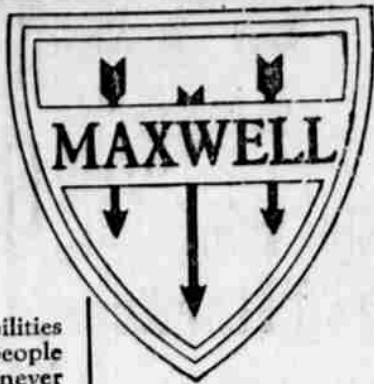


AUTOMOBILE SECTION

Walter P. Chrysler says Maxwell Now Sets a New Pace.



The good Maxwell is displaying the possibilities of the four-cylinder car, in the very things people want in motor cars, in a way they have never been demonstrated before.

With the active participation of the Chrysler Six engineering staff, the process of betterment begun three years ago was tremendously accelerated.

The difference in the way the Maxwell rides and drives and steers will impress you instantly.

You will be expecting the vibration you've always felt behind a four-cylinder engine.

But you will be delightfully disappointed—and surprised. For we have taken that vibration away from Maxwell. It's gone.

You can safely count on 22 miles to the gallon or better, and 18,000 miles per set of tires. Those figures are not ours, but the average of Maxwell owner reports.

Main bearings rarely if ever replaced; a longer-lived, smoother-running car because vibration is practically eliminated.

That's the way we are building the good Maxwell today—with a far greater proportion of costly alloy steels than is usual at its price.

The most I ask is that you compare Maxwell riding and driving and performance and then decide for yourself whether any other four you know of can match up to a Maxwell.

W.P. Chrysler
President and Chairman of the Board
MAXWELL MOTOR SALES CORPORATION
**The Good
MAXWELL**

J. W. MICHAEL
Motor Company

323 N. Main St.
Roseburg

Phone 582 for Demonstration

Touring.....	\$ 895
Sport Touring.....	1055
Roadster.....	885
Club Coupe.....	1025
Club Sedan.....	1095
Sedan.....	1325

All Prices F. O. B. Detroit subject to current government tax.

We are pleased to extend the convenience of time-payments. Ask about Maxwell's attractive plan.

DOMESTICATION OF MARTEN SUCCESSFUL

RATHERUM, Idaho, July 1.—Successful domestication of the marten, a fur-bearing animal closely related to the bobcat, is claimed to have been accomplished by Lew Aumock, a fur farmer near here, who has been conducting experiments along this line for a number of years. During this spring Mr. Aumock has succeeded in breeding and raising some of the animals in captivity, which he says heretofore has rarely, if ever, been accomplished.

"There have been some martens born in captivity," Mr. Aumock said, "but as far as anyone knows there have never been any bred in captivity."

Aumock plans to continue with his experiments with a view toward supplying the fur market with this kind of pelt.

RADIO DEVICE TELLS OCEAN-MAPPING SHIP POSITION FROM LAND

SEATTLE, July 2.—Equipped with a radio position finder and a sonic depth measurer, the steamer Guide of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, which has recently entered upon the task of mapping the waters of the Pacific Coast to a depth of 1,000 fathoms, was pronounced in the office of the Survey here the most up-to-date vessel for her work in the world.

The devices on the Guide grew out of cooperative efforts to combat the submarine in the World War. These efforts engaged the Army, the Navy and many American civilian electricians. The study has been continued since the war, particularly by the Coast Artillery Corps of the Army. The Sound Laboratory of the Bureau of Standards developed the apparatus used by the Guide to determine the position.

Knowledge of the transmission of sound gained in these efforts and applied aboard the Guide enables her commander to determine her position and the depth of the water in her vicinity without leaving her radio room.

To get the position of the Guide, a small TNT bomb is exploded about 20 feet under the surface of the water. This is done electrically. The sound wave set in motion by the explosion travels in enlarging circles. When this wave reaches a hydrophone (a device 60 feet under the surface of the water and about a half mile from shore, to which a cable runs) the hydrophone sends a signal ashore, and a shore station automatically sends a radio signal to the Guide.

