



"The Bank with the Chime Clock"

The Season For Saving

WITH school soon out the boys will be looking for jobs so that the summer months won't be all play and no work.

When the job's secured, come in here to the First National Bank and open an account in our new Savings Department.

The First National Bank
ASHLAND, OREGON

EV CARTER, PRES.
CHVAUPEL VICE-PRES.
J.W. COY, CASHIER
CLARK BUSH, ASST. CASH.

ASHLAND TIDINGS

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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 rate.

THE TIDINGS IS THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN SOUTHERN OREGON THAT PUBLISHED NEVER LESS THAN EIGHT PAGES AN ISSUE.

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

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

A CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM

A number of most important measures are before congress and quick and affirmative action on same will put this nation on its feet and give business a chance and incentive to go ahead. They are:

Repeal of luxury tax.
Return of the wires.
Adoption of a shipping policy.
Settlement of the railroad problem.

Passage of a constitutional suffrage amendment.

Enactment of a national budget system.

Tariff revision.

Aid for men coming from the service.

Economy in public expenditures.

Passage of essential appropriation bills.

Passage of bill permitting and encouraging water power development.

Passage of coal and oil land leasing bill.

THERE IS NO WAGE SLAVERY

(Geo. H. Lorimer in the Saturday Evening Post)—It is rather melancholy to hear any numerous and more or less representative gathering of American workmen talk nowadays about wage slavery because it is such patent balderdash. They might as well stand up in vigorous physical completion and gravely argue that they have only one leg apiece.

We imagine a strict inquiry today would show that the real income of the average skilled workman is not much inferior to that of the average farmer, who is not only a skilled workman with no eight-hour day but a capitalist as well.

It is true that the farmer has greater assurance of his job and that an actually great number of farmers enjoy a better real income than the best-paid wage earner.

But if the whole six to seven million could be appraised and an average struck we imagine the difference in real income—in ability to command necessities, comforts and enjoyments—would not tip very much in favor of the farmer.

To call either state slavery is the merest misuse of the word. No man is bound in the United States today save by his own limitations and vices.

Labor has a great deal to say

that deserves the most respectful consideration, but it is difficult to respect anyone when he begins talking blatant nonsense.

PLAN TO BEAT DRY LAW

New Yorkers of alcoholic propensities are rejoicing over the announcement of a solace for the approaching dry regime. It is called a cocktail, but it is not drunk—it is eaten.

Bibulous authorities are hopeful that it will be permitted when the federal dry amendment becomes operative next year. The amendment prohibits only "intoxicating liquors." It is considered very doubtful that any court would stretch the term "liquor" to include an "appetizer" which is served in the form of a "small, muddy-green patty," and eaten with a fork.

It never seems to have occurred to congress, or to anybody else for that matter, that it was possible to become intoxicated on food. The substance in question is admitted to have alcohol in it. Its discoverer is a chemist. The presumption is that it is a compound somewhat similar in composition to the "solidified alcohol" now so generally sold as a fuel for alcohol stoves, the somewhat better flavored and less disastrous to the internal economy.

So far it sounds like a joke. But it may prove to be much more than a joke. There may be need of a whole new set of laws relating to edible intoxicants, before this prohibition business is finished.

GREAT OUTLOOK FOR LUMBER

Every western state is interested in the better outlook for the lumber industry.

Farmers are pushing building because the same amount of produce will buy twice as much lumber as it would in 1914.

A 250 pound hog would buy 5250 shingles in 1914, and the same hog will buy 9000 shingles at present prices of pork.

In 1914 the money received from sale of 680 bushels of wheat would build a barn 28 by 38 feet.

That many bushels of wheat today will build the same barn, a thousand bushel grain house, an implement shed, a poultry house, and the farmer can buy a Ford roadster with the balance.

HUMAN FUEL CONSUMPTION

In 1914 the American people consumed 80.1 lbs. sugar per capita.

In 1830 consumption was limited to 12.1 per capita; in 1890, 58.9 lbs.; in 1910, 79.9 lbs.

In 1916 sugar use had fallen to 78.1 lbs.; in 1917 it rose to 81.3 lbs.

In 1870 the price of sugar to the consumer was 13.51 cents; in 1880 it was 9.80 per lb.

