

Ashland Tidings

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In order to allay a misunderstanding among some as to what constitutes news and what advertising, we print this very simple rule, which is used by newspapers to differentiate between them: "ALL future events, where an admission charge is made or a collection is taken is ADVERTISING."

Medford Too Slow
The only other coast school to be considered, Medford, was working in conjunction with Berkeley, Calif. Berkeley wired us 17 hours before Corvallis made the deposit that it would be unable to play. Medford wired its willingness to play 14 hours after we had signed up with Corvallis.

BIBLE THOUGHT
FOR TODAY
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27
THE ONLY GOD:—Hear, O Israel: the Lord our God is one Lord. Deuteronomy 6: 4.

Medford often boasts of its enterprise, but once in a while enterpriseness slips a cog. In order that an opportunity be given whereby all may know how they do things in Corvallis, the following press dispatch that appeared in the Sunday Oregonian, under a Corvallis date line, is presented:

"If the interscholastic claimant of the eastern and mid-western football championship, Scott high school, of Toledo, O., is strong enough to beat Corvallis here New Year's day, and its backers have enough money to wager on the result, they can just about take all the loose cash that Santa didn't get his claws on.

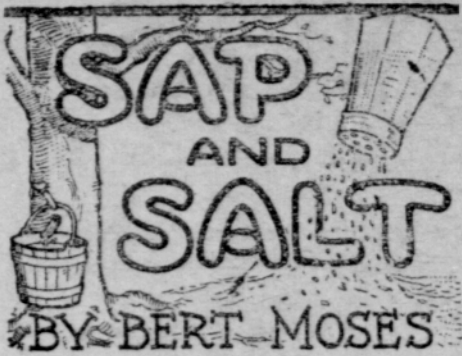
For there isn't a man hereabouts with sporting blood in him that will not bet his shirt, his last red cent, or boots on the local gridlers. These familiar betting articles are in jeopardy if the Ohioans want to take a chance, and many a valleyite stands a good show of walking back to the farm on foot if Toledo trots off Bell field with the long end of the score.

Julian McFallen, hotel owner, race horse man and leading all-around sportsman of Corvallis, is a football fan who would sit down Indian fashion on the sidelines in a driving snow storm to see two elevens battle each other, and he has seen many a hard-fought struggle in his time in various parts of the country.

Corvallis Held Good
Among other interscholastic teams he has seen in action was the famous Oak Park eleven of Illinois several years ago when that team proved such a sensation throughout the United States. Mr. McFallen says the Corvallis team is at least four touchdowns better than that one was, and he believes the home town high schoolers are the best in the United States today.

So enthusiastic is he over the coming game that when it was at first proposed to bring Toledo here and business men were taking up subscriptions to guarantee the expenses, he handed the committee a blank check and told them he would underwrite the contest alone.

The rest of the townsmen, however, were too eager to share in the adventure with the result that 160 of them oversubscribed the necessary amount by more than \$2000 in



A pound of worry never changed an ounce of fact.

To be industrious is just as much a virtue as to be honest.

The only instrument overlooked in a jazz orchestra seems to be the motorcycle.

The reader of these paragraphs should not judge me by the silly things I write but by the sensible.

When a speaker gets red in the face and pounds the table, it is a sign that he has run out of facts.

In precipitating an emergency, a political party should leave a hole through which to emerge when the crisis comes.

HEZ HECK SAYS:
"Men gets tired o' marriage quicker 'n wimmin."

less than two hours after the soliciting committee started work.

Medford Held Quitter
Medford apparently didn't want a game with a Toledo eleven as much as it pretended, for the high school of that city, after making a great fuss because Corvallis scheduled Scott high before Medford could raise the required guarantee, has turned down a challenge from Waite high of Toledo.

Further showing why Corvallis got the game with Scott and Medford didn't is contained in a telegram received by the Corvallis Gazette Times from Fred L. Seibert, athletic manager of Scott high, and made public here:

"We selected Corvallis high as a representative coast team because the credentials submitted showed the team entitled to play on this year's record and those of past years. The equipment they offered us and arrangements for the care of our team was more modern than any other submitted. This means the field, gymnasium and dressing room. Corvallis was the first team to offer a guarantee and place game on deposit.

Medford Too Slow
The only other coast school to be considered, Medford, was working in conjunction with Berkeley, Calif. Berkeley wired us 17 hours before Corvallis made the deposit that it would be unable to play. Medford wired its willingness to play 14 hours after we had signed up with Corvallis. The cost of a game with Medford would have been so much higher than with Corvallis that we doubt if we would have been able to raise the necessary funds to make the trip. We are even having some trouble to raise the extra \$1500 to make the Corvallis trip. We wanted to play as near the home of our coach, Dr. W. A. Neill, who hails from Whitman college, as possible, and as we had two offers from the south and one in Florida, we feel justified in accepting the first representative school to deposit a guarantee. Local clubs hope to have the necessary funds ready Friday, and the team will leave Christmas day in a 16-section pullman via the New York Central, Northwestern, Denver & Rio Grande and Union Pacific for Portland. Sorry any arguments have arisen over game, but Medford's un- necessary delays made our final acceptance imperative."

