

ASHLAND DAILY TIDINGS

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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 donation to charities or otherwise will be made in advertising or job printing—our contributions will be in cash.

OH THAT MEN would praise the Lord for his wonderful works to the children of men.—Psalm 107:21.

IN FAVOR OF PURCHASE

Speaking to the members of the Ashland Chamber of Commerce, at the Forum Luncheon of the organization yesterday, Mayor O. H. Johnson declared, "I would hate to see the Chautauqua building pass into private hands without the city making some attempt to save it."

Truly, as Mayor Johnson declared, times have changed, and changed rapidly during the past few years. In the past it was possible to ponder over the slightest detail, without much danger of any opportunity presented escaping. Opportunities, in some ways, were more plentiful than now, and all the time needed for thought was available.

The opportunity for the city to take over the Chautauqua building is as fast moving as any other opportunity of this period. If we sit down to consider it for several months, the opportunity will be gone.

The almost unanimous opinion of many of the citizens of Ashland has been that the city should take over the building. In our opinion, the idea is a good one, and should be investigated. But the investigation should be started immediately, in order that the opportunity, if it is the pleasure of the city to grasp it, will be still with us when we make up our minds.

FUTURE RADIO CONTROL

The development of the radio industry is passing through a period of expansion and it is too early to establish limitations.

Whether there is to be rapid increase of numerous local broadcasting stations or whether there shall be fewer, larger and more powerful broadcasting plants cannot yet be determined.

This great invention that is connecting the homes in the country with the arts and entertainments in the cities, and that is uniting continents, is in its early infancy of achievement.

Merely to think of an invention that unites and cements home life and carries the message of love to mariners on board ships struggling with storms at sea, makes the human intellect pause in reaching conclusions about its future.

MINING MONEY DISTRIBUTED

Zinc reached \$7.90, December 30, a gain of \$2.01 since June, 1923. Lead has passed the \$10.00 mark; and copper has held firm at \$15.00. The opening of new mines and the rehabilitation of older properties long idle, has followed in almost every mining camp.

It is worth noting that these are not speculative prices, but are the prices fixed by the consuming public that uses these metals in its industries. The sources of supply are world-wide; the competition is keen. There can be no compulsion in price, save the public demand at prices that the public will pay.

If there are mines within your reach, give them a boost. They will be your best friends.

1925 CREED

I will vote at every public election, trying first to inform myself on the candidates and the questions to be voted upon.

I will try to buy stock in some local industry or utility serving my own locality, and help to build up payrolls and values and sobriety in my home town.

I will obey the laws as they are written; it may be as offensive to my neighbor for me to dodge taxes or make looze or exceed the speed laws, as it is to me for him to rob or burn or violate my home.

I will work at my job as though I believed in it.

I will try to make my street the best street in town.

I will practice the belief that prosperity and good government and neighborly love is here now, and to stay, if I will but accept and live it.

DOGS ON AUTOMOBILES

The Oregon Humane Society is sending out to the newspapers in all the states a copy of following bill to require protection of dogs carried on automobiles. Here in the full text of the law:

Section 1—It shall be unlawful for any person to carry a dog upon the hood, fender, running board or other external part of any automobile or truck, unless the same shall be protected by a frame work, carrier, or other device sufficient to keep any such animal from falling from the said automobile.

Section 2—Any person who shall violate the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than One Hundred (\$100.00) Dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3—Justices of the Peace, district courts, county courts, and all other courts, having jurisdictions as justices of the peace, shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit courts of all prosecutions under this act.

The proper study of mankind is the grand jury.

A Red menace is visible only to the crowd that needs it to get elected.

It isn't real charity if you feel cheated when you get no gratitude in return.

Very few barbers have yet learned to talk entertainingly about embroidery.

At times you enjoy beautiful things, and at others there is a guide along to explain them.

Pioneering in Southern Oregon

by C. B. Watson

Jeff Riddle, the half breed son of Toby Riddle, who was the wire of Frank Riddle, an interpreter for General Canby during the Modoc war, has written a book which he has entitled "The Indian's History of the Modoc War"; in which he recounts the Indian's version of this affair of Bloody Point. He claims that the Putes and not the Modocs were the leaders in these bloody incidents of 1852.

After meeting and protecting other trains, Captain Ross with his company returned to Jacksonville, escorting, on his way the "Snelling train" to Yreka. This was one of the largest trains of the season.

Conducted an active campaign for three months, frequently skirmishing with bands of these Indians and adding other trophies to his collection, besides protecting other trains and furnishing escorts until his company was reduced to eighteen men. With this small company he determined to make a vigorous campaign against these savages whose principal force was securely entrenched on an island in the lake.

