

Ashland Tidings



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Cards of Thanks \$1.00.
Obituaries 2 1/2 cents the line.

Fraternal Orders and Societies.
Advertising for fraternal orders or societies charging a regular initiation fee and dues, no discount. Religious and benevolent orders will be charged for all advertising when an admission or other charge is made, at the regular rates. When no admission is charged, space to the amount of fifty lines reading will be allowed without charge. All additional at regular rates.

The Tidings has a greater circulation in Ashland and its trade territory than all other local papers combined.

Entered at the Ashland, Oregon, Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

Ashland, Ore., Monday, June 4, 1917

MR. AUTOMOBILE OWNER.

As an automobile owner you are financially interested in the adoption of the \$6,000,000 good roads bond issue to be voted on June 4, because:

1. The increased license fee is already a law and you must pay the double license fee whether the bond issue passes or not.

This bond issue merely determines whether the money already provided by increased license fees shall be spent in mudhole construction or whether it shall, as in other states, be spent upon a comprehensive, business like system of modern road building.

2. The bond issue provides for the construction of a statewide system of permanent roads. This means a direct saving to you in the wear and tear of your machine—or your tires—less gasoline and less garage bills.

There are thirty-four thousand automobile owners in Oregon, of which you are one. In order to be sure of the adoption of this bond issue it is not only necessary for you to vote for it yourself, but that you get in touch with at least four of your friends and make sure that they will vote in favor of the bonds.

Remember that the entire bond issue—both principal and interest—will be paid off by the increased license fee, which YOU MUST PAY.

WHEN YOU BUY SUGAR.

When you buy sugar you pay less per pound when you buy it by the dollar's worth. You pay still less per pound when you buy it by the hundred-pound sack or by the barrel.

The same is true of the manufacturer and the merchant. The larger quantities of anything that he can buy the less he has to pay for it. It costs him less to handle it in large quantities than in small lots. It costs less per pound to ship a solid carload than it does to ship a carload in separate shipments of 100 pounds each. Just as it costs you less to buy a hundred pounds of su-

gar at one time than it would to buy a hundred pounds a quarter's worth at a time. Less in money. Less in time. Less waste—less in every way.

The manufacturer and merchant who advertises are enabled to buy and to sell in larger quantities. By doing a "quantity" business they cut expenses and save waste on every hand. They can sell better quality—pay the small advertising cost—and SELL FOR LESS than if they were doing business in a small way.

In these times of advancing prices carefully compiled statistics prove that the advertised brands of merchandise have advanced much less in proportion than those which are not advertised.

In the interest of economy buy advertised merchandise from merchants who advertise.

ARMY DISCIPLINE.

An officer in an army training camp remarks that one of the worst difficulties the army meets is the American boy's lack of training in obedience. Our young recruits are splendid fellows, as alert and clean as those of any race on earth. But American family discipline is loose.

Plenty of orders are issued to the young folks, but in comparatively few families are these orders followed up and obedience insisted upon. The American boy listens aimably, and then goes and does as he pleases. We are a good-natured people and punishment goes against our grain. The American boy comes out of himself reliant, but without much recognition of authority. It will go hard with boys developed in this atmosphere to submit to the strict regime of army life.

Many of the regulations will seem arbitrary and without any basis in reason to the boys. They will want to stop and argue, and may land in the guard house for disrespect. Yet army life is built on the idea of instant obedience. Only thus can a group of men acquire the habit of action as a unit. The soldier who is allowed to use his own discretion in one thing will try to use it at the wrong time in the moment of conflict. He may then endanger his own life and the lives of others by his individual action.

It is the unity of a military force that gives it its striking power. The doing of things all in one second, the exact precision of action, makes a company of men formidable and multiplies many times the effect of individual action. To secure that unity the habit of instant obedience must be acquired until it becomes involuntary.

"Their's not to reason why" is the motto. The private soldier must assume that his officers have had a better training, and that they are in possession of wider information than he has, and that there is a good reason for every order. As a matter of fact, discipline is a great safeguard. Every time insubordination is quelled and irregular action avoided, a body of men are enabled to protect themselves to the best advantage.

Aside from its attraction as an income-producing investment, it is your duty to subscribe for a liberty bond. Ask any bank for particulars. Do it TODAY.