Flashing from the speed of travel of the sound, the commander of the Guide quickly determines his distance from the shore station. And determining his distance from two stations he knows his position.

The task taken up by the Guide, and on which she is to work in the summer off Oregon and Washington and in winter off California, was dropped in 1922 by the Lydonia.

NEW OREGON MIX SPRAY APPROVED BY GROWERS

The Oregon cold mix sulfur and lime is meeting the hearty approval of growers by giving excellent control with no damage to crops and at low cost with great convenience. It is made of 8 pounds sulfur—superfine flour—4 pounds hydrated lime and 2 quarts of skimmed milk, prepared as follows:

The sulfur and lime are weighed out and lightly mixed. The milk is mixed with 2 quarts of water and poured over the sulfur and lime which is stirred into a smooth paste. If too thick, water is added slowly.

Several gallons of water are then added and the solution is poured through a strainer into the spray tank where it is diluted with water to required strength, ready for use.

"Less care is probably required to prepare this substitute for self-boiled lime sulfur than for any other," says R. H. Robinson, associate chemist at the Oregon station, who worked out the spray for convenience of Oregon growers. "The sulfur should be ground superfine. The hydrated lime does not have to be fresh. If skimmed milk cannot be had whole milk will do, and if slightly sour it may still be used."

The cost of material is the lowest for the kind, and the method of making spray is simple and convenient. The materials may be mixed dry by substituting a half pound of calcium caseinate for the two quarts of skim milk, and kept in stock ready for dilution when needed, at the rate of 12 1/2 pounds dry mixture to 50 gallons of water.

The spray is used on tender-skinned pears in the Douglas county districts with entire success and entire absence of damage by rosette according to reports reaching the plant pathology department. Some such damage to this type of fruit is almost always present with lime-sulfur even in its weakest effective dilution, says Professor H. D. Barnes, station entomologist.

Becoming less effective than 2 cents the spray in cool weather, the Oregon cold mix is not used for the control of falling petal application, but it is used for all subsequent application.

It is also effective on prunes and peaches for brown rot control.

Reduction in Prices

A substantial reduction in the prices of Exide Batteries for automobile starting and lighting is announced, effective July 1.

In making this announcement, we wish to state emphatically that none of the well-known qualities which have always characterized Exide Batteries has been sacrificed to make this reduction possible.

The same materials and the same high-grade workmanship which you have always associated with Exide Batteries will continue to feature their construction.

Exide BATTERIES

Umpqua Battery Station

312 N. Jackson St. Phone 67

A. B. TAYLOR, Prop.

ASK FOR PRICES

WASHINGTON HOLDS FUMIGATION ORDER

PORTLAND, July 1.—Changes in the fumigation regulations pertaining to entry into Washington were made last week, which require compulsory fumigation of all camping equipment.

According to advice received by the Oregon State Motor association, a camper who has been in California, or even camping in Oregon, cannot cross the Washington line without fumigation of his camping equipment.

A number of tourists who planned to visit Washington have in the past left their camping equipment in Oregon, and thus escaped fumigation. Under the new order, if they have been camping, entry into Washington will not be allowed unless the camping equipment is taken with them and fumigated.

The order is intended, it is said, to prevent passage into the state of Washington without fumigation by having camping equipment sent by freight or express across the line. No previous complaints have been received by the local association regarding the new ruling, which is being enforced at the station here, at Grants, Umatilla and Walla Walla.

The First Step—

Under the above caption the Marshfield Service Station has been advertising in the News-Review, calling attention to motorists that motorists show that the first station on the right hand side of the road gets the biggest share of the business. This Marshfield service station is at 299 South Broadway, and motorists find it convenient for their needs. Mr. W. H. Harrow, the proprietor, is a genial gentleman whom all will be pleased to meet.

CLUB BUYS WHOLE TOWN

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—Instead of a club house, the Delevan Club has bought a whole town. It is the village of Delevan, in Colusa county, in the rice fields. The purchase includes 12 acres of buildings and town lots and 29,000 acres of rice fields, which have been flooded for duck hunting. The town includes a hotel, a number of bungalows, a water works, and a mile of streets and sidewalks. Golf links will be built. The club's activities will consist of sports and diversions the year around.