PEOPLE'S FORUM

To the Editor:

Every hospital should possess a well-organized and well-equipped laboratory. If its financial status does not permit the hospital to engage a physician to do laboratory work, it should at least have on the staff a nurse-technician who can perform the necessary chemical, bacteriologic and blood examinations, as well as be able to execute the purely technical side of X-ray examinations.

Such a laboratory need not be expensive to equip or to maintain. If the physicians of the district served by the hospital make proper and continuous use of its facilities the laboratory should not be a financial drain upon the institution. Indeed, it should be self-maintaining through fees paid by patients and physicians for such very essential examinations

as can only be made by a trained technician in a properly equipped laboratory.

Every hospital, no matter what size, should at least conform to the minimum requirements of the American Surgical society. This is fundamental.

To conform to such requirements, every patient admitted to the hospital should have a careful history taken and recorded. Such thorough laboratory examinations should be made as may be indicated by the requirements of the case, every suspected fracture should be X-rayed. If there is a break of the bone, another X-ray examination should be made after reduction to determine whether there is proper apposition of the bony fragments, and if necessary a third after a reasonable time to assure both patient and physician that everything is going well with the broken bone.

Record sheets which indicate the character of examinations regarded by the American Surgical society as the minimum for high-class medical and surgical work can be purchased at a small cost. To follow these sheets and to study the cases in a careful manner not only benefits the patients, but actually auto-educates the physicians.

No abdominal operation should be performed, except in the strictest emergency without a preliminary laboratory and X-ray examination. Failure to perform such examinations not infrequently leads the surgeon to perform unnecessary operations or to fail to give proper attention to troubles other than the one for which the operation was undertaken, or even to operate for a non-existent disease.

It is not enough that the surgeon shall make an exploration of the abdomen once it is open, though this is something to which every patient is entitled; but the surgeon should be guided in his exploration by a careful preliminary study which will direct his intra-abdominal manipulations and assure to the patient that no reasonable precaution has been omitted.

It is not sufficient that the physicians and surgeons of a community be able properly to conduct an examination or to perform an operation correctly. It is first necessary that the people in the community understand the value of a thorough examination and that they shall expect and demand of their physicians and surgeons such an examination as would pass muster before the American Surgical society.

If a town expects to be recognized as a health resort, it is not alone sufficient that they shall have beautiful scenery, an excellent climate, a first-class hotel and a well-equipped hospital. It is also necessary that they shall give careful attention to the hygiene of the community—including even the cow stables. It is not alone sufficient that we shall have laboratory and hospital facilities; it is necessary that the work done in the laboratory and the hospital be the best.

In giving its sanction to a hospital as conforming to their requirements, the American Surgical society representatives find that while the physical equipment of many hospitals is sufficient to permit them to qualify as standardized institutions, the physicians and surgeons of the community do not avail themselves of the laboratory facilities; that they do not make thorough and careful examinations, and that they do not conform to the SPIRIT of the standardization regulations.

It is not enough that Mr. Winburn or some other charitable individual should present an X-ray and a laboratory to the community. Every individual in the community should have and feel an acute and a personal interest in the laboratory, considered as an integral and an essential part of the hospital.

To this end everyone should have some actual financial interest in the institution no matter how small the amount invested. That everyone should know and appreciate that a laboratory is an absolutely essential and integral part of a good hospital and that in no private house can one obtain service of the same excellence as in a well-equipped and well-conducted hospital. It is not a matter of financial outlay, though it takes many thousands of dollars. The chief obstacle to overcome in an emergency in a private residence is that it takes weeks of time to assemble the needed apparatus; to say nothing of the added advantages of change of scene, a fresh relay of nurses on duty 24 hours a day, and at an expense much less than the cost of only one nurse in the home.

To have such a fine physically equipped hospital as the disinterested generosity of Mr. Winburn has put at our disposal is of the greatest advantage to Ashland and the surrounding country. The people of southern Oregon and northern California should at least be willing to

show appreciation for the gift and to buy enough oil to keep the machine moving—seeing that Mr. Winburn has not only given the hospital machine but provided the gas to run on for a time reasonably sufficient to bring it up to a paying basis.

INTERESTED.

CHANGED IN TIME'S COURSE

Formation of Quotation Marks Not Always Exactly as They Are Seen Today.

The use of quotation marks dates from about 1550. They were not common in books of the Eighteenth century in England, and when they were introduced the English printers refused to accept the French form, which consisted of two parentheses at the beginning and end of the quotation.

When the English printers decided to use quotations, they substituted two inverted commas for the beginning and two apostrophes for the end of a quotation. Later, quotation marks in imitation of these, necessitating the setting of merely one type instead of two, were cast by certain founders.

