

MEALS TO SOLDIERS COST 12 CENTS, REPORT OF QUARTERMASTER SHOWS

WASHINGTON, (UP)—The army has won its battle with the high cost of living. Meals are being served to all American soldiers at an average cost of about 12 cents. The cost of meals per man per day during the fiscal year 1924 was \$0.3612, according to the annual report of Major General H. F. Cheatham, Quartermaster General, published today.

Laundry service was furnished enlisted men at \$1.75 per month per man; net savings to the United States, after deducting all expenses for operation, supplies and depreciation, totaled

\$260,913," the report said. Other economies in the military establishment, as listed by Cheatham, follow:

Of total appropriations of \$51,265,342 handed, at the end of the year there was an unexpended balance of \$4,494,744.

From the sale of waste materials, \$1,045,378 was realized.

Land was sold valued at \$1,671,501, compared with land purchases of \$3,320,282.

The corps was reduced 968 civilian employees and cut the number of motor vehicles 2,284.

TRIMMING THE TREE

By FRANCES GRINSTEAD

HE decorated tree around which one Christmas holiday centers, has a history older than Christianity itself. In ancient days trees were held sacred to various gods and evil spirits were thought to be lurking upon the branches. To the Teutons the fir tree, with its symmetrical spreading branches, was a symbol of the sun and they celebrated the winter season by decking it in tinsel, boughs, toys and other ornaments.

Christian use of the tree symbol probably began in Germany, but there are many stories of the first Christmas tree. One is that Martin Luther, walking under the stars one Christmas Eve, was moved by their wonder as a revelation of the brightness of God to man. When he reached home, he took a little fir tree and put lighted candles on its branches to explain his thought to the children.

With age-old traditions behind it, it is fitting that the typical Christmas tree in these days is decorated purely for the sake of its own beauty. Small and graceful, it often stands on the library table, miniature form graces the dining table, the center of cheer until New Year's. If it is to shine in the memories of children through years to come, its ornaments must be hung with as much thought as ever the old Teutons gave to the placing of their sun-festival gifts. The secret of decorating a tree effectively is to make its decorations look as if they grew there. One secret of that is to place the ornaments at the points of growth



where the limbs branch and where the twigs leave the branches; the other is to place ornaments that look heavy where the tree looks strongest, well back on the branches and toward the lower part of the tree.

It is a good thing to lay out the material for decoration with those of like shape and color together and to handle one kind of decorations at a time. In this way it is easy to distribute masses of trimming and spots of color evenly and to see that the different kinds are well intermingled. It is a common mistake to place most of the ornaments on the tip ends of the branches, under the impression that they will show up best there. As a matter of fact, a few ornaments well placed on the body of the tree are more effective than if they are scattered on the outer circumference.

The remainder of lights reflected from various ornaments should also be considered; those with glossy surfaces shine with a different glow from that of tinsel, and apples, oranges and connoisseurs of candy must not be expected to counterbalance brighter surfaces. So distribute the decorations having a different kind of surface. The glossy ornaments will relieve the dark masses of the tree if they are hung well back in it, but dull-surfaced objects, if not too large, should be hung in nearer view. A good place for fruits, which are heavy but too dull to show in the body of the tree unless there is a break in the foliage, is on the sturdy lower limbs.

The small electric lights which have superseded candles for the Christmas tree should be arranged in orderly gradation from the lower limbs to the top. A pretty effect is produced if tiny white bulbs are substituted for the var-colored ones that usually make up these candles and each light encased in a small paper cone of soft yellow or orange. These cones projecting downward give much the same suggestion as the vertical effect of candles.

Chains of tinsel and colored paper are effective decorations if they are used rightly. They should



not be simply strung around the tree, weighing on the tips of its branches, so that they seem to fetter it. If they wind branches, as vines might, they seem to belong in the tree.

Toys may have their place on the tree itself, if they are decorative. An amusing doll perched on a limb, a bright-colored horn gleaming in the shadows, a rubber ball suspended high in the branches, will delight the children.

The grown-up who trims a Christmas tree has a chance for one in the year to be an artist—with the most appreciative public in the world. The children on Christmas morning will recognize his work as a masterpiece if he only remembers two rules: First, the tree's the thing; it must be treated as a unit and every bit of decoration must further the total effect. Second, don't overload it; if it is not smothered with trimming, the tree itself is the very best part of the decoration. (© 1924 Western Newspaper Union.)

