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HE THAT WILL LOVE LIFE, AND SEE GOOD DAYS, LET HIM REFRAN HIS TONGUE FROM EVIL, AND HIS LIPS THAT THEY SPEAK NO GUILE.—1 Peter 3:10.

COSMETIC THERAPY, PLEASE YOU

Ha! Now we have it! The bill to regulate the practice of beauty doctoring has come to hand. Only they don't call it by any such commonplace title as that. No sir. The bill is entitled "A bill for an act to define, regulate and license the practice of cosmetic therapy in the state of Oregon" etc.

John F. Logan, who is attorney for the beauty-doctor cosmetic therapists, has a good command of words and John wrote the bill. In it he defines the art of cosmetic therapy thus:

"The application of the hands or of mechanical or electrical apparatus, with or without cosmetic preparations, tonics, lotions, creams, or clays, to massage, cleanse stimulate, manipulate, exercise or otherwise improve or beautify the scalp, face, neck, shoulders, arms or upper part of the body; removing superfluous hair; manicuring the nails; and to arrange, dress, curl, wave, cleanse, cut, singe, bleach, color or similarly treat the hair."

And then John goes on through seven and a half printed pages setting out schedules of fees, and regulations and rules and mandates and requirements of preparation for and practice of the arts of cosmetic therapy.

The bill has been introduced in the senate and is in committee. It is said a delegation of cosmetic therapists is preparing soon to take the cars for Salem to lobby for the bill. Oh, my yes; the bill will pass.

MOROCCO BECOMES METRIC

Surely there are compensations in every feature of life. Just for instance, we have been thinking of Morocco as one of the dump heaps of the modern world, a junk shop, a land where the Nordic race has had no function but to give a beneficial and not too remunerative rule. Morocco to us has been blessed with few of the things that make life worth living and cursed with turbaned natives decorated highly with the artificial rhetoric of sheik novelists.

Now we find that Morocco is better than we, if only in the main line of the rest of the world. Morocco has adopted the metric system.

The metric system, be it remembered, does away with such atavistic remnants of the sippie life as the use of the arm or the foot to measure with. We forgot just exactly why our ancient ancestors used the pint or the gallon for liquids instead of the litre, but we believe that the gallon measured a healthy appetite for mead at a sitting, a pint indicated an anemic inclination to drink. Whatever the facts, let the scientists relate. It remains that the modern world has gotten away from all old irregular measurements except for Great Britain and the United States.

The other exception, up to a recent date, was Morocco. Now that usually excited and never amicable district has decided to talk in terms of meters and grams and litres.

It makes us feel still more lonely. Perhaps it means that we shall get no more sheiks except what we produce ourselves.

REDUCING PUBLIC DEBT

During the last four years the public debt of our country has been reduced some \$3,198,000,000, and the annual interest charge on the government has been reduced from \$999,000,000 to \$865,000,000.

Speaking before the regular semi-annual meeting of executive officials of the government, President Coolidge said:

"The people of this nation have been not only patient under the heavy burden of war taxation, they have been heroic. Their burden of taxation has been greatly lightened, but our fight must be for further reduction of the burden of the people.

"Our nation is prosperous. Its prosperity is due largely to the economy which has been effected in the cost of government. It is this economy that has encouraged business, abolished unemployment, made wages high and work plentiful. It is this economy which has enabled us since 1921 to reduce our public debt so materially. It is this economy which has enabled the reduction in taxes."

LABOR GROWING CONSERVATIVE

The oldest labor newspaper in the country, the Indianapolis Union, declares "there is nothing in the contemplation of public service conditions in the United States to cause us to consider that public or municipal ownership is in any sense the solvent of public service problems.

"Public ownership will not do. But ownership of

utilities by the people as individuals is quite another matter. There is scarcely a community in the country the people of which could not acquire such substantial interests in the securities of the public service companies as to make them actual administrators to their own needs in public service.

"We must get away from the idea that public utility ownership is a big man's game. It is the most practical of all means for the small man to participate in big business. "There is no better security in the world than the average well-managed public service company's investment securities under ordinary conditions."

