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Editor: R. Greer, Business Manager: George Madden Green, Telephone 39

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WITHHOLD NOT THOU THY TENDER MERCY FROM ME, O LORD: LET THY LOVINGKINDNESS AND THY TRUTH CONTINUALLY PRESERVE ME.—Psalm 40:11.

GREED AND THE GOLDEN RULE

Greedy in one or another of its differing manifestations and under one or another of its varying names is the cause of most of the human strife and consequent human misery that there are in the world.

In each of us and all there is, enchanter or rampant, greed in greater degree or lesser. In whatever measure we keep it, through our strivings, throttled and cowed and in whatever degree we succeed in casting it out, in that measure do we bring ourselves into conformity with that very great precept of the greatest teacher, the Golden Rule, for the Golden Rule is the antithesis of the whole code of greed and all its manifestations.

In the world of business greed is manifested largely in over-acquisitiveness, prompted by fear. There is fear that not enough profit will be made to provide next year's needs. There is fear that a competitor will get a greater share of business than is rightfully his.

COST OF GOVERNMENT

We are spending a lot of money on government—about ten billion dollars a year, which is \$91 per capita, and in round numbers can be allocated as follows: Spent by the federal government \$3,459,000,000

A NEW ALIGNMENT

It is true that Secretary Hoover is the most active man in America today, and so far as we can see there is no man in the country doing more good than he is, but it must be admitted that the farmers are resenting his attitude on many questions and are challenging his conclusions.

Secretary Hoover did not approve of the McNary-Haugen act. He believed there were other ways of helping the farmers. His idea prevailed in the selection of a secretary of agriculture, and William M. Jardine, who has just been appointed to that position, is a man who bitterly opposed this act, even in the face of its almost solid support by the farmers of his state.

The middleman is on his job because there is a demand for his services. Of course he is self-appointed, but he is an instrument in transportation. Any transportation system devised that does away with the middleman must facilitate the handling by the production and get it quickly to the consumption end.

study it, while others will deliberately misrepresent it to the people and cause dissension.

UP TO WAR DEPARTMENT

Prigadier General William Mitchell's out-spoken criticism of the Government's air policy may cost him a promotion that otherwise he might have had, but it at least will have awakened the nation to a realization of some of the things that are going on in our defense moves.

As assistant chief of the air service, General Mitchell ought to be in a position to know something about the subject he is now discussing. His fearlessness in discussing it, in the face of what seems to be almost certain "punishment" indicates that he may not be altogether wrong in many of his presumptions.

It will be a rather unusual state of affairs if men are to be "punished" for trying to correct defects in governmental affairs. It seems that the war department ought to defer action in General Mitchell's case until it is sure that General Mitchell is not a least partially right.

General Mitchell has given the public the feeling that he is sincere and that his interest is not personal glory or personal revenge, but for the betterment of the American war service. He is deserving of compliment for the showing of sincerity he has made.

SOCIALISM OR REVENUE

The declaration by President Coolidge before the national inheritance and estate tax conference that the Government should gradually withdraw from this field unless it formally adopts Socialism, will undoubtedly provoke a great deal of discussion.

There is no question but that both state and nation have seized upon estates as legitimate prey for all sorts of taxes. Everyone wants a hand in their distribution. The question of whether such taxation is a fair taxation seems to have been given little consideration.

President Coolidge has suggested that there be a clear outline of public policy. It is a proper suggestion and steps should be taken to make clear just what the Government policy is to be. If the purpose of taxation is to collect revenue, inheritance taxation at the present time is excessive and in many instances almost confiscatory.

Yet there are numerous swell restaurants that never serve hooch unless patrons ask for it.

An Arkansas man kept both a wife and a sweetie happy. And yet they say we have no great diplomats.

Correct this sentence: "He's getting ready to cry again," said the young dad, "let me hold him."