Break Records In Yellowstone

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 2.—All travel records to Yellowstone Park were smashed during the 1924 season, as disclosed by statistics prepared by the United States Department of the Interior. With 127,497 persons visiting this most popular of the nation's playgrounds in 1924 as compared to 154,232 in 1923, the increase is 22 per cent. Privately owned automobiles brought 144,729 visitors; the railroads carried 40,969; 194 made the trip on motorcycles; 7,118 hiked or rode horseback through the park and unclassified pre-season visitors numbered 3,088.

Figures compiled by the government show that West Yellowstone, Mont., the Union Pacific park entrance, was the most popular with rail travelers. Of the 49,949 who made the trip in this manner, 18,133 or 44.3 per cent, entered and 15,835 departed via West Yellowstone, or a total of 33,773 travelers used this entrance in one direction. This is 11,950 more than the next most popular entrance, which brought in 14,127 passengers through the northern gateway, and took away 2,696, a total of 21,823. The eastern entrance was third with 7,611 passengers entering Yellowstone by this route and 14,122 departing, making a total of 21,744. The southern entrance had 271 entering and 110 departing visitors, 381 in all, and the Three Forks entrance had 313 travelers entering and 637 leaving the park.

West Yellowstone's popularity is attributed to the fact that its use makes a visit to Yellowstone Park a convenient side trip on the journey between the East and California, or between the East

and the Pacific Northwest, and also because of its easy accessibility from Salt Lake City and Ogden and its nearness to Colorado's Mountain Peaks.

FIND OLD FOOTPRINTS

SAN JOSE, Cal., (U. P.)—Finding of prehistoric footprints, one of which resembles that of a human foot in shape and which measures more than 100 feet in length, has started a scientific search by geologists at the University of California.

The discovery was made several miles from San Jose station in an isolated spot. The prints extended along the side of cliffs, composition of which is sandstone.

Close beside the footprint which resembles that of a human being was found a larger one which resembled the footprint of an ape.

Professor George Rooderback of Berkeley will compare these specimens with similar ones found near Liverpool about a year ago. Should it be established that the footprints have the same relationship, the theory that man came to America from Asia would be almost conclusive, geologists say.



Holy Smokes!

That's just the gift I want—In fact, I never could have too many of them.

Those would be his words, because tobacco always pleases a real man.

Give him a box of cigars or his favorite brand of cigarettes or perhaps a good pipe.

Plaza Billiard Hall and Cigar Store

and the Pacific Northwest, and also because of its easy accessibility from Salt Lake City and Ogden and its nearness to Colorado's Mountain Peaks.

FIND OLD FOOTPRINTS

SAN JOSE, Cal., (U. P.)—Finding of prehistoric footprints, one of which resembles that of a human foot in shape and which measures more than 100 feet in length, has started a scientific search by geologists at the University of California.

The discovery was made several miles from San Jose station in an isolated spot. The prints extended along the side of cliffs, composition of which is sandstone.

Close beside the footprint which resembles that of a human being was found a larger one which resembled the footprint of an ape.

Professor George Rooderback of Berkeley will compare these specimens with similar ones found near Liverpool about a year ago. Should it be established that the footprints have the same relationship, the theory that man came to America from Asia would be almost conclusive, geologists say.



Holy Smokes!

That's just the gift I want—In fact, I never could have too many of them.

Those would be his words, because tobacco always pleases a real man.

Give him a box of cigars or his favorite brand of cigarettes or perhaps a good pipe.

Plaza Billiard Hall and Cigar Store

Care and maintenance of eight American cemeteries in Europe, where 29,512 members of the A. I. O. O. F. are buried, cost \$75,000 for the year.



A CHRISTMAS INVESTMENT with a FUTURE

Are you looking ahead to the future of your children? It is your duty to give them a proper education and prepare them that they may enter the business world with every advantage.

The youngsters of today are eager for knowledge. They know and appreciate the value of a complete education.

Make them a Christmas gift of a complete course in the Medford Business College, and you may be certain that they will get the correct training.

Medford Business College
Bus Allowance to Ashland Students

DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE
TO GET A RELIABLE
WEATHER PROPHET

KNOW THE WEATHER FOR WORK OR PLEASURE

This **Coupon 9c** and Good for One \$1.00 Weather Prophet

AN EXCELLENT GIFT FOR CHRISTMAS

Made in America—Better Than the Imported Kind

It is surprisingly reliable on local weather conditions. Made on strictly scientific principles. We have secured a special price on a quantity and as long as they last will sell them for exactly what it costs us to retail them—only 9c if you bring this coupon.