TROTSKY'S WATERLOO

Whether Leon Trotsky can be a "Napoleon" of the Russian revolution still interests newspaper writers. The question is a continuance of that French Revolution parallel which has so delighted observers during these last eight years. It has had a notable revival in the last few months, with the general agreement of the Bolshevik leaders at Moscow to make innumeration of their former comrade and war secretary, Trotsky.

Whether there are any real parallels in history, is still a disputed matter among scientific historians. Whether or not, the rest of us delight in parallels—it is our way of thinking. And we find many opportunities for parallel, between the events in Russia recently, and in France a century and a half ago. Since the climax of sensation in the French Revolution was the career of Napoleon Bonaparte, we have been looking for a Napoleon now. The French Revolution, it should be remembered, had no Lenin. But we still look for a Napoleon now. And Trotsky has been the obvious object of suspicion.

The interesting fact is that if Trotsky had any chance, as well as any inclination of capacity to be a Napoleon, he lost it for reasons quite apart from Russian politics and apart from his personal qualifications to be a "Man of Destiny."

His health has barred him. A man of somewhat the same age as Napoleon, with about as active a life, with the same sort of mental equipment, and with a supreme interest in military affairs, in politics and in social relations and law, he should be ready today, if events called for it and he himself dared it, to be a critical factor in Russian and European affairs. Instead he is a physical wreck, fighting for his life not so much against his enemies among the bolsheviks as against the breaking down of his own physical machinery.

He will not be conquered by society, or by his human enemies, but by the bacilli of disease.

Pioneering in Southern Oregon

by C. B. Watson

CHAPTER TEN

On the threshold of this year, A. D. 1925, it is hard to realize that seventy-five years ago these valleys and mountains were peopled only by savages, ruthless and barbarous beyond description, with only primitive implements of warfare; depending wholly on nature's productions for subsistence; living happily and as they seemed to think, bountifully and care-free. These forests were filled with an abundance of game and the streams stocked with fish. The valleys were veritable parks clothed in Nature's vestments of wild fruits and flowers, spreading their fragrance abroad to the delight and enjoyment of these native people. No country was more beautiful to look upon. Each valley was an object of delight to an artist, with great mountains, robed in forest and towering skyward; majestic frames surrounding beautiful pictures. These savages were not without esthetic tastes and sentiments. Some of them were real poets and often astounded educated men and women with their poetically framed sentiments and expressions. Among them were many with lofty ideals and philosophical minds. They were highly appreciative when treated with generosity and kindness. They were quick to reciprocate, so long as they were not driven to suspect the motives of those who came among them. One could not deceive them to their damage and hold their confidence, nor having lost it because of fraud, gain it again. They were not all of this kind, but probably in percentage of numbers were equal to the white people. Chiefs Sam and Joe of the Rogue Rivers were of this quality to a high degree. Testimony of this fact is given by many of the most honorable and responsible people who came to know them by dealings with them. There is no doubt that they exerted themselves to the utmost of their ability to control their younger, more impulsive warriors, in the interests of peace. These men and others of their stamp were dignified and so far as they understood, were men of manners. They often expressed genuine grief when their young men committed acts of treachery and aggression against the whites, and when their attention was called to it they pointed out brutal acts of white men against them, and logically said "you cannot expect anything different when you permit your own men to mistreat our women and take the lands that the agent and the governor promised that we should be protected in the possession of. When they take our women by force and keep them against their will and against our protest, and kill our people when they attempt to protect our rights." They were told by these chiefs that these bad white men were simply giving the bad Indians an excuse for their acts, and that, because they, the chiefs, tried to prevent the Indians from acts of retaliation they could no longer control them and were losing the respect of their followers.