CLAIMS CHILD SHE GAVE AWAY

SALEM, Mass., Feb. 23. — Is mother love above the laws of the State? This is the question to be decided in the case of Mrs. Mary Kuzulis, of Detroit, Mich., who appeared in Probate Court here before Judge Dowd and asked for the return of her little daughter, Stella.

of the child. Morz claims the child, basing his claim on a document dated March 7, 1916, by which Mrs. Kuzulis placed the child in his custody.

Because of extreme poverty, Mrs. Kuzulis says, she parted with her daughter nine years ago. Both the mother and Morz have married since then, and Mrs. Kuzulis is now in comfortable circumstances.

ITALIAN PREMIER IN LION'S DEN



Here is an unusual photograph of Benito Mussolini, Fascist Premier of Italy, pictured literally in a lion's den, his enemies declaring they have him figuratively in a political lion's den.

SAYS REVOLUTION ENDED GERMANY'S SUBMARINE HOPES

BERLIN, Feb. 22. — "By a hair's breadth Germany would have won everlasting freedom of the seas for the world's seafaring nations. Her most formidable naval weapon, the U-boats, had reached a stage of technical perfection in the eleventh hour, when the Revolution suddenly shattered all hopes of fulfilling this world mission."

With Grand Admiral von Tirpitz Spies condemns early restricted submarine warfare as premature and inefficient. Spies charges the Admiralty with negligence and unpreparedness concerning the Eastern theatre of naval war. He gives a thrilling description of the dangers of navigation in Russian waters, with Russian and British maps, instead of German maps that were lacking, and praise the Russians as masters of skilful defensive mine warfare.

Spies gives a vivid description of how his own boat, in the North Sea, was on the point of torpedoing the U-Deutschland, the famous submarine cruiser which made two trips to the United States, when, at the last moment the Deutschland signaled, "We are German!"

Spies' narrative of the outbreak of mutinies in the German Navy is also full of dramatic details. "The powerful German battle squadrons were simply rotting in the Jade Bight, because of Commander-in-Chief did not have the pluck to challenge the British Grand Fleet in an action which might have turned out a serious blow to England's supremacy.

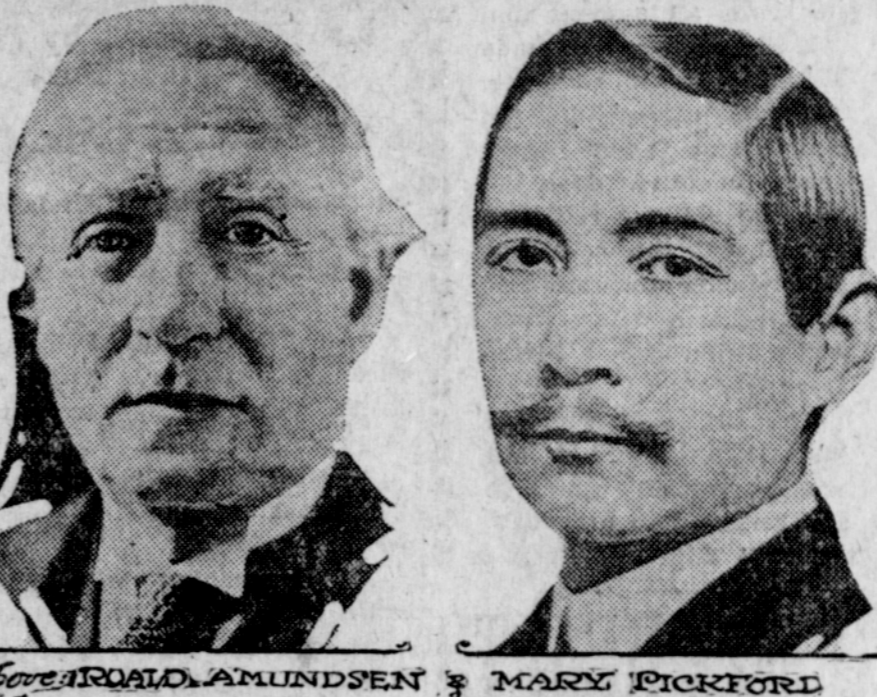
Spies, in command of one of the most powerful U-boats, was ordered to sink the battleship Thuringen without notice. If the mutineers did not surrender, they did surrender a few minutes before Spies was ready to discharge the torpedo.