A number of farmers are making application to come under the workmen's compensation act, since the recent ruling of the supreme court, which declared farm hands were protected under the employers' liability act when engaged in hazardous occupations. At the present time, a statement issued by the commission recently says, an average of 11 employers are daily bringing their operations under the act, and during the last 20 days 215 additional employers have been listed.

"CONTOUR" new
ARROW
FORM-FIT
COLLAR
CLEVELAND, OHIO
2 for 30c

The Why and Which Of Liberty Bonds

Washington, May 31, 1917.—The secretary of the treasury invites subscriptions at par and accrued interest from the people of the United States of America for \$2,000,000,000 of the 15-30 year 3 1/2 per cent gold bonds of an issue authorized by act of congress approved April 24, 1917.

Description of Bonds.

Bearer bonds, with interest coupons attached, will be issued, in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. Bonds registered as to principal and interest will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$50,000 and \$100,000. Provision will be made for the interchange of bonds of different denominations and of coupon and registered bonds, upon payment, if the secretary of the treasury shall require, of a charge not exceeding \$1 for each new bond issued upon such exchange. Transfers of registered bonds and exchanges of registered and coupon bonds and of bonds of different denominations will not be made until October 1, 1917, or such later date as may be designated by the secretary of the treasury.

The bonds will be dated June 15, 1917, and will bear interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum from that date, payable semi-annually on December 15 and June 15. The bonds will mature June 15, 1947, but the issue may be redeemed on or after June 15, 1932, in whole or in part, at par and accrued interest, on three months published notice, on any interest day; in case of partial redemption the bonds to be redeemed to be determined by lot by such method as may be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury.

The principal and interest of the bonds will be payable in United States gold coin of the present standard value, and the bonds will be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation, except estate or inheritance taxes, imposed by authority of the United States or its possessions, or by any state or local taxing authority.

The bonds will not bear the circulation privilege but will be receivable as security for deposits of public money.

If any subsequent series of bonds—not including treasury certificates of indebtedness and other short-term obligations) shall be issued by the United States at a higher rate of interest than 3 1/2 per cent per annum before the termination of the war between the United States of America and the Imperial German government (the date of such termination to be fixed by proclamation of the president of the United States), the holders of any of the bonds of the present issue shall have the privilege of converting the same, within such period and upon such further terms and conditions covering matters of detail as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe, into an equal par amount of bonds bearing such higher rate of interest and substantially identical with the bonds of such new series, except that the bonds issued upon such conversion are to be identical with the bonds of the present series as to maturity of principal and interest and terms of redemption.

Applications.
The agencies designated by the secretary of the treasury to receive applications for bonds now offered are the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C., and the Federal Reserve Banks in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta (with branch at New Orleans), Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas and San Francisco.

Said banks have been designated also as fiscal agents of the United States to collate applications and to give notices of the allotments which the secretary of the treasury will eventually make to subscribers and to issue interim certificates for payments made on allotted subscriptions.

Large numbers of national banks, state banks and trust companies, private bankers, express companies, newspapers, department stores and

Ashland Transfer & Storage Co.
C. F. Bates, Proprietor
Wood, "Peacock" and Rock Springs Coal and Cement
PHONE 117
Office 99 Oak Street, Warehouse on track near depot.
Ashland, Oregon

other private corporations, firms and organizations have patriotically offered to receive and transmit applications for the Liberty Loan without expense to the United States or to the applicants.

The secretary of the treasury, appreciating the value of these offers, will have application blanks widely distributed throughout the country to these private institutions and also to the postoffices and subtreasuries. Individual subscribers may use these conveniences or may send their applications directly to the Treasury Department at Washington and to the Federal Reserve banks.

As the law prohibits the allowance or payment of commissions on subscriptions, all those through whom applications are made render service as a patriotic duty without compensation.

All applications must be in the form prescribed by the secretary of the treasury and be accompanied by a payment of 2 per cent of the amounts of bonds applied for.

Applications must be for \$50 or any multiple thereof, but any application for one \$50 or \$100 bond until further notice may be allotted at once and payment in full accepted against delivery of an interim certificate.

Applications must reach the Treasury Department or a Federal Reserve bank not later than noon, June 15, 1917, the right being reserved by the secretary of the treasury to close the subscription on any earlier date.