As a method of securely watching this band he caused a boat to be built and shipped by wagons from Yreka. He manned this boat with six men and kept a constant patrol of the lake, the better to keep track of the Indians. A company of U. S. dragoons under the command of Major Fitzgerald was sent out to scout along the lake-shores and force the Indians to remain on their island while Wright and his men, assisted by five Shasta Indians and "Swill" a stray Umatilla nosed out their caches of provisions that were hidden in the lava-bed near by, and destroyed them.

They seemed to have laid in a large supply of seeds, wocus, camas, fish and other provisions as bases of supplies to support the savages that were employed in destroying immigrant trains. Winter was coming on and the Indians were being reduced to a distressing condition for the approach of winter and indicated a disposition for "A Klose Wa-Wa," (friendly talk). A stray squaw called "Old Mary" was sent out to the island and after a day or two forty Indians came out and began to spar for peace.

Wright, however, was not in a mood to make peace, but was enough Indian to use savage strategy to accomplish his purpose, which was to kill Indians and not to make friends with the fiends who had done the deeds that he and his men had proved. After the evidence of Diabolism that possessed these fiends he would find plenty of excuse for his methods.

There have been several stories differing in character about what Wright did in the premises. One was that a lot of strychnine had been sent out to him and that inviting the Indians to a feast he killed and caused an ox to be cooked; spreading a goodly quantity of strychnine over the feast he succeeded in killing about forty of the Indians. Another is that he killed about half a dozen in this way and made the others very sick. Wright and his men all declare that they did not use any strychnine, because it was "more fun" to kill them in fight.

The following story was printed at Yreka in 1881 in a history of Siskiyou county, and is said to have been prepared by men who had the facts available for such purpose. This was within thirty years after the occurrence and seems more likely than either of the other stories. I will, therefore, give it as it appears in that publication, as follows:

Negotiations being in progress, notice was sent out to the Indians to come in and feast. The camp was on Lost river and the Indians speedily came in and camped near by on the bank of the river, both of the camps being about a fourth of a mile above the Natural Bridge, and not far from the spot where Captain Jack and the troops first fought ushering in the Modoc war of 1873.

Some half a hundred of the braves with their squaws made their home in the camp and lived off the provisions of the whites. Old Schonchin head chief foreseeing trouble left the camp as did others. It appears to have been Wright's intention from the first to get the Indians to return the valuables they were thought to have stolen from the immigrants, and then bring on a fight and kill all of the Indians they could.

The time was November; the river was very low and had two banks, forming a high and low terrace. On the higher one the whites slept while they cooked and ate on the lower. The Indians camped but a few yards away, mingling with the whites during the eating time, both parties having their arms in the

camp. Wright, is it said discovered a plot on the part of the Indians to surprise and massacre his force; but be that as it may, he was too quick for them and put in effect his own plan without delay. Sending six men across the river to where they would be opposite the Indian camp and thus able to cut off their passage across the river, Wright, himself went down among the Indians who were scattered about the campfire and shot dead at a preconsidered signal, a young buck. The other whites being ready continued the work of destruction, and soon no men were left alive except John Schonchin and Curly-headed Doctor. These two had escaped and were heard from twenty years later at the murder of General Canby and Commissioner Thomas. Forty-seven Indians and several squaws were killed. Wright's men numbered nineteen, including two Indians. Their casualties consisted of several wounds to Isaac Sanbank, Poland and Brown, the rest were uninjured and returned to Yreka where they were greatly feted by the people. They rode into town escorted by a guard of honor, their forty scalps and sundry other mementos dangling from their rifles and bridles. The enthusiastic crowd bore them from their horses into the saloons and there was nothing too good for them. Whiskey was free to all and a grand dinner was given in honor of the returned avengers. For a week high carnival reigned.

It is not strange that accounts should differ in the narrative of these tragic events. With hundreds of men scattered over large areas of country, menaced on every turn by savages of the most ferocious character, where eternal vigilance was the price of a chance to live. These various parties meeting after the campaign lost nothing of the excitement and interest in the telling and many different tales were told by the separated adventurers. The facts, however, of the massacre of many immigrants, in the most barbarous manner in the shambles about Bloody Point, could not be denied and could not result otherwise than in the most intense excitement and bitterness. It may seem that Wright and his men acted, themselves, like consummate savages, yet they were fighting a foe that had no knowledge of methods tinctured in the least with mercy. There is no doubt that extermination seemed to these early settlers, the only course to pursue with these relentless and barbarous foes. With two thousand miles between these settlers and civilization, the dangers and hardships separating them, were forced to kill or be killed. The success of Wright's campaigns as compared with others who allowed some sentiment to influence them seemed to justify his methods. The Indians knew that with him there was no quarter asked nor given. This they could understand and their own methods justified the treatment he meted to them.