Jack: Well, well, Hello Bill, haven't heard of you for a long time.
Bill: Why, Hello Jack, say I been working at

SARFF'S AUTO WRECKING HOUSE

323 N. Main St.

and by golly, Jack, you ought to come over and see the place. He has the derndest lot of auto parts you ever saw, and say, let me tell you a secret, we make the niftiest little trailers of anybody in town.

Jack: Hurrah, I'll be over.
Phone 353

U. S. Asbestos Solid Woven BRAKE LINING

That is the kind we use, and it will stop any car quicker than any other known substance. U. S. will outwear any other brake lining ever made.

Let Us Reline Your Brake Bands With U. S.

STEPHENS AUTO COMPANY
323 N. Main St. Phone 58

MAY BIG MONTH IN AUTOMOBILE SALES

For both factory and distributor, May was the fifth straight record-breaking month in Hudson and Essex sales. This run of phenomenal business began with January this year and has continued successfully through February, March, April and May. Production at the factory in April, it is announced, was in excess of 15,000, or about 1000 more cars than were made in March, which up to that time had been the largest month in Hudson-Essex history. Sales of Hudson and Essex cars locally have been correspondingly good.

ELECTRIC AND BATTERY STATION IS MOVED

The Willard Battery Station and the Brown's Auto-electric Station, have been moved from the Weatherford building on Pine and Oak streets.

Removal Notice

We are pleased to announce to the automobile public that the
AUTO ELECTRIC STATION
H. L. Boucock, Prop.
AND THE
Automotive Electric Service
W. R. BROWN, Prop.

formerly operating at Oak and Pine streets, have moved to the J. O. Newland & Son's new building, Stephens street, opposite the Central Telephone station, where we will be glad to have all old patrons and new friends call. We are equipped to serve you better than ever.

BATTERIES CHARGED IN FROM 6 TO 8 HOURS

ALL AUTOMOTIVE ELECTRICAL WORK GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION

H. L. BOUCCOCK

Automotive Electric Station

W. R. BROWN

Automotive Electric Service

Regular Inspection Hall



Insures Greater Motor Pleasure

Be sure that your motor is in top condition, properly adjusted, and that you have the best of having in motor car regularly.

Cylinder Re-boring and Honing Specialists.

OAK STREET GARAGE

C. W. LAWSON, Prop.

Phone 508

Cor. Oak and Stephens

FARM NEWS

In control of gooseberry and currant leaf spot, Oregon growers find good success with copper-line dust, says H. P. Barnes of the experiment station. Applied just after the fruit is picked, the dust helps to prevent leaf fall which seriously devalues the bushes. There is hope, says Professor Barnes, that the dust will prove equal to Bordeaux for this purpose.

July is the best month for anthracnose spray on apple trees in Oregon, says the experiment station. It is combined with the cutting moth lead arsenate spray for economy of application. This application practically cleans up even badly diseased orchards in a single season.

Potato Virus Shows

Virus troubles are showing up plainly in the Oregon seed potato plots now in the growing season, reports the experiment station. The more serious diseases are readily recognized, and the plants suffering from any of them are rogued out and destroyed. Isolation of the seed plot by not less than 300 feet from any other potatoes is the only way to prevent the spread of virus to the seed crop. One station seed plot alongside another field of potatoes has some 10 per cent disease although the seed for it was certified last year. There is no doubt that the disease spreads from the other potatoes, says M. H. McKay, in charge of potato disease investigations. He is now working to find the answer to how they got it though there is reason to blame insects.

FARM POINTERS

New hay grades, more accurate and satisfactory all around are being developed jointly by the Oregon experiment station and the United States department of agriculture. In the meantime the quality of Oregon hay is materially improved by being cut and handled right and at the right time. Success depends on getting the surplus moisture dried out quickly with as little loss of leaves and fine parts as possible. Cutting it before it is over ripe and while it has plenty of green leaf surface and nutrition in the plant is recommended by the station. Its feeding value is lessened by waiting till it is well matured with fully developed and ripened seed, when the leaf loss is heavy, palatability is reduced, and market price lowered.