There were many chiefs who were not of this character but were at all times ready for an uprising and to them the lawless element flocked. They were men who reasoned differently and reached different conclusions. To them all white men were interlopers. They were here to take away the Indian's homes and to drive them from the country, or to kill them. Topsy Tyee was of this class and refused to treat with the whites at all, and refused to join with Sam and Joe, because, he said they were chicken-hearted and would believe the lies the white men told them; therefore he would not join with them in their efforts toward peace. This had caused the different tribes, that originally belonged to the Rogue Rivers, to break away from the main body which was headed by Sam and Joe and go off into little clans of their own. They reasoned differently, and in this respect were not unlike white men, but had never learned the lessons of law and strong government. Topsy Tyee could always depend on

the lawless element and they could always depend on finding a leader to their purpose. It had reached a point where Joe and Sam must yield, or be without any following. This would mean abandonment of their own people and persecution by the whites. With them it was already war, and while their reprisals were not in the manner and form conducted along the lines of "civilized" people, in effect and purpose they were the same. Perusal of our daily papers today show that education and "civilization" are by no means a guarantee against dishonesty and injustice, and even the laws and courts with all their powers, privileges and jurisdiction are not able to fully control people with corkscrew minds.

As we proceed with our story we are ourselves surprised with the rapidity with which the country was being occupied by an alien people, in every way different from the natives. The invasion was by people carrying natural instincts advancing like a mob, beyond the controlling influence of courts, or laws. Good, bad and indifferent, all mixed into a heterogeneous mass with no controlling or regulating influence. The better classes of the whites understood the situation but were powerless to remedy it. The lawless among them were ready to join in a war against the Indians but were not willing to cooperate in anything else. They were coming to outnumber the Indians many times over, but as to methods of lawfulness they were about as helpless as the Indians themselves and all began to realize that extermination was the only available remedy. It had reached the point that the whites' "self preservation" was their only hope and in the absence of law and organized government they had no choice of methods.

Sam and Joe were fully awake to the situation and as the smaller tribes came to their quarters at Table Rock they thought of the expedient of carrying their people into the mountains away from the whites. The war party of the Indians had a very different plan and purpose. They were mobilizing for war and as they increased their numbers mob psychology had its effect and the numbers increased and runners were seeking out recruits wherever they could be found. The whites understood the situation, too, and realized the necessity for seeking assistance with such speed as was in their power.

We hear much about "universal peace," the "abolishment of war," etc. Yet in this age of the highest development of "civilization and education," and exploitation of Christianity, the world was so recently plunged into the most barbarous and brutal war within the scope of historical records. This, too, between nations boasting the highest "civilization" and employing a refinement of barbarism and cruelty that lays the savagery and barbarity of these Indians in the shade. The settlement and growth of this great American nation has been built upon aggression from the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock, who fleeing from persecution in the Old Country, came into the wilderness, where within a short time a conflagration was started which has swept the country from sea to sea, with the result that a whole continent has been swept clean of its native inhabitants. We are almost forced to the conclusion that there was a mysterious impulse operating in and about these great movements that emanated from a higher power and for a definite purpose, the secret of which was not divulged to the instruments chosen to accomplish it. The history of the world is a history of barbarism and war. That quality in nature that stimulates to growth and progress, involves that which we call barbarism in primitive races. It would seem that there is a higher power directing these events, and man has not yet been able to adjust himself. Nature is ruthless, and that which has served its purpose in that autonomy is set aside and dispensed with to make room for that which is coming on. We, as individuals and as masses are moved by that mysterious impulse that throbs in and about us. The oft used expression that "self defense is the first law of nature," is as properly applied to one people as to another. Home, country and established rights are inherent possessions of all men, and have been during all ages. Even the lower animals fight for them in their own way. The impulse to kill, slay and usurp that which belong to the weaker seems inherent in all, and through such warfare humanity seems to be reaching higher ideals. It is the irresistible growth, the eternal principle of evolution, that are everywhere being carried forward and vouchered for. A new world is being developed out of the materials of the old. "The survival of the fittest."

By the spring of 1853, where Southern Oregon and Northern California now are, was a vast region, throbbing with manifestations of that mysterious impulse to accomplish the higher purposes that are being developed as times move on. The natives were not suitable instruments and had to stand aside. The great hidden resources of a new world that were here in abundance were required to be developed and the fittest for that purpose were rushed forward and the weaker were required to step aside. What strange things are being done in the name of "civilization"!

