a slight increase in prices, but if the increased tariff leads to increased home production, the ultimate effect is to pull down the price and, in the end, both the producer and consumer are benefitted.

"Protection for American labor and industry has transformed this country from its old time status of agricultural exporter and industrial importer into the greatest manufacturing country on the globe."

A fair and reasonable tariff is for two purposes: To raise revenue, thus relieving taxpayers by that much, and to protect labor and industry from improper foreign competition, thus giving the home product and the home worker an equal chance with the foreigner.

WORLD HISTORY IN THE MAKING

Nineteen-twenty-four will go down as an epoch-making year in the world history because during that year the Dawes plan for the settlement of the World War reparations was prepared and adopted.

Inasmuch as three unofficial American citizens have been given credit for seeing the Dawes plan through to a successful conclusion, it was a fitting tribute to the work of the Dawes committee that a testimonial dinner was given on December 11 at the Waldorf Astoria hotel

by the business men of New York to Owen D. Young, the New York member of the committee. Mr. Young's remarks at this dinner, giving credit to all those who helped in the remarkable work of drawing up the Dawes plan, except himself, are typical of the broad-minded American spirit which evolved a plan so fair to all nations that it was impossible for any country to reject it.

The successful adoption of the Dawes plan was due largely to the guiding hand of Mr. Young, who, by his unassuming manner and wise counsel, made possible a meeting of minds among various factions which it was necessary to reconcile. The speech made by Mr. Young at this dinner will probably be the shortest and most concise statement regarding the Dawes plan that will be recorded in history.

As its successful operation means so much to world peace and to future prosperity of this nation, (no business being too small to profit by it) it is a pity that every man and woman cannot secure a copy to read so that all may understand and appreciate history in the making.

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH BRINGS PROSPERITY

The growth of Los Angeles as an industrial city during the past year is strikingly illustrated by figures compiled by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce which show that the annual payroll has increased from \$266,261,600 in 1922 to \$303,754,850 in 1923 and that when the complete figures are tabulated, the annual payroll for 1924 will be shown to be approximately \$364,000,000.

During 1924 there was added to the industrial life of the city approximately 1,000 additional industrial firms that are engaged in the manufacture of various lines of products putting the total number of firms in the city up to 6,000.

Among the more important industries are petroleum, meat, canning, lumber, confectionery, ice cream, bakeries, food products, wearing apparel, ear shops, auto parts, iron and steel machinery, furniture, brick and tile, fixtures and cabinets, building materials and chemicals.

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce has for years been working on a well defined campaign to encourage industrial growth and development which would bring permanent industries and payrolls to the city. It can point with a feeling of pride to the record which it has achieved, not only in Los Angeles but to all of Southern California which has received assistance from its activity.

New York's dry spell longest on record, says a headline. For fear this might be misinterpreted it is necessary to say that this refers to absence of rainfall.

President Coolidge opposes holding an inaugural ball if he must attend and try to dance. Never having learned to dance his New England cunningness warns him against the effort now.

Two Swedish authors are going to engage in a public debate to determine which of them is a liar. The chap who lies the most convincingly will probably prove the other fellow ought to have the title.