When the weather is to be fine the two children will come out; when stormy weather is approaching, the witch will come out from 8 to 24 hours ahead of rain or snow.

The house is made of hardwood, in Swiss cottage style, and is decorated as in the picture, with thermometer, elk's head, bird house and bird, etc. It has four windows and two doors.

Advertised for \$1.00—Our Price for a 9c Mail Order. Limited Time with this Coupon 9c 10c Extra

LITHIA SPRINGS PHARMACY

START A SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT FOR YOUR FAMILY

HERE IS A SENSIBLE CHRISTMAS GIFT

Open an account for them—Lay the cornerstone for saving regularly.

Give them a bank account Start them saving.

It's a great habit—It creates a fund for future needs.

State Bank of Ashland

where the limbs branch and where the twigs leave the branches; the other is to place ornaments that look heavy where the tree looks strongest, well back on the branches and toward the lower part of the tree.

It is a good thing to lay out the material for decoration with those of like shape and color together and to handle one kind of decorations at a time. In this way it is easy to distribute masses of trimming and spots of color evenly and to see that the different kinds are well intermingled. It is a common mistake to place most of the ornaments on the tip ends of the branches, under the impression that they will show up best there. As a matter of fact, a few ornaments well placed on the body of the tree are more effective than if they are scattered on the outer circumference.

The remainder of lights reflected from various ornaments should also be considered; those with glossy surfaces shine with a different glow from that of tinsel, and apples, oranges and connoisseurs of candy must not be expected to counterbalance brighter surfaces. So distribute the decorations having a different kind of surface. The glossy ornaments will relieve the dark masses of the tree if they are hung well back in it, but dull-surfaced objects, if not too large, should be hung in nearer view. A good place for fruits, which are heavy but too dull to show in the body of the tree unless there is a break in the foliage, is on the sturdy lower limbs.

The small electric lights which have superseded candles for the Christmas tree should be arranged in orderly gradation from the lower limbs to the top. A pretty effect is produced if tiny white bulbs are substituted for the var-colored ones that usually make up these candles and each light encased in a small paper cone of soft yellow or orange. These cones projecting downward give much the same suggestion as the vertical effect of candles.

Chains of tinsel and colored paper are effective decorations if they are used rightly. They should not be simply strung around the tree, weighing on the tips of its branches, so that they seem to fetter it. If they wind branches, as vines might, they seem to belong in the tree.

Toys may have their place on the tree itself, if they are decorative. An amusing doll perched on a limb, a bright-colored horn gleaming in the shadows, a rubber ball suspended high in the branches, will delight the children.

The grown-up who trims a Christmas tree has a chance for one in the year to be an artist—with the most appreciative public in the world. The children on Christmas morning will recognize his work as a masterpiece if he only remembers two rules: First, the tree's the thing; it must be treated as a unit and every bit of decoration must further the total effect. Second, don't overload it; if it is not smothered with trimming, the tree itself is the very best part of the decoration. (© 1924 Western Newspaper Union.)

I've got a half-nelson on jimmy-pipe joy

I TOOK P. A. for better or worse . . . and found it better! Better than anything I had ever smoked. That's my story and I'm going to stick to it. When gentlemen try to flirt, I just give them the icy stare. I know what I like in a pipe, and what I like is Prince Albert!

The instant you break the seal on the tily red tin and get that wonderful fragrance of real tobacco, you know you are in for a pipe-treat. Your mouth fairly waters for a taste of tobacco that smells as good as that. Then you load up and light up—ah! . . .

Cool, Sweet, Fragrant. Old words, I'll admit, but you get a brand-new idea of how much they can mean in a pipe-bowl packed with P. A. Maybe you've always thought such pipe-pleasure was just around the corner. Try a load of Prince Albert and turn that corner!

Get a half-nelson on the pipe-joy that's due you. Before you do another thing, buy a tin of Prince Albert and tuck a nest into your pipe. Notice how mild it is, yet how delightfully full-bodied. Here's a smoke that you can pal around with, morning to midnight.

PRINCE ALBERT
—no other tobacco is like it!

P. A. is sold everywhere in tins and in bulk, and is made of the finest tobacco. It is a half-nelson on the pipe-joy that's due you. Before you do another thing, buy a tin of Prince Albert and tuck a nest into your pipe. Notice how mild it is, yet how delightfully full-bodied. Here's a smoke that you can pal around with, morning to midnight.

© 1924, R. J. Remond's Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.