

COTTON BASE OF LACQUER FINISH

Cotton, chemically treated, is the principal basic ingredient used in the making of the material used in finishing the bodies of many automobiles now manufactured. In explaining this new day method of finishing bodies the cotton fibers, the short fibers left on the ball after the longer fibred cotton has been removed for use in the textile industry, is the principal basic material used in making the finish.

The linters are carefully and thoroughly purified by first shaking in a dusting machine called a "devolventer", then baths in steam, caustic soda and acid, followed by an elaborate series of washings. After drying in ovens the cotton is nitrated by means of sulphuric and nitric acid. After nitration the acids are removed by boiling, the water being changed often, and something like 200 gallons of water being used for each pound of cotton treated. After nitration the cotton becomes "pyroxylin" and is changed to a syrupy liquid by the addition of certain acetate solvents. To this basic ingredients and other carefully selected ingredients are added; the materials being combined in specially designed mixers. The result of the thorough mixing of these ingredients is longer. The body finishes used in the earlier days of the automobile industry were made from linseed oil and gums and those finishes dried by oxidation, a chemical action while those dried by evaporation leaving a hard, tough film that is waterproof, weather proof and practically wearproof. The lacquer finish is applied in a fine mist through the use of a spray gun. In this way the entire surface of the body is thoroughly covered with the finish. Due to the fact that the lacquer finish does not require heat drying there is a big saving in equipment of the ordinary body finishes must be heated dried making it necessary to equip the plant with expensive ovens.

The lacquer finished bodies are not affected by cold or boiling water nor does rain, snow sleet or ice harm the finish of the body, the finish of which is very hard to scratch or dent and is easy and cheap to clean.

Due to the careful selection of ingredients used by the manufacturer the colors are non-fading if reasonable care is taken of the body and instead of becoming dull, as do ordinary finishes, it actually improves in lustre with age if given ordinary care.

Right tests show that acids, gasoline, oil, grease, etc., will not harm a lacquer finished body nor will salt air or alkaline dust which ruins ordinary body finishes have a harmful effect on such bodies.

OUTBURSTS OF EVERETT TRUE By Condo



Employees of Postal Service Dissatisfied With Retirement

CLEVELAND (AP)—The present retirement act for postal employees will be the chief topic of the meetings of eight organizations that will celebrate "postal week" here August 23 to 29.

At present, clerks and carriers retire at 65 and supervisors at 70 and are paid \$60 a month, providing they have spent 20 years in the service. If they have served less than 20 years, the pay is pro-rated.

Local postal workers say the provisions of the act are "entirely inadequate to meet reasonable service and employment needs. The benefits granted are so small that employees appear to accept it only under pressure and the age for retirement is fixed so high as to practically defeat the very purpose for which the law was intended."

The discussions on the retirement act are expected to take place at the meetings of the national association of postal supervisors, the unified national association of post office clerks and the national rural letter carriers' association.

Other subjects to be discussed during the week include the "Effect of the New Postal Rates" and the "Expansion of the Air Mail Service."

More than 4000 postal officials

SIX MODEL IS POPULAR

Ever since the introduction of Willys-Overland's complete two lines of four and sixes at the New York show last spring the automobile industry has focused its attention on the new line of six cylinder Overland closed cars which made such a decided impression at their original showing. The price cut on the Overland Six DeLuxe sedan falls closely on the heels of the price reduction announcement of the Overland Six Standard sedan which was recently slashed to its new price.

Sales figures at the Willys-Overland factory show the Overland Six DeLuxe sedan to be one of the most popular models ever produced by the company. Following its introduction to the automobile world at the eastern automobile shows, orders were taken so quickly for this model that the company's production schedule for this and other models for 1925 jumped until the first six months of 1925 proved to be the largest production record of any similar period in the history of Willys-Overland. The Overland Six DeLuxe sedan is a four-door six cylinder type of car, finished in a deep blue with the popular two tone color scheme above the heading. The story of the production of this fine six cylinder car makes a long period of thorough experimentation and trial until Willys-Overland had proven to its own satisfaction the ability of this car to stand up under the hands of thousands of owners and drivers. The introduction of the Overland Six marked, in addition, the culmination of months and months of intensive study by trained engineers to produce the unusual in six cylinder cars of this type and class. That the Overland Six DeLuxe sedan has proven worthy of all claims by its manufacturer is indicated by the decided acclaim instantly made for this popular model according to Gettings and Frank, local representatives of the Willys-Overland company.