Pioneering in Southern Oregon by C. B. Watson

Certain grievances had arisen between the whites and Indians that was causing excitement among the settlers. So near as can be determined it was over some trivial matter, but being complicated with other reports stirred up by bad spirits on both sides and promised to develop seriously. So much bad blood was being agitated by trouble makers on both sides every day, in isolated spots it looked as though war would soon break out. The settlers in the neighborhood of Table Rock appealed to the people of Jacksonville for protection. A company of about 30 young men was organized in response to this appeal and under the command of J. K. Lamerick, who subsequently became celebrated, proceeded at once to their assistance, reaching Big Bend, opposite the Rancharia, just before the arrival of Steele with his detail of Yrekanians, in search of the murderers of Woodman. Besides the forces of Lamerick and Steele a large number of settlers had gathered and these being armed were attached to Lamerick's company to assist in the expected engagement. The whole of Sam's and Joe's Indians were at the rancharia and considerable effort was required to bring them to talk with the whites. Some crossed over and the others to the number of about a hundred, relying on the promises of Judge Skinner finally came over. The Judge was always in favor of peace and treated the Indians with consideration and had their confidence and tried to bring about a reconciliation, and for this purpose proposed that both parties should move to a log cabin situated at a little distance away. Suspecting treachery the Indians refused to go although Joe, their Peace Chief, tried to prevail with them to do so. Sam, the War Chief, had returned to the rancharia for safety. At this moment, John Galvin, one of Steele's Yrekanians, pushed the muzzle of his rifle against an Indian's naked back in an effort to force him to move toward the cabin. The savage made a movement of resentment, when Galvin instantly shot and killed him and the fighting promptly began. The dismayed and over-matched Indians got behind trees and some plunged into the river to escape. Those savages on the north bank of the river began firing but to no effect against the whites. Old Joe, the Peace Chief, clasped his arms about Martin Angel and clung in desperation to him for protection. He was saved by Angel and others from the enraged white men who seemed determined to take his life. Fighting now ceased and preparations were begun for the next day's operations. Steele with his Yrekanians agreed to move up the river to a certain point and cross over at Hailey's ferry and come down the north bank to the vicinity of the rancharia. A detachment of Lamerick's company consisting of the settlers who had proffered their services to him, was directed to go down the river, cross over and gain the top of Upper Table Rock, where they could command the vicinity. The main body under Lamerick, rendezvoused at the Ambrose ranch and at night returned to the scene of the fighting and crossed over in the darkness at a very dangerous and difficult ford near the rancharia. When across they halted until it became light and then moved toward the Indian strong-hold which was surrounded by thick shrubbery so interlaced with brush and vines as to be almost impenetrable. When within shooting distance the Indians opened fire on them which

was returned with vigor, and the settlers not yet having arrived as expected with their reinforcements the troops had to wait for them. Sometime in the forenoon the settlers arrived and the Indians at once applied for a "Close Wa Wa." This did not please the reinforcements as they greatly outnumbered the Indians and were well armed and cocked and primed for a fight. A council of war was held and it was decided that in view of the fact that the Indians had already suffered heavily, and further, that the cause of the trouble did not warrant a war of extermination at that time, it would be advisable to talk. An understanding was soon reached, the hatchet was buried and the volunteers returned home. Steele and his party did not reach the place of conference until the talk was ended and the settlement reached. The Yrekanians then turned their faces homeward, not wishing to meet with Topsy Tyee on the Siskiyou they made a long detour over very rough country and suffered hardships from the lengthened trip and the scarcity of provisions. They had not succeeded in securing the murderers of Woodman, and in addition failed to find anybody ready to bear the expenses of their campaign, which was reported at \$2000.00 which Steele complained that he had to pay.

About the time of Steele's departure for Rogue river as just narrated, Ben Wright, an Indian fighter of renown, all through the country, and greatly feared by the Indians, set out from Yreka in search for the murderers of Woodman; he was accompanied by several Indians, among whom was one known as Scar-face, himself an Indian of bad repute and greatly suspected by many of the miners about Yreka. Proceeding toward the Klamath river, the party divided and Scar-face approaching the vicinity of Yreka was seen and at once pursued. He was on foot and his pursuers on horseback, notwithstanding which he led them a desperate race for about eighteen miles before they captured him. He was at once hanged without ceremony in a gulch known as Indian creek, or "Scar-face Gulch." Wright was more fortunate than Steele and brought in two Indians to Scotts valley, who were at once tried by a citizen's court in the presence of a large concourse of armed miners. One of the prisoners was promptly convicted and at once hanged, the other prisoner was discharged and spent no time visiting with his captors. The miners wanted a victim and Captain Wright satisfied them. The Woodman tragedy was closed. (To be Continued)

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE CITIZENS BANK OF ASHLAND AT ASHLAND IN THE STATE OF OREGON THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 31st, 1924

