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**Close Connections**

An aloof sort of feeling between bank and depositor neither establishes confidence on one hand nor permits very good service on the other. We try to remain upon an even plane with patrons and see things as they see them. Thus the First National has served fully and helpfully.

We await the pleasure of YOUR patronage.

**The First National Bank**  
ASHLAND, OREGON

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

**ASHLAND TIDINGS**

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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.

**OREGON MAY BECOME BIG OIL PRODUCER**

Oregon may become one of the big oil producing states of the country. Indications that a vast reservoir of oil exists in the tertiary basin of Eastern Oregon have been found in several localities and surveys and test wells are being started. Developments are expected within the next five or six months and will show definitely whether there is a sufficient oil or gas supply to warrant extensive exploitation.

Because of the oil indications discovered recently, the United States geological survey has ordered a thorough survey of the tertiary basin in Eastern and Central Oregon in connection with the Oregon bureau of mines. J. P. Buwalda, geologist of the United States geological survey, is in Portland for a conference with H. M. Parks, director of the Oregon bureau, preparatory to starting the survey, according to information received by the Oregon State Chamber of Commerce from United States Senator McNary.

Dr. Buwalda, who has given special attention for several years to the tertiary formations and their stratigraphy in the Pacific Coast region, will give special attention to the depth and character of the formations of the tertiary basins with reference to their capacities for the generation and retention of oil and gas deposits. In the course of his work, he probably will examine all reported indications of oil and gas as well as the location of test wells which have been driven in this region.

In addition to the survey in Eastern and Central Oregon, the Oregon bureau of mines is making an investigation of the oil prospects west of the Cascades. It is said there are more indications of oil reservoirs in the Willamette valley and along the coast than in the eastern section of the state. Several wells already are producing gas and many additional prospect wells are being driven. Most developments are in the vicinity of Waldport on the coast, and in Yamhill and Polk counties.

Secretary Quayle of the Oregon State Chamber of Commerce, has sent inquiries to each county of the state for a report on oil indications, and will compile these reports for general information for prospectors.

**OREGON HAS FIVE INDIAN RESERVES**

There are five Indian reservations in Oregon on which dwell about 3500 Indians. In addition, there are 3000 Indians on the public domain who are not under the jurisdiction of any reservation superintendent. In Oregon the Indian population totals about 10,000 individuals. The Umatilla reservation comprises 157,000 acres and is the most populous although not the largest in size. About 1200 Indians make it their home. The Siletz Indian reservation contains about 47,600 acres. The Grand Ronde has 33,148 acres. The Klamath reservation has the largest area of all with a total of 1,019,000 acres.

**Fresh Meat and Lunch Goods**

Largest and Best Stock in Ashland. WE ARE HERE FOR SERVICE

**East Side Market**

James Barrett, Prop. Phone 188

The value of the tribal territory is \$26,679,000. The Warm Springs reservation comprises 462,804 acres and the value of the tribal property is \$2,971,000.

In addition to the reservation schools there is one large non-reservation educational institution for Indians in Oregon. It is one of the largest schools of its kind in the United States. More than 600 boys and girls attend it. The school is located in Chemawa near Salem. Fifteen trades and professions are taught and in addition the usual educational work. Students enroll from all the states on the Pacific coast and Alaska.

Brown Mosenkasket, an Indian who fought with the whites in the Modoc war and who now resides at Beatty, Ore., has been granted a pension of \$20 a month thru the efforts of Representative Sinnott. The veteran was a member of Captain O. C. Applegate's company in the Modoc war and the claim was brought to Representative Sinnott's attention by Captain Applegate.