Allotments.

Allotments will be made as soon after June 15 as possible.

The secretary of the treasury reserves the right to reject any subscriptions, or to make allotment of part of the amount subscribed for, and to allot in full upon applications for smaller amounts of bonds even though it may be necessary to reduce allotments on applications for larger amounts, should any such action be deemed by him to be in the public interest; and his decision in these respects will be final. In any case of the rejection of an application, the accompanying payment of 2 per cent of the amount applied for will be returned.

In case of partial allotment the 2 per cent payment will be retained and any excess applied upon the next installment.

Upon allotment of bonds by the secretary of the treasury, the subscriber will receive notice thereof signed by or on behalf of the Federal Reserve bank of his district.

Unless and until payment in full has been made, further payments must be made when and as below provided under penalty of forfeiture of any and all installments previously paid and of all right or interest in the bonds allotted.

Payments.

The dates for payment in installments are as follows: Two per cent on application; 18 per cent on June

The Size of a Dollar
SUPPLY and Demand regulate the buying power of a Dollar. Increase the supply and decrease the demand. The result is a lowering of price. Do you believe, then, that our plea for Thrift—buy thoughtfully, use practically, save carefully—is without value? No, we think not, for upon every hand is evidence visible of an awakening of era of Thrift.
10 per cent of your weekly or monthly income is not too great an amount to place regularly in a Thrift account at The First National.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
ASHLAND OREGON
E. V. CARTER, PRESIDENT C. H. VAUPEL, Vice Pres.
J. W. MCOY, CASHIER CLARK BUSH, ASST. CASH.

28, 1917; 20 per cent on July 30, 1917; 30 per cent on August 15, 1917; 30 per cent on August 30, 1917.

It is strongly recommended that subscribers avail themselves of the assistance of their own banks and trust companies.

In cases where they do not do so, subscribers should make payment either in cash to the Treasury Department in Washington or one of the Federal Reserve banks, or by bank draft, check, postoffice money order or express company money order, made payable to the order of the treasurer of the United States if the application is filed with the Treasury Department in Washington (thus: "Treasurer of the United States, Liberty Loan account"), or if the application is filed elsewhere, made payable to the order of the Federal Reserve bank of the district in which the application is filed (thus: "Federal Reserve Bank of Liberty Loan account").

All checks must be certified. United States certificates of indebtedness issued under the act of April 24, 1917, will be received at par and accrued interest to date of settlement in making payment in full or in installments.

Interim certificates for installment payments due on or after June 28 will be issued by or on behalf of the Federal Reserve banks as fiscal agents agents of the United States, and delivered as far as practicable in accordance with written instructions given by subscribers.

Upon payment of the installment due June 28, the notice of allotment must be surrendered, and upon payment of each subsequent installment the interim certificate must be pre-

sented to the Federal Reserve bank which issued the certificate for notation thereon of the fact of such payment, or for exchange for a new certificate.

After full payment such certificates must be surrendered in exchange for the bonds when prepared.

Payments of installments must be made upon the dates above stated until full payment has been made.

Payment in full may be made on and after allotment and before August 30, 1917, if two weeks' prior notice in writing of the intention to make such payment, stating the date

(Continued on Page Three)

INTERURBAN AUTOCAR CO.

Leave Ashland for Medford, Talent and Phoenix daily except Sunday at 8:00 a. m. and 1:00, 4:00 and 5:15 p. m. Also on Saturday night at 6:30. Sundays leave at 9:00 and 10:30 a. m., 1:00, 4:30, 6:30 and 10:30 p. m.
Leave Medford for Ashland daily except Sunday at 8:00 a. m. and 1:00, 4:00 and 5:15 p. m. Also on Saturday night at 10:15. On Sundays at 8:00 and 10:30 a. m., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30 and 9:30 p. m.
Fare between Medford and Ashland, 20 cents. Round trip, 35 cents.

ASHLAND LUMBER COMPANY
Dealers in
LUMBER
Shingles, Lath, Sash, Doors, Roofing Papers, Cordwood, Factory Block Wood

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OF AMERICA
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We take this opportunity of expressing our belief that Zerolene, as applied to Studebaker cars, is one of the best motor oils, this based on our own and our customer's experience, and we have no hesitancy in recommending it to any one.
Very truly yours,
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