The number of pigs raised in each litter is regarded by the Oregon ex-

periment station as the big factor in the cost of producing weanling pigs. The feed necessary to produce a litter is about the same whether the litter is large or small and no good evidence appears that the weanling pigs in the large litters are less thrifty than pigs from small litters.

Insects usually infest vegetables in Oregon at this season of the year. Many growers are now combating these insects. Beets are often badly chewed when very young by flea beetles. Lead arsenate dust controls them effectively, reports the experiment station.

Making a hay crop rather than a seed crop of a good deal of Hungarian vetch this year is recommended by the Oregon experiment station, because of the dry season here and the forage shortage in California. Market conditions also indicate that much of the crop will have a higher acre value in hay than in seed.

Pea-and-oats silage is recommended as one of the best silage crops for the northern Oregon coast section. The average yield at the Astoria experiment station was 5.53 tons an acre. Peas and oats or peas and barley have great promise in the warmer south coast section, particularly where corn does not grow well.

The basis of all pig feeding is grain—corn, ground wheat, or barley—supplemented with a small percentage of a protein feed such as tankage, fish meal, and skim milk. In estimating costs and rations the Oregon experiment station figures whole corn, ground wheat and ground barley as having equal value when properly supplemented.

Humidity has a direct bearing on the water content and weight of filberts, according to recent experiments by the Oregon station. The water content increases or decreases with the relative humidity of the air in which they are kept. By varying the humidity widely the station obtained water content of unshelled filberts ranging from 1.9 to 24.2 per cent. Even in common humidities, the water content and weight of the filberts varied enough to influence handling.

When calcium caseinate is added as a spreader in the powder form to sprays containing Bordeaux, lime-sulfur or other fungicides, it sometimes causes things up badly. When this happens, the O. A. C. experiment station suggests that the spreader be completely dissolved in water before it is added to the spray tank.

News-Review circulation 4200.

"KING" OF AN IRISH ISLAND JAILED FOR MAKING MOON

DUBLIN, July 2.—(A. P.)—Inmurray, a historic island in the Atlantic off the coast of Sligo, and described as "the next parish to America" has been discovered to be an active home of the trade in illicit whiskey. The civic guards raided it and found eight barrels of poteen and large quantities of material with the necessary stills.

The island, like some others off the Irish coast, has a "king" in the person of Michael Waters. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labor and a fine of \$250. Two of his associates got the same jail sentences with fines of \$125.

MAILS NOW MOVE WEEKLY INTO REMOTE ALASKA

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, July 2.—(A. P.)—Residents of the Yukon River are receiving a weekly mail service for the first time since 1898, during the great gold rush of the Yukon. The Alaska Railroad has made this possible.

A train leaves Seward, on the Gulf of Alaska of the Pacific ocean, and winds its way to Nenana, 400 miles north in the interior. At Nenana the mail is transferred to government steamers which run on a weekly schedule down the Tanana river to Fort Gibbon on the Yukon river. From there the boats ply the Yukon to Holy Cross, 400 miles from the river's mouth.

From Holy Cross the Northern Commercial company operates a fleet of launches to Nome and St. Michael on the Bering Sea coast, and Innokai and Iditarod on the Innoko and Iditarod rivers in the interior.

EDITOR FIGURES U. S. HAS NEARLY 25,000 POETS; ABOUT 22 REAL ONES

OAKLAND, Cal., July 2.—(A. P.)—Williams W. Ellsworth, a magazine editor, offered, in a recent lecture at Mills College here, these observations of poetry in this country:

"There are 25 poets to every 115,000 persons. One in 2,000,000 is a real poet."

"One person in every 6,000 in the United States publishes a book of poems. Two hundred volumes of verse appear annually, and 25 of these live."

"The quality of verse in the United States has improved greatly in the last decade."