The last war-like incident of the year 1852 I will relate refers to the disappearance of seven miners at the mouth of Galice creek on Rogue river. These men disappeared mysteriously; and not having been seen for several weeks were supposed to have been killed by Chief Taylor's band from Grave creek. Enquiry elicited no information. Some weeks after the disappearance, a party of Chief Taylor's savages headed by the chief himself appeared at Vannoy's ferry and in the purchase of some articles at the store, exhibited quite a quantity of gold-dust. The Indians were not in the habit of having any but a small quantity of gold-dust in their possession at any time and suspicion was at once aroused and they were questioned. Their answers were not satisfactory. They were then questioned about the lost men. They claimed that the men had been washed from their claims and drowned by the high water. The Indians were arrested and charged with having murdered them. After seeing that they were not believed and that the miners were going to hang them on suspicion and that their fate was sealed, they finally boastfully admitted that they had killed them and narrated how they had tortured them. They were hanged without more ado. There was no court, nor any regulative law to guide or direct the excited men. It might have been that these men had gone away without leaving any word, and some of the whites doubted the justness of their action, but inasmuch as these men were never after heard from, and these Indians were known to be among the worst in the country, and there being no way by which the truth could be learned, it was treated as a closed incident, and closer watch was kept on the Grave creek band.

(To be Continued)

AMERICAN BOARD WILL QUIT PERSIA

TEHERAN, Persia, Jan. 14. — The American Financial Mission headed by Dr. Millsbaugh, probably will quit Persia when its contract expires within a few months, and undoubtedly will quit dissatisfied.

The success of the mission has not been marked, because of obstacles which have been placed in its way. Thus far the mission has succeeded in establishing control over the revenues and expenditures in practically all departments of the Government except the War Office. The Persian Prime Minister stands at the head of the War Office; and as this department draws 46 per cent of the total revenue of the country its refusal to undergo control has been almost a barrier to success of the mission.

Persians are somewhat displeased over the failure of American capital to flow into Persia as the result of the establishment of the mission, and the recent breakdown of the negotiations with the Sinclair Oil Company has been a blow.

Tax reforms which have been proposed by the mission have met with stiff opposition, some of them having already been vetoed by the Parliament; and others, facing a like fate, are now under consideration.

The ruling class in Persia is opposed to taxation and has, therefore, winked at evasions which have been devised.

Tidings Want Ads bring results

1924 GRAIN CROPS \$2,226,000,000 MORE THAN IN 1923

CHICAGO, Jan. 14. — Wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley, the five major grains of the United States, recorded a value of \$2,226,000,000 more in 1924 than in 1923, according to a report issued by the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation, of Chicago, based on Government statistics for the year.

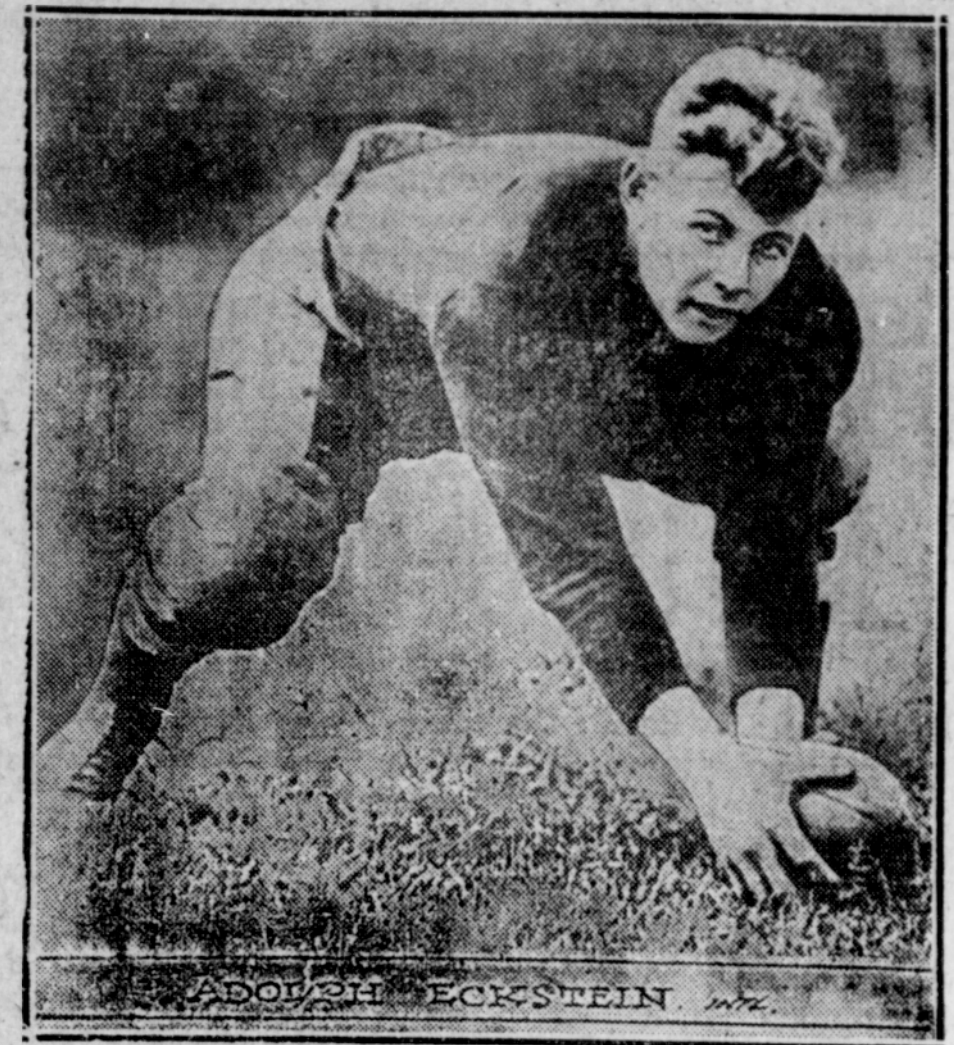
If the farmers could have sold all their grain at a national market on the first day of the year they would have gone home richer by \$5,865,000,000; the report states.

