

Wear Proof Tread Tires

GUARANTEED 10,000 MILES

WEAR-PROOF TIRES are of the famous "Egypto" Rubber Construction—so tough and Wear Resisting as to be almost impregnable—thus practically wear proof.

Heat—The Enemy of Tires

It has been conclusively proven that the heat in a tire is not caused by the friction of the road, but is generated by the incessant compression and expansion of the air within the tire as the car rolls over the road.

This heat is retained by the rubber, because rubber is a non-radiating material. How different this is where WEARPROOF TREADS are used. The steel studs are constant heat radiating points, hardened steel being the best heat radiator known. Thus the steel studs are continually conducting the heat from within the tire.

Equip your car with Wearproof Treads and you are virtually riding on air-cooled tires.

Don't Be Misled

Don't confuse Wearproof Treads with the many inferior and so-called "tire protectors" on the market, made of cheap chrome leather or some fibre substitute for rubber, that merely fit the tires to which they are applied until they become wet and water-soaked, making the "protector" loose and baggy, in which condition it will slip and creep on the tire, generating excessive heat and more often ruining your tires than protecting them. If you have used them, you know, and if you have not, just ask some one that has used some of those so-called "tire protectors"

Tire can be seen at The Mail Office

W. L. McKenney, Agent
SALEM, OREGON

IN THEIR LAST LONG SLEEP

Beautiful Spot in Which Have Been Laid American Soldiers Who Died in Liberty's Cause.

On the wooded slope of a steep hill that rises high over a great bend in the River Seine lies a little plot of earth that is as much American as is the national cemetery at Arlington or the hallowed ground of Gettysburg. It is a quiet and peaceful spot, for although Paris is near—the slender pinnacle of the Eiffel tower is in plain view over the trees—the city is separated from the American cemetery at Suresnes by the green expanse of the Bois de Boulogne. The heart of the city that is the heart of the world is not five miles away; you would think it at least fifty. It is a spot far removed from war, and yet there are enough of the accoutrements of war about it to remind the visitor that the 700 graves here are the graves of soldiers—mostly of soldiers who died of their wounds on the journey in from the front or at one of the hospitals in or near the capital. Further up the slope from the ramparts of the fort of Mont Valerien, one in the chain of defenses that surround Paris. During hostilities planes flew from field to field, the drone of their motors never so clear as in this quiet countryside. And more warlike still, an occasional cannon shot echoed from a testing ground in the neighborhood. The little cemetery itself, with its well-aligned rows of white wooden crosses, will some day be as green and fair a God's acre as any in France. It is becoming so as fast as the loving hands of the living can convert it into one. Even in these fresh fall days, the graves are all abloom, and hardy shrubs add a touch of amber beauty to the little corners and round points. —Stars and Stripes, Paris.

WAR DEMAND FOR PLATINUM

Is Essential in Production of Sulphuric Acid, Indispensable in Manufacture of Explosives.

Two universally known products—one a rare metal, the other a common acid—have lately assumed importance that is mystifying to the laity. Platinum has become virtually the king of metals, and sulphuric acid the king of chemicals. The reasons for this are most simple. Platinum is obtained chiefly from the Ural mountains. Owing to chaotic conditions in Russia, little of it is being mined. It is absolutely essential in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. Without a small amount of it being present, oxygen, water and sulphur dioxide will not unite chem-

ically. Sulphuric acid, on the other hand, was probably the most indispensable product used in the prosecution of the war. Its tremendous affinity for water made it vitally important in the manufacture of high explosives. For instance, one obtains a fairly harmless liquid by mixing glycerin and nitric acid. If sulphuric acid is added, it combines the two chemically by taking an atom of hydrogen and one of oxygen from the nitric acid, an atom of hydrogen from the glycerin, forming water, and taking it into itself. One then has nitroglycerin. In a similar manner sulphuric acid is needed for the manufacture of guncotton and TNT. Thus we had the peculiar cycle of circumstances that made it unpatriotic for an American to have in his possession more than an ounce of platinum in the form of jewelry. Incidentally, however, there is said to be good reason for the belief that a very large proportion of the so-called platinum in modern jewelry is composed wholly or at least in part of cheaper metals.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

All He Had Left.

The conjuror was giving a sleight of hand performance. One of his feats was to make a marked dollar bill disappear in the sight of the crowd, which he did successfully.

"That marked dollar bill will be found in the vest pocket of that gentleman," said the conjuror, pointing with his magic wand at Sam Lawning.

All eyes were riveted on Sam, who advanced to the front, took some money from his vest pocket and said: "Boss, here's your change. Ah've had two beers and a cigar out of that dollar you told me to keep in my pocket till you called for it."

Uncle Sam Doesn't Flatter.

The persons employed in Washington to make out passports for eager young boys bound for Red Cross service in France must have soured dispositions. That is what a Kansas City girl says, and she has proof of it.

"She has a large mouth, a prominent nose and sallow complexion," runs the official description on her passport, and now the girl says she doesn't know whether she wants to go to France or not.

A Serene Mind.