**Department of Agriculture Work**

**Learn Sewing in Railway Station.**

Arizona women are hustlers, if those who attend the clothing schools held in that state are typical examples. These clothing schools are conducted by the home demonstration agents under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State college. The women who attend them are taught various phases of dressmaking and millinery. Such a school was recently held at Salmarita, Ariz. The waiting room at the railway station was the only available place to meet. Before it could be used, the walls and floors needed a thorough scrubbing and they were given it by the committee in charge. Three machines and two work tables were installed and 22 women came for instruction the first afternoon. The amount of work accomplished during the entire week by those in attendance was a surprise to the home demonstration agent and the committee in charge. One woman, in the three days she attended, made a voile dress, a gingham dress, a skirt (from old material), a hat, and a baby cap. While doing this, she also minded the baby she had brought with her. When the youngster grew restless, she ran her sewing machine with one foot and rolled the baby carriage back and forth with the other. All during her work she sang a Dutch lullaby to the baby.

**Milk Popular for Lunches.**

Drink more milk—a healthful food as well as drink—is the slogan advocated in an educational campaign now being conducted by the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture. Lectures, demonstrations, charts, and moving pictures are being used to teach the food value of milk and the work is carried to all classes and nationalities of people in all parts of the country. Recently in Bridgeport, Conn., two milk specialists in one day spoke before five meetings; two audiences were colored, one was Lithuanian, one Slavonic, and one Greek and American mixed—1,600 people in all.

In a certain town in Illinois a factory employing 1,400 men has recently introduced the plan of permitting milk vendors to go thru this plant at 10 and 3 o'clock each day with sweet milk and buttermilk. The most of the men buy a pint each time. The foreman stated that since the drinking of milk has become so popular with the men not only is their efficiency improved, but they are more contented and even tempered.

Specialists are giving lectures in many large department stores, and explain that a glass of cool milk is not only refreshing on a hot day but also furnishes a definite amount of nourishment.

In New Haven, Conn., the manager of one department store had posters made entitled "Why we should drink milk," and sold six milk tickets for 25 cents to the employees, no attempt being made to show a profit on the sales. Half-pint bottles of milk were distributed to the clerks in the middle of forenoon and afternoon. Straws were furnished with each bottle of milk, as the manager believes that too often people drink milk too fast, causing bodily discomfort.

**Reclamation Farmers Sell Wool Together.**

Farmers on the Belle Fourche, Minidoka and Shoshone reclamation projects are engaging in the cooperative marketing of wool in their respective localities under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture. The plan of concentrating the graded wool at central points, where it is readily accessible to the buyers, assures better prices and larger net profits to the producers. Flock owners are paying from 17 to 29 cents a head for machine shearing, an average of about 21 cents being common. A few years ago the cost of machine shearing was only about 10 cents a head. This increase of over 200 per cent is notable as another reason why woolen clothes cost so much.

**Beekeeping for Soldiers.**

Because successful beekeeping requires more work, study, and attention than many people are willing to give it, bee specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture are devoting their efforts to developing better beekeepers of those now in the work rather than make more beekeepers. There is one outstanding exception, the specialists say, to this policy—the returned soldier who is disabled and who is not now qualified for the work in which

he was engaged before entering the Army. The Government, thru the Federal Board for Vocational Education, offers disabled men training in whatever line of work they decide upon for re-education. To give some of them an opportunity to see the advantages in beekeeping, the Bureau of Entomology of the Department recently invited some of the boys from the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington to the new bee-culture laboratory in Somerset, Md. Talks were given on the life history of bees and on the requirements of successful beekeepers, and demonstrations were held in handling bees. A few of the men who had gone heroically thru gas attacks and barrage fire took to the bushes when they were handed frames on which bees were busily at work. Others bravely went into the apiary without veils and removed honey from the hives. Perhaps the most interesting part of the afternoon for the more timid men came after the honey was in a bucket. With hot biscuits and coffee served by the women of the local Red Cross unit, a large quantity of honey was consumed.

While the commercial beekeeper needs to be in fine physical condition to do his best, the bee specialist points out that it remains true that the most important part of a beekeeper is the part above his neck. There are already more beekeepers than are needed—10 times over, perhaps—but it is true that 10 times the present number of good beekeepers are needed, they add.