In Lis "Practise of Typography," Theodore L. DeVine in the chapter on "Correct Composition" uses nothing but quotation marks beginning with tails up and closing with tails down. He illustrates the use of the French method of double parentheses. The introduction of quotation marks with tails down at the beginning of a quotation as well as tails down at the end is a comparatively recent innovation due to our appetite for novelty to create new forms.

In the old Ben Franklin type the beginning quotations had their tails up; in the Bodoni type of today the quotations have their tails down. The standard of American typographical practice as reflected by the trade publications as well as books treating of the subject shows in the beginning quotations have tails up and ending quotations have tails down, but the craft cannot prevent the introduction of idiosyncrasies.—Literary Digest.

USE FIREFLIES AS ORNAMENTS

Cuban Ladies Employ Them for Adornment—Give Light for Domestic Purposes in Haiti.

The most brilliant fireflies are found only in the warmer regions of the world. The ordinary firefly gives off a very much brighter light if placed in warm water. Fine print can be read by the light of one kind which is found in the West Indies. In Cuba the ladies have a fashion of imprisoning them as dress ornaments, and in Haiti they are used to give light for domestic purposes, eight or ten confined in a vial emitting sufficient light to enable a person to write. The fireflies seen so often on summer evenings in America are similar to the species of beetle called the glowworm in Great Britain, although the glowworm there does not give as much light as the firefly in America.

It is really only the female which is the firefly, for the male is not equipped with any lighting power. She seems to possess the power of moderating or increasing the light at will.

Houghton and Copper Industry.

Up to ten years ago the little shed in which Douglas Houghton made the experiments in metallurgy which later resulted in his demonstrating the copper possibilities of the upper peninsula of Michigan was standing in Fredonia, N. Y.

Houghton, son of a judge who was a pioneer of the town, was regarded as a phenomenally bright boy, and established a chemical and metallurgical laboratory when in his teens. Old residents tell of his once producing an explosion which nearly ended his career.

He became an instructor in chemistry in one of the colleges of the state at twenty-one, and was less than thirty years old when he was drowned in Lake Superior, after having been the means of establishing a mining industry that brought untold millions to Michigan.

Wideawake Snoring.

A group of women were in the dressing room of the Pullman, laughing good naturedly over having been kept awake all night by the snoring of their own husbands and the husbands of each other. The whole car had resounded with the mighty chorus throughout the night.

As they were making their way back to their seats again they heard their husbands talking.

"Didn't sleep a wink last night," one said.

"I never do on a sleeper," said a second.

"I knew every time the train stopped," said a third. (The train had made but one stop.)

And all agreed to a sleepless night, while the wives, poor dears, took comfort in the fact that no one husband was more truthful than the other.

Maryland Names.

Maryland cities and towns received their names largely from Indian tribes, their lodges once dotting the shores of Maryland's fine streams. The Maryland Academy of Sciences mentions the following tribes which have left their imprint on the state, although the names now in use have been changed somewhat: The Secowocomocs, the Patapscoes, the Patuxents, the Yawacomocs, the Patuxents, the Wigwocomocs, the Nanticoques and the Delawares.—Baltimore News.

Jersey Appliqued on Jersey New Idea



BRICK RED WOOL JERSEY TRIMMED BY APPLIQUE OF BLACK JERSEY

PAULINE GARON IN SCHOOL DRESS OF LIGHT GREEN JERSEY, TRIMMED IN TAUPE

WINE COLOR AND GREY WOOL JERSEY FORM THIS FROCK

WOOLEN stitches on jersey cloth dresses for trimming has been the mode in the past; now it is jersey applied on jersey.

This last is particularly pretty, especially when two different colors are contrasted.

The applique design usually runs along as a border of pointed edges, or scalloped edges, or some such conventional motifs.

In the sketch above a dressy byrick red, or henna, and black is shown.

It is a simple thing of straight lines with the fashionable panel down the front. The panel and

bateau neckline are edged in black jersey, in the pointed trimming. The waist line, being very fashionable, is rather low, and is suggested by taut draping. Narrow cuffs finish off the long tight sleeve.

This model in two shades of blue, or in black and brilliant green trimmings, would be striking.

In the photo above, Pauline Garon, a featured player in Cecil B. De Mille's Paramount production, "Adam's Rib," shows a charming school girl dress of light green, almost a jade, trimmed in taupe collar and cuffs, with edgings on skirt, blouse and belt also of the taupe. The blouse is a sort

of jacket, reaching to the hips, and belted in self material. This costume does not bring out the applique idea so much as just the use of two tones of wool jersey cloth.

The sketch to the right, however, shows both the use of contrasting colors and the applique. The top part of the dress is made to look like a separate jacket, but it is in reality one with the rest. The panel skirt and sleeves are of dark grey, and the "jacket" part is of deep wine color. The scalloped applique runs along the coatee edge. The skirt is straight, and is made somewhat full by a little smocking over each hip, toward the front.

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