RESOURCES: 1. Loans and discounts, including rediscounts shown in items 29 and 30, if any 382,500.74; 2. Overdrafts secured and unsecured 634.72; 3. Cash on hand and due from other banks, etc. 156,620.18; 4. Other bonds, warrants and securities, including foreign government, state, municipal, corporation etc., including those shown in items 30 and 35, if any 2,490.04; 5. Stocks, securities, claims, liens judgments, etc. 20,000.00; 6. Banking house, \$15,000; furniture and fixtures, \$5,000.00 20,000.00; 7. Real estate owned other than banking house 14,500.79; 8. (a) Cash on hand in vault and due from banks, bankers and trust companies, designated and approved reserve agents of this bank 88,726.84; 21. Net amounts due to other banks, bankers and trust companies 442.24; 10. Exchanges for clearing house and items on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank 3,183.09; 11. Checks on banks outside city or town of reporting bank and other cash items 125.37; 15. Other assets, if any 24.20; Total 669,248.21. LIABILITIES: 16. Capital stock paid in 50,000.00; 17. Surplus fund 10,000.00; 18. (a) Undivided profits 5,527.69; (b) Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid and depreciation 5,527.69; 19. Reserved for taxes, interest and depreciation 3,500.00; 20. Dividends unpaid 1,762.50; 21. Net amounts due to other banks, bankers and trust companies 2,721.04; DEMAND DEPOSITS, other than banks, subject to reserve: 23. Individual deposits subject to check, including deposits due the State of Oregon, county, cities or other public funds 293,100.62; 24. Demand certificates of deposit outstanding 1,918.11; 25. Cashier's checks of this bank outstanding payable on demand 2,184.83; 26. Certified checks outstanding 76.25; Total of demand deposits, other than bank deposits, subject to reserve items 23, 24, 25, 26 \$297,279.81; TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS, subject to reserve and payable on demand or subject to notice: 27. Time certificates of deposit outstanding 73,640.66; 28. Savings deposits, payable subject to notice, items 27 and 28, \$298,457.17; Total of time and savings deposits payable on demand or subject to notice, items 27 and 28, \$298,457.17; Total 669,248.21. I. V. O. N. Smith, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. V. O. N. SMITH, Cashier. (SEAL) Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of January, 1925 L. A. ROBERTS, Notary Public. My commission expires April 25, 1925. CORRECT—Attest: W. M. POLEY, W. F. LOOMIS, J. P. DODGE, Directors.

when the 1923 Legislature refused to grant funds for bridges over wide rivers on the route. Manufacturers of the State have joined to oppose an increase in freight rates proposed by the New Haven road, while they are asking the State to improve highways so their trucks may move faster. The railroad has notified the Public Utilities Commission it intends to stop all service on a dozen branch lines that lead to busy manufacturing villages, contending the motor truck has made the rail lines a burden. There has been no stated connection between the action of the railroad and that of the manufacturers, but both are waiting for the session of the Legislature, at which the matter will be threshed out. Makers of motor vehicles as well as rail line executives outside New England will watch the legislative battle. Both believe the outcome in Connecticut will have an important bearing on the situation, elsewhere. Clatsop county will spend \$100,000 to complete her part of Roosevelt Highway in 1925. Eastern Umatilla county shipped 24,000 crates of asparagus that netted \$1.44 each. Astoria — Shamrock butter, made by Lower Columbia Cooperative Dairy, won second place among 75 competitors at Oakland Dairy Show.

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR. Beats Electric or Gas. A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up; is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94 per cent air and 6 per cent common kerosene (coal oil). The inventor, V. M. Johnson, 161 North Union Ave., Portland, Ore., is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him today for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.

Portland is the greatest wheat exporting port in the U. S. Duluth and Superior shipped 10,122,000 bushels, Chicago, 7,327,000 and Portland 25,724,000, in 1924. Salem — New business census credits Salem with 24,751 people, 7,000 more than in 1920.