**Little Skim Milk Thrown Away.**

Apparently very little skim milk was thrown away by milk dealers last year. The United States Department of Agriculture recently sent questionnaires to dealers in Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit, and Pittsburgh, cities selected as typical. Only one dealer reported throwing away any considerable quantity of skim milk. Others report manufacturing their surplus into various products, including cheese, milk powder, condensed milk, buttermilk and casein. In Boston, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, the largest surplus came in May and June. The season of large surplus came earlier in Detroit, beginning in February and running thru April. In the case of some individual dealers who do a considerable manufacturing business the surplus appears to have been large throughout the year. The Department of Agriculture reiterates the importance of utilizing all skim milk to the best advantage and points out that the most economical way of handling it can not be determined as a general proposition, but must be worked out by each dealer for himself.

**FEDERAL ROAD BILL HAS NEW FEATURES**

States where road work has been retarded in the past because of a large percentage of area held as public domain, and those which have already developed their main trunk line highways, will alike be compensated by the government under the terms of the Townsend bill, recently reintroduced before congress by Charles E. Townsend, United States senator from Michigan.

Senator Townsend first introduced his measure before the last session of congress. Since that time constructive criticisms received from all parts of the country have been embodied in the bill by the senator with the result that aside from the fundamental principles of a national highway system, a federal highway commission and a study of the principles of transportation and adequate appropriations, the two measures have little in common.

In addition to provisions already mentioned the new measure embodies these points.

States the area of which contains public domain are entitled to more mileage of roads than the wealthier states.

States which have already done much work on main trunk line systems will be recompensed by construction of an equivalent mileage of lateral roads. In such cases as these the government will not assume title to these roads, but will turn them over to the state when completed, taking over instead the main trunk lines and providing for their future maintenance as in all main trunk

**I GET THE BEARD BUT LEAVE THE ROOTS**

I'm not after the "pound of flesh"—I leave the roots to continue their growth.

"You are next." Buckhorn Barber Shop Clyde Costello

**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

**J. P. Dodge & Sons**

**Undertakers**

Lady Assistant  
Deputy County Coroner  
State Licensed Embalmer

**highways selected as parts of the national system.**

The personnel of the commission shall consist of three members to be appointed for terms of six years each.

The commission may arrange with state highway departments to make necessary surveys and plans and to supervise construction and maintenance, subject to the control of the commission.

The commission is authorized to purchase such vehicles, motor vehicles, road machinery and equipment as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the national system.

The assent of each state is necessary to construction and maintenance of a national system within its boundaries.

Only durable types and adequate widths of surface shall be adopted.

Existing rights of way of highway selected for the national system shall be transferred to the United States as fully as may be permitted and the commission may require such additional rights of way as it may deem necessary.

Not to exceed 10 per cent of all government appropriations is provided for maintenance.

State police powers are not affected.

States desiring to go ahead with national highway construction under commission rulings may obtain recompense on a basis to be determined jointly by the commission and state highway departments.

All appointees save the chief engineer, secretary and attorneys shall

**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

**2 ACRES CORN SILAGE WILL KEEP 7 COWS**

Two acres of corn silage, 10 tons per acre, will keep seven cows for one half year. If made 8 feet in diameter the silo will hold one ton for each foot of depth. To hold the 20 tons required to keep the seven cows 180 days it would have to contain 20 feet of silage. Rate of feeding is taken at 30 pounds silage per day.

**Apollo's Close Chautauqua**  
Famous Concert Company Presents Two Programs on Last Day



There is probably no better known musical organization in the Lyceum or Chautauqua world than the Apollo Concert Company. For a dozen years this company, under the leadership of Arthur Wells, has been piling up a record of successes in every state and territory in the Union. They are to close Chautauqua this year with two smashing programs featuring the Apollophone, a specially constructed instrument, embracing the best qualities of the marimbaphone and xylophone. Their program is of infinite variety.