After the very stirring events of 1852, among the Rogue Rivers and at Bloody Point, and the hanging of Chief Taylor and his party at Vannoys on Rogue River, no other very serious depredations were committed until early in the summer of 1853. This event was the killing of two miners, one a white man and the other a Mexican, at their cabin on Cow Creek and the robbery of their effects. Of course, this robbery and murder was laid to the Indians, though there were no white witnesses, yet it is quite probable they did it, for there was a small band of renegade Indians, originally of the Umpqua tribe, that maintained their haunt in the vicinity, whose reputation was bad. Yet it is shown that there were, also, renegade whites none too good for such a job and who could have done the act and raised the hue and cry against the Indians to divert attention from themselves. The Grave Creek Indians near by were a rather quiet and in-offensive bunch and few in number. It was not difficult to make these people suffer. The renegade Indians had burned houses, barns and grain fields in the neighborhood, and kept the few settlers in constant terror. In consequence, a party of whites made a raid on the camp of the Grave Creek Indians in retaliation, and, without notice fired into their camp, killing one and wounding another. This, with the killing of Chief Taylor and nine of his men at Vannoys the fall before was a hard blow to these Grave Creek Indians, falling without any evidence of guilt except suspicion that Taylor and his men had killed the miners.

(To be Continued)



BERNARD... No Photo

There has been a great change in the treatment of diabetes mellitus in the last few years—indeed the present day treatment is very similar to that which we have suggested for years. Treatment must begin early if recovery is to be expected. When the disease has advanced to such an extent that the various organs of the body have degenerated, very little hope of recovery can be given by any method of treatment, but our method should be given a trial.

It must be remembered that simply to free the urine from the sugar is not the essential factor in treatment. The sugar which has already passed through the kidneys can do no harm, but the sugar which is in the blood together with the acetone bodies, is capable of doing a great deal of injury to the tissues of the body. It is also essential to remedy the organic defect responsible for the trouble. To get rid of the excess of sugar in the blood, and also to make the urine sugar free, a fast is essential. This fast should continue until there is no trace of sugar in the urine and for one day thereafter. In some cases we have found that orange juice may be allowed and the results are the same. As a rule the strict fast is of better value. The milk diet is of value after the fast in some cases, but care must be exercised that the fats are not metabolized into sugar, or that an acidosis is not induced, in which case a fatal coma may develop. It would be best to begin with skim milk and if the sugar does not appear in the urine and there are no signs of acidosis, which is the first symptom of acidosis, the quantity of milk may be gradually increased by the use of our best cases have taken the milk diet. Should acidosis appear the patient must be fed carbohydrate food immediately, such as corn starch, cereal gruels, crackers and puddings. If the milk diet is not used, a graded diet must be followed.

One protein food must be selected and this is added first to foods containing five per cent of carbohydrates; if there is no appearance of sugar in the urine after a week the ten per cent carbohydrate may be added for a week, and next week the fifteen per cent, but at the first appearance of sugar in the urine a fast is taken.

Richest U. S. Indian Called to Washington

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 10. — Chief Jackson Barnett, seventy-four-year-old Creek Indian and reputed to be the richest of America's few remaining "red men," has been summoned to appear before the House Indian Affairs Committee at Washington. Chief Barnett is said to possess oil lands worth \$2,000,000. He lives in an elegant home at Santa Monica, with the bride he married five years ago, (formerly Mrs. T. J. Lowe, a widow) in defiance of the wishes of those controlling the aged Indian's affairs.

Steeplejack Takes His Biggest Chance; Weds

MARSHALL, Mich., Feb. 10. —It remained for a daredevil—a steeplejack—to procure the first marriage license of the year at the Calhoun County Clerk's office. The first license of the new year was issued to George T. Wood, thirty-seven, a steeplejack of Belvidere, Ill., and Mrs. Carrie Cotter, thirty-four, of Battle Creek. They were married by Probate Judge Hatch.

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