Realtor



Mrs. E. A. Kauff of St. Louis is only 23 and she's been married only a couple of weeks, but she's one of the leading real estate women of the country. Just after her marriage she sold a \$1,000,000 hotel, getting a commission of \$40,000.

Old Reading Matter Put to Good Use by Church Organization

NEW YORK (AP)—The Church Periodical Club, a unique cooperating agency of the Episcopal Church, has prepared an appeal to the General Convention of the Church of New Orleans next October for books, magazines, pamphlets, even newspapers—old and new, and on every subject—to carry on the work which is voluntarily assumed 27 years ago.

This organization's task is to keep the mission workers of the church, especially in the out-of-way places of the world, supplied with reading matter. A globe-trotting lady, ordering the fare of a missionary in one of these wastelands some years ago, found him perched on a ladder, his head bent back, scanning the columns of an old newspaper which had been posted over a stovepipe hole. It was the inspiration for the founding of the Church Periodical Club.

In the intervening years its work has extended to every part of the world. It supplies not only Bibles, prayer books and hymnals, but scientific works, fiction, magazines, newspapers, picture cards and calendars, games, sheet music and photograph records, all free. It maintains a score of "traveling libraries" and is practically the sole support of half a dozen well-equipped permanent libraries in various parts of the world.

The particularly appealing feature of the club's work is in supplying reading material to those

who are isolated in the far-off places.

The children of the missionaries are not neglected, for to them are sent the latest children's books and games.

During the past year 21,781 current periodicals from 12,005 friends of the club were sent to the workers all over the world; 2,188 Bibles were distributed, 1,364 prayer books, 65,289 books of devotional or secular character were supplied to institutions or individuals and 521,358 old magazines and papers, 212,925 Christmas and Easter cards, 28,052 pictures and games and 9,284 sheets of music and records were put into the hands of workers all over the globe who otherwise would have had little, if any, of these diversifying agencies of civilization to brighten their hours.

Russia Has Few Farm Scientists

LENINGRAD, (AP)—A census undertaken by the Leningrad Academy of Science shows there are 4,285 acknowledged scientists in Leningrad, while in Moscow there are only 2,749. The majority of

the scientists are mathematicians and natural science specialists. Agriculturists form only four percent of the above figures. The percentage of women among the Moscow and Leningrad scientists is 14 percent and 22 percent, respectively.

Talk about cleaning house, a Chicago woman cleaned out a picture show by selling "Fire!"

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ICE IMPS ARE SOUGHT each summer by Blackfoot Indians among the glaciers in National Park. Melted glaciers keep separating and as the ice floes float out into the lake, the Indians come to catch a fleeting glimpse of the ice imps, which, they say, are constantly at work cutting the icebergs.

Washing, Washing, Washing!

By the side of many a stream in Europe you can see women doing the family wash in that old, back-breaking way. They carry heavy baskets down to the stream—soak the clothes and scrub, scrub, scrub on the bare boards and hard rocks.

Contrast that with the average American home where washing is done in comparative ease. New labor-saving soaps and compounds eliminate much of the old scrubbing, even in homes where electricity does not eliminate it all. Wash-day is over in a few short hours. Time for pleasure, for other things.

Not only in washing, but in practically every phase of woman's work, new products and inventions are freeing her from home drudgery and slavery. She has leisure now and comforts that the average foreign woman cannot even imagine.

To a large measure this has been due to advertising. Advertising has familiarized American women with new inventions. Advertising has made possible the wide distribution of new products. By increasing sales, advertising has reduced the price of modern household utilities to the reach of the modest purse.



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