Over the five-year war period our country had the cheapest sugar and gasoline prices in the world.

When the embargo of war is off in this country the consumption will go to much higher percentages. As a community goes prohibition, the demand for sweets increases. Candy stores and soft-sweet-drink places have increased markedly. The same is recorded in other cities and states. Man has accustomed himself to the stimulant of sugar in some form so long that he cannot do without it. If he saves in liquor he adds an extra cube or two to his cup of tea or coffee and he finds himself a patron of the candy store or the soda fountain.

The argument is convincing. The sociological-economic revolutions that are going hand in hand throughout the world, call for gasoline for external and candy for internal propulsion.

TRAVEL ALLOWANCE FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS

The Director of Finance having practically completed payment of the \$60 bonus, involving about 1,400,000 claims, is now settling additional travel allowance due enlisted men of the Army under Section 3 of the Act approved February 28, 1919, which authorized travel pay to enlisted men honorably discharged since November 11, 1918, at the rate of 5 cents per mile to actual bona fide home or residence, or place of original muster into the service, at the option of the soldier.

The Comptroller of the Treasury

Cooked Lunch Goods

We have added to our Market a full line of cooked camp lunch goods and are ready to serve tourists and campers as well as home folks who wish to have cold meats on hands for emergency.

East Side Market

James Barrett, Prop. Phone 188

by decisions rendered April 17 and May 3, 1919, has authorized the War Department to make settlement of all claims for the 1½ cent difference from place of discharge to place of entry into the military service, also the claims for additional allowance to actual bona fide home or residence at date of discharge when such bona fide home or residence can be determined from the affidavit of the soldier and verified by information contained in his original service record. The Zone Finance Officer, Washington, D. C., has been designated to settle these claims with the above restrictions. Applications should be addressed as follows: "Zone Finance Officer, Lemon Building, Travel Allowance, Washington, D. C."

A blank form of application, which includes the necessary affidavit for the additional travel allowance, may be obtained from any Army recruiting officer, Red Cross, or other agencies organized to aid soldiers. This affidavit must be accompanied by a true copy of soldier's discharge certificate, certified as such by a recruiting officer, or the original discharge certificate, the latter to be returned with check. While payment will be made on the original discharge certificate, claimants are advised that the use of the copy will eliminate the possibility of the loss of the original. No further correspondence is necessary except in case of change of address.

A certified copy of discharge certificate submitted for payment of \$60 bonus and now on file in the Zone Finance Office will be accepted in lieu of other copy of original discharge certificate. Men who have submitted these certified copies will so state when forwarding claim. Payments will be made as expeditiously as circumstances permit.

In the event that the actual bona fide home or residence at date of discharge, as claimed by the soldier, is not the same as stated on his original service record, the Zone Finance Officer will make settlement for the additional 1½ cent per mile on the same basis that the 3½ cents per mile was paid, (that is, from place of discharge to place of entry into military service), and the soldier may make claim to the Auditor for the War Department for any additional

tional travel pay which he believes may be due him.

Men who have been discharged since February 28, 1919, and paid travel allowance at 5 cents per mile to place of entry into military service and whose actual bona fide home or residence at date of discharge involved a greater distance, may submit claim to the Zone Finance Officer, Washington, D. C., as above.

It is pointed out that settlement of travel allowance claims can not be accomplished with the same rapidity which obtained in the payment of the \$60 bonus. Each claim will require certain verification by War Department records, this to be followed by mileage calculations in the Zone Finance Office. The need for accuracy is obvious, necessitating a specialized office personnel, and it is hoped that this circumstance will not be overlooked by those concerned. Every letter or telegram making inquiry or requesting expedited action will operate to delay these payments, and the public is therefore urged to lend full cooperation with a view to reducing correspondence to the minimum, keeping in mind that it will be several days before blank forms can be placed in the hands of recruiting officers.

TAXES ON BROKERS

The Revenue Act of 1918 provides increased special taxes upon brokers, pawn brokers, ship brokers, custom house brokers, theatres, public exhibitions, bowling alleys, and billiard and pool tables. It also provides special taxes upon the proprietors of shooting galleries, riding academies and for-hire-cars. The term broker embraces commission merchants and commercial brokers as well as brokers in stocks and bonds.