Charter No. 67 Reserve District No. 12 THE CITIZENS BANK OF ASHLAND AT ASHLAND IN THE STATE OF OREGON THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 31st, 1924. RESOURCES: 1. Loans and discounts, including rediscounts shown in items 29 and 30, if any 382,500.74; 2. Overdrafts secured and unsecured 634.72; 3. Cash on hand and due from other banks, etc. 156,620.18; 4. Other bonds, warrants and securities, including foreign government, state, municipal, corporation etc., including those shown in items 30 and 35, if any 2,490.04; 5. Stocks, securities, claims, liens judgments, etc. 20,000.00; 6. Banking house, \$15,000; furniture and fixtures, \$5,000.00 20,000.00; 7. Real estate owned other than banking house 14,500.79; 8. (a) Cash on hand in vault and due from banks, bankers and trust companies, designated and approved reserve agents of this bank 88,726.84; 21. Net amounts due to other banks, bankers and trust companies 442.24; 10. Exchanges for clearing house and items on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank 3,183.09; 11. Checks on banks outside city or town of reporting bank and other cash items 125.37; 15. Other assets, if any 24.20; Total 669,248.21. LIABILITIES: 16. Capital stock paid in 50,000.00; 17. Surplus fund 10,000.00; 18. (a) Undivided profits 5,527.69; (b) Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid and depreciation 5,527.69; 19. Reserved for taxes, interest and depreciation 3,500.00; 20. Dividends unpaid 1,762.50; 21. Net amounts due to other banks, bankers and trust companies 2,721.04; DEMAND DEPOSITS, other than banks, subject to reserve: 23. Individual deposits subject to check, including deposits due the State of Oregon, county, cities or other public funds 293,100.62; 24. Demand certificates of deposit outstanding 1,918.11; 25. Cashier's checks of this bank outstanding payable on demand 2,184.83; 26. Certified checks outstanding 76.25; Total of demand deposits, other than bank deposits, subject to reserve items 23, 24, 25, 26 \$297,279.81; TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS, subject to reserve and payable on demand or subject to notice: 27. Time certificates of deposit outstanding 73,640.66; 28. Savings deposits, payable subject to notice, items 27 and 28, \$298,457.17; Total of time and savings deposits payable on demand or subject to notice, items 27 and 28, \$298,457.17; Total 669,248.21. I. V. O. N. Smith, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. V. O. N. SMITH, Cashier. (SEAL) Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of January, 1925 L. A. ROBERTS, Notary Public. My commission expires April 25, 1925. CORRECT—Attest: W. M. POLEY, W. F. LOOMIS, J. P. DODGE, Directors.



Pola Negri in the Paramount Picture "Lily of the Dust"

At The VINING SUNDAY and MONDAY

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Mothers everywhere demand a reliable cough remedy free from injurious narcotics. Supplying this demand for fifty years made FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR COMPOUND one of the Largest Selling Cough Medicines in the World. Children like it. "My little boy had a very bad cough, and after he used FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR COMPOUND he got relief at once," writes Mrs. Van Belle, Penroy, Mont. Refuse substitutes. Sold everywhere.



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Your Pet DESERVES THE BEST

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I will be at The East Side Pharmacy in Ashland every Wednesday, 12:30 to 7 p. m. Call there or phone 51.

KING COAL A UTAH COAL One of the hardest and hottest coals that come to Ashland. SPLENDID VALUE Try a Ton You will not Regret it. Carson-Fowler Lbr. Co. "In the Heart of Town"

RAILROAD AND TRUCK FIGHT FACES SOLONS HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 10.—Connecticut's State Legislature, entering its session for the first time in two years tomorrow, probably will be told to chose for the State's freight and passenger transportation service. A similar project as to choice between trolleys and motor cars was put up to the 1921 Legislature, and the trolleys won. Threats of abandoned service on branch rail lines in Connecticut have been made here by C. L. Bardo, general manager of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. A similar declaration by L. S. Storrs, president of the State-wide trolley system, preceded convening of the 1921 Legislature, and was followed by complete elimination of the so-called jitney buses from the State. A final show-down as between railroads and automobiles has been expected in Connecticut for two years. Manufacturers are seeking a combination of both means of transportation. The State Highway Department attempted to build a truck highway from the New York State line to New Haven, but was held up. A COUGH REMEDY WITHOUT OPIATES Many cough preparations contain one or more harmful drugs which are added to take the place of opiates. None of these narcotic substitutes have ever been used in FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR COMPOUND. The name of every ingredient is plainly printed on every carton. You know what you are taking when you take Foley's. It clings to the throat. Good for old and young. You have a cough, why not try it. Refuse substitutes.