"Did you forgive Willie Blimmer for throwing a stone at you?" asked the solicitous mother.

"Oh, yes, mother," replied the angel-faced child. "I threw a stone much straighter than he did and now Willie has some forgiving to do his ownself."

A Chinese general, with his seven wives and a small bodyguard, walked into the station at Harbin as the Vladivostok train was about to start and demanded accommodation for himself and party.

The Chinese-Eastern, although a joint Russian-Chinese property, is operated by the Russians in conjunction with the Siberian railway.

The Russian station master consulted his watch, shrugged, and said "Nilza," which is the Russian equivalent for "it can't be done." He explained that the train was full and it was leaving time.

Without further parley the general dispatched members of his bodyguard to hold the train. One man clambered into the locomotive and covered the engineman with a revolver. Others mounted guard on the car platforms.

Then the general ordered the stationmaster to procure a car "qui-qui," which is Chinese for "instantly without any back talk," on pain of very serious consequences to himself.

Twenty minutes later the general pulled out with the Chinese general and his seven wives aboard in a spacious private car.

Saloniki.

The city of Saloniki had in normal times a population of about 100,000 to 170,000. This has been increased to about 400,000 through the influx of refugees from Serbia, Euboea, Turkey, Bulgaria and that part of Greek Macedonia until recently in the hands of Bulgaria. During the last few years the character of the population has been steadily changing. The Greek element has more than doubled itself and at this time stands first in numbers. Turks, formerly the most numerous class, are now third in rank and are steadily decreasing. The Jewish population stands in second place and is the most important commercially. A mixture of Bulgars, Serbs and Roumanians and Russians make up the remainder of one of the most heterogeneous populations in the world. Differences of race, religion and customs tend to make the commercial developments of Saloniki slow.

Bring on the Hearse.

In claiming draft exemption from the Bishopsgate (Eng.) medical board a munitions worker gave this remarkable catalogue of his ills:

One lung, chronic liver complaint, no teeth, varicose and chalky gait, piles and chronic eczema, suffered pleurisy and pneumonia twice, rheumatic fever, inflammation of bowels twice, malaria and typhoid, ulcerated stomach several times, "colitis," eight years' acute neurasthenia, several heart attacks and influenza.

1,716,000,000 Pounds of Flour Saved

if each of our 22,000,000 families use this recipe instead of white bread.

One loaf saves 11,000,000 pounds; three loaves a week for a year means 1,716,000,000 pounds saved!

Enough to Feed the Entire Allied Army

Corn Bread with Rye Flour

1 cup corn meal	1 teaspoon salt
1 cup rye flour	1 cup milk
2 tablespoons sugar	1 egg
5 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder	2 tablespoons shortening

Barley flour or oat flour may be used instead of rye flour with equally good results. Sift dry ingredients into bowl; add milk, beaten egg and melted shortening. Stir well. Put into greased pan, allow to stand in warm place 20 to 25 minutes and bake in moderate oven 40 to 45 minutes.

Our new Red, White and Blue booklet, "Best War Time Recipes," containing many other recipes for making delicious and wholesome wheat saving foods, mailed free—address

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., Dept. H, 135 William St., New York

FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR

Save Garden Surplus.

An example of the success brought about by co-operation is shown in a report received by the United States department of agriculture from Gila county, Arizona, where the local home-demonstration agent and county agricultural agents united their efforts in developing methods for conserving \$81,200 worth of surplus products grown on more than 100 acres of irrigated land divided into one-eighth acre gardens. A co-operative marketing store was established near the gardens on the edge of town on the main traveled road. A community canning kitchen was also operated under the supervision of the home demonstration agent, no charge being made to the co-operating gardeners who wished to make use of it. This plan also presented an opportunity for teaching the most approved and economical methods of canning and drying.

Watches Made of Cannon.

War souvenirs in the shape of watches made from the steel of Belgian cannon which were in active service on the Belgian front since the be-

ginning of the war. The watches are made possible by a wire device, lately invented, that holds the receiver in convenient operating position. The bracket is so constructed that it normally depresses the receiver hook. To release the latter a thumb-piece is pressed. The hook is drawn down and the bracket member moved in the opposite direction when one ceases telephoning. The device is convenient for both home and office use, and specially in public telephone booths.

THE PROPER COURSE

Information of Priceless Value to Every Stayton Citizen

How to act in an emergency is knowledge of inestimable worth, and this is particularly true of the diseases and ills

of the human body. If you suffer with kidney backache, urinary disorders, or any form of kidney trouble, the advice contained in the following statement should add a valuable asset to your store of knowledge. What could be more convincing proof of the efficiency of Doan's Kidney Pills than the statement of a nearby resident who has used them and publicly tells of the benefit derived?

W. W. Manter, retired farmer, S. Thirteenth & Jefferson Sts., Corvallis, Ore., says: "I have been a good many years since I have needed to take a kidney medicine. From past experience I can recommend Doan's Kidney Pills as being a reliable medicine for kidney trouble. I found them to be all that's claimed for them when I was troubled by my kidneys."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Manter had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgs., Buffalo, N. Y.