Order could have been restored by energetic measures, by executing some dozens of mutineers on the spot. But the commander-in-chief decided differently and sent the battle fleet to Kiel, where, in the meantime, the revolutionaries had gained the upper hand on land.

"A powerful navy, undoubtedly the second-best in the world was thus knocked out by its own people and deprived of the chance to help in winning the freedom of the seas for the rest of the world after the military leaders of this nation had missed the charge to deliver such a decisive blow by ruthless submarine warfare," is the summary of the last chapter of Spies's book.

If the Southern Pacific will only give us a new depot we don't care what color they paint it.—Red Bluff News. There are many hits and misses, but not every Miss makes a hit.

MEN AND WOMEN IN NEWS SPOTLIGHT



Herbert H. Asquith, leader of the Liberal Party in England and former Premier, has been created an Earl by King George. Dr. Sun Yat Sen, head of the so-called South China Government, and one of the leaders in the formation of the Chinese Republic, is seriously ill in Peking. Captain Roald Amundsen has asked the Norwegian Government to send the transport Fram to Spitzbergen in May, to act as a relief ship for his proposed airplane flight over the North Pole. Mary Pickford, screen actress, has retained Patrick Carrigan, former Justice of the Nevada Supreme Court, to defend Dorothy Ellingson, sixteen-year-old San Francisco girl who killed her mother when reproved for

AMERICAN COAL INDUSTRY BETTER OFF THAN ENGLISH

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The coal industry of the United States, described recently by Secretary of Commerce Hoover as one of the few "sore spots" in the commercial fabric, is in infinitely better condition than the same industry in Great Britain, one of the other great coal producing nations.

This information was conveyed to the Department of Commerce by Trade Commissioner Charles E. Lyon, of London, who said that the "British coal industry was much depressed in 1924, suffering from a number of adverse conditions which seemed to grow progressively worse."

Miners, producers and the public in England are not looking forward with anticipation to the wage settlement of June 30. The wage controversy of 1924 had two phases, one leading up to the settlement in May and the other covering the concluding months of the year when the effects of the settlement became clear, according to Lyon.

The president of the British Mining Association declared that wages constitute over 63 per cent of the pit-mouth price and over two-thirds of the selling price. He held that average earnings in 1923 were 63 per cent higher than in 1913, out of line with other industries, according to Lyon. By the May agreement the miners received an increased share of the net proceeds, the minimum wage was increased and lower grades of labor were given improved position.

The concluding months of 1924 shifted the burden to the owners when one coal audit after another showed that they were operating at a loss, Lyon said. "At the very end of the year came the first tentative approach to a new conference between workers and owners to study the causes of the distress in the industry, and as the date of expiration of the present agreement approaches, to formulate a more equitable agreement to take its place."

The year of 1925 opens with a prospect much like that a year ago, except that Continental Europe holds out much brighter promise, according to the trade commissioner. If trade on the Continent revives, better demand for British coal will result. Cost of production is regarded the crux of the whole situation. Owners say costs are forced up to an uneconomic height by the agreement now in force. The trouble is not with the demand, but the margin of profit.

Canadian Provinces Have Great Wealth

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 22. — The value of all forms of farm products in 1924 in the prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta totalled \$384,019,138, according to the annual report of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Total value of grain crops was \$263,583,438, of this, wheat was valued at \$215,450,123; oats, \$11,093,146; barley \$19,275,598; flax \$12,171,925; and rye, \$4,911,138.

Advertisement for Wrigley's chewing gum. It features an illustration of a man in a suit and a woman in a dress, both smiling. The text says "After Every Meal" and "Pass it around after every meal. Give the family the benefit of its aid to digestion. Cleans teeth too. Keep it always in the house. Costs little—helps much." The brand name "WRIGLEY'S" is written in large, bold letters at the bottom.

NOTICE THE FIRST TEN PEOPLE YOU MEET!

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