



Four Great Records

Only a small part of the story of the unusual performance of the Overland is a matter of record. In the last few weeks, however, from Oklahoma City, Boston, and Los Angeles have come reports of remarkable tests that prove the power, endurance and dependability of Model 90 cars.

Now comes Harrisburg with a new world's record of 702.5 miles a day for 5 1/4 days without motor stop, sealed in high gear. A Model 90 stock car performed this remarkable endurance feat. Let us show you a duplicate of this car.

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DEER PLENTIFUL IN MOUNTAINS THIS FALL

The deer season throughout Oregon will open September 1st this year and will continue until October 31st, according to an announcement made by Carl D. Shoemaker, state game warden. The only exception is in Union and Walla counties where the season will open on September 10 and close on November 10. Heretofore the season has opened on August 15 in District No. 1, which consists of all counties west of the summit of the Cascade mountains.

The season this year is uniform in both districts except in the two counties heretofore mentioned. The bag limit is two deer with horns which is the same as last year.

A change in the game law makes every member of a party of hunters liable for a deer killed unlaw-

fully by a single member. Thus if several persons are hunting together and one of them kills a doe and the fact is discovered, each member of the party is responsible and may be prosecuted. In this manner the common practice of placing the blame on one individual while the remaining chip in to pay the fine, is done away with.

Numerous complaints have been made regarding "flashlight" hunting. An extensive campaign is being planned against the practice and a heavy penalty and jail sentence goes with the offense.

Deer are plentiful in southern Oregon this year and many people are planning to get the limit on the opening day.

If you are the runt kitten you will be drowned.
A hypocrite is the apothecary of social garbage.

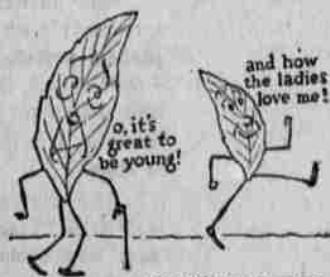
BETTER BUTTER IS CALL OF COLLEGE SPECIALIST

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, CORVALLIS, Aug. 22.—"The butter was generally of rather poor quality," says V. D. Chappell, in charge of the educational butter scoring contest conducted by the O. A. C. dairy department for the Oregon creameries. Complaints of consumers bear out the assertion.

"There seems to be no good reason why creamery managers and butter makers cannot launch a campaign for better cream," Professor Chappell points out. "I can see no good reason why the country creamery should regularly make poor butter."

Pasteurization is compulsory, and the acidity test and neutralization are open to all, says the report for July. At this season it is necessary for more creameries to neutralize and to do this effectively an acidity test is generally essential. Butter makers who rely on taste or just guess at it often get either a neutralization or a lousy flavor. Proper neutralization generally eliminates metallic flavor, which cuts down the quality of butter.

State Highway Commission lets \$1,500,000 contracts August 5. Salem threatened with new telephone strike.



When the tea-leaves are young and full of sap, they have more flavor and less tannin than at any other time in their growth.

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MANGANESE PRODUCTION DECREASING IN U. S.

Reports sent by operators of manganese mines to the United States geological survey, department of the interior, covering the first three months of 1919, show that the shipments of manganese ore during that quarter were much smaller than during any other quarter since 1917. The shipments of high-grade ore were 22,937 tons, against 75,465 tons during the last quarter of 1918 and 305,869 tons during the entire year. The number of shippers was only 24, against 247 during the year 1918. The shipments of low-grade ore containing 40 to 35 per cent manganese, were 35,516 tons, against 320,455 tons during the last quarter of 1918 and 916,163 tons during the year.

The extraordinary decrease in shipments is due to the unwillingness of the makers of ferromanganese to increase further their rather large stocks of ore, which were purchased at high prices, especially as there is now only a small market for the alloy. Early in November, 1918, the stocks of high grade ore and ferromanganese since January has been nearly nine months' supply, the price of 50 per cent ore ranged from \$60 to \$67 a ton, and the price of 30 per cent ferromanganese was \$290 a ton. In June, 1919, the prices offered for 50 per cent ore by the few furnaces that were making purchases ranged from \$25 to \$35 a ton and the price of 30 per cent ferromanganese ranged from \$110 to \$125 a ton. The market for ferromanganese since January has been controlled by the surplus supply of the alloy, which is largely in the hands of steel makers who prefer to sell their stocks and bear the loss rather than hold them longer.

Practically all the ore shipped during the first quarter was material delivered on contracts made before November 11, 1918. The willingness of several large consumers of ore to continue to accept material offered under old contracts has permitted a few fortunate operators to carry on their work, but the reputa-

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ation of contracts by several companies has been a source of hardship and great loss to many operators in the United States, as well as to some in Cuba and Porto Rico. The outlook of the domestic ore industry is gloomy, and there is no reason to change an earlier estimate that the shipments for the year will probably not exceed 60,000 tons.

A bill recently introduced in congress provides for a tariff on manganese ore of 35 cents per unit of manganese, or \$17.50 per ton for 50 per cent ore, and a tariff on ferromanganese and spiegeleisen of 75 cents per unit of manganese, or \$60 per ton for 80 per cent ferromanganese. The minimum tariff is fixed at \$50 a ton on ferromanganese and at \$30 a ton on spiegeleisen. A committee of mine operators has been appointed by the American Mining Congress to prepare evidence to be submitted to congress in connection with these proposed tariffs.

TURPENTINE TO BE NEW STATE PRODUCT

That the fir forests of Oregon are capable of supplying large quantities in pitch from which turpentine, resin and Douglas fir oil may be extracted in paying quantities is the belief of W. B. Roberson, timberman, with offices in the Gasco building, who has decided to launch in the turpentine industry says the Portland Telegram. Associated with him is H. V. Mathers, of Tulsa, Okla., formerly a southern turpentine manufacturer.

For