Figures compiled several months ago showed that the farmers averaged an increase in wealth of \$95 for the year, basing the compilation on all farm products. Today the recent rapid increase in the market price of grains has boosted the average to \$346, according to the report.

Wheat showed an increase in value of \$809,000,000 over 1923. The yield per acre was 16.1, as against 13.4 in 1923, although 3,450,000 less acres were planted to this grain during 1924. Corn on the other hand, was planted over more ground and yielded a smaller crop than last year. The valuation increase for the year just passed was \$376,000,000, or an additional wealth for the farmer of \$136.

"Oats, rye and barley, also show substantial gains in value for 1924 over 1923. Oats and rye register an increase of \$415-

LIFE BLOOD PAYS FOR COLLEGE TUITION



It has just been discovered that Adolph Eckstein, star of the Brown University, Providence, R. I. football team and captain of the wrestling team; has been working his way through college by selling his blood, in pint lots, for transfusions. Eckstein, considered an all-American center, has been urged by the coaches to find some other means of earning his way through college, because they fear he will undermine his tremendous strength.

600,000 and \$54,000,000, respectively, while barley, showing a smaller yield of 9,816,000 bushels under 1923, has an increased total valuation of \$72,000,000. The report states the grain markets have influenced each other this year to increased selling value per bushel for the world shortage in practically all the grain crops.

SYRACUSE NINE WILL PLAY YALE

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 14.—A contest with the Yale University baseball nine at New Haven will feature the twenty-two game schedule for 1925 now being arranged for the Syracuse University team. This will be the first time that the Orange team has met the Blue aggregation since 1920, and it will be the only game in which the Syracuseans break into Big Three competition in baseball next Spring.

The schedule promises to be one of the best Syracuse has had for years. No easy teams will be met either on the home field or on foreign diamonds. Coach Carr's men will start the season with a five-game trip to the South during the Easter recess. Two games will be played with both the University of Virginia and the Virginia Military Institute aggregation and one will be played with the Virginia Polytechnical College team. Other trips will be made to the diamonds of the Army, Columbia College and Penn State nines. Earl G. Machold, student manager of baseball, is carrying on negotiations with the U. of P. and one or two other colleges, it was learned recently. Approximately twenty games have been arranged so far. Pittsburgh, an old foe on both the gridiron and the diamond, will not have a baseball nine next Spring on account of the lack of playing facilities. The new Pitt stadium is being erected on the old baseball field and arrangements have not been made for a new place to play. Coach Lew Carr will have a number of veterans to make up his team, only two or three having been lost by graduation. Among those who will be available for the varsity are Jiggs Mahoney, catcher, Captain Lee Boughter, first base, Hank Greve, shortstop; Tommy Ringwood, third base; Al Sawyer, left field; Jim Foley, right field. All were regulars last season.

Screw He Swallowed in '96 Taken from Lung

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 14. — A one-inch brass screw, swallowed twenty-eight years ago, was removed from the right lung of Frank Crawford by Dr. J. Homer McCready here. A tube, equipped with a small electric-light bulb, was inserted through the mouth, and, after the screw had been located, a long forceps was used in its removal. The patient's condition is reported as being "good."



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