These new and increased taxes are effective upon and after Jan. 1, 1919, and the tax for the period Jan. 1st to June 30, 1919, was, by the law, required to be paid on or before March 25th. However, on account of the delay in preparing the regulations and the congestion in the various offices, the time for payment of taxes has been extended by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to not later than May 31, 1919, after which date, he will be required to assess a penalty provided by law, amounting to 25 per cent of the tax.

It is hoped that tax payers affected by these sections will make payment not later than May 31st, so as to avoid the assertion of any penalties.

Respectfully,

MILTON A. MILLER,
Collector.

Our notion is, we ought not to offer to feed Russia if her bolsheviks will stop fighting. We believe that so long as the bulldog approaches us with his fighting end we should present to him the sharp end of the pitchfork.

A Paris labor leader mixed up in the May Day riots in that city complains about the "ferocious police." It will take nifty policemen with big sticks to control these "ferocious" fellows who are attempting to overturn the accepted government.

Did Her a World of Good, She Says

Mrs. Moore Was So Weak She Could Hardly Get Up—Health Restored by Tanlac.

"I feel so well now that I can hardly realize the awful condition I was in before I took Tanlac," said Mrs. E. L. Moore, of 943 S. Wellington street, Memphis, Tenn. "I had been in a rundown condition for two years," she continued, "and was so weak I could hardly keep going. I had to force myself to eat, but nothing agreed with me and I got so lifeless and no account that I could hardly get up when I was sitting or lying down, or even do my housework. I suffered with splitting headaches that would almost drive me distracted."

"My appetite picked up on my first bottle of Tanlac and I am now eating three hearty meals a day, those awful headaches are gone and I am feeling just fine. I have gained ten pounds and am strong enough to do all my housework with ease. Tanlac did me a world of good—more than all the other medicines I have taken put together."

Tanlac is sold in Ashland by J. J. McNair; in Medford by Eagle Drug Co.; in Gold Hill by M. D. Bowers; and in Central Point by Miss M. A. Mee.

Auto Owners Attention!

REPAIR WORK, OVERHAULING and Acetylene welding of all kinds done by experts. Try us. Also investigate our line of new and used cars before buying. We have some exceptionally good buys, including one new

OVERLAND 90
extra tire equipment. At a reduced figure

Pacific Highway Garage

1½ Blks. South Nash Hotel
MEDFORD - OREGON

Wheat Bran and Wheat Middlings

Old Fashioned
Wheat Bran and Wheat Middlings For Sale
at the Flour Mill

Ashland Mills

Gates Half-sole Tires

Cost 1-2 as Much

More than 1000 satisfied users of Gates Half-sole Tires in Jackson county today. Can you afford to do without them.

F. R. Roberts Riverside Garage

Medford, Oregon

Trowbridge Cabinet Works

E. G. Trowbridge, Jr.

Home of the Pacific Cedar Chest. Cabinet Work of All Kinds. Millwork, Fixtures and Furniture.

Pacific Cedar Chests are useful, beautiful, convenient, durable

Tenth and Grape Sts., Medford



Auto Top
Repairing
Side
Curtains
Upholst'ring
Top dressing
Plate Glass
Back
Curtains

Medford Auto Top Co.

30 N. Grape, Medford

THE WESTERN FIR INDUSTRY

Have you ever stopped to consider what the Douglas fir lumber industry means to labor and business as a taxpaying asset?

Oregon and Washington mills have just sold to the Railroad Administration 175 million feet of Douglas fir ties to be sent by water to the Atlantic coast, and mills in the same region have orders for 40 million feet of ties for French and English railroads. These figures mean about 4,333,333 ties for the American roads and 1 million for the foreign market.

The present order for this country alone will furnish ties for about 1,730 miles of tracks which would extend from New York City to Western Nebraska, if a single track were built, and almost from New York to Chicago for a double track. Figure out the number of men this will employ and the wages paid.

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

Grants Pass—Stretch of coast road, two and four-tenths miles in length, to be improved at cost of \$52,500.

J. P. Dodge & Sons

Undertakers

Lady Assistant
Deputy County Coroner
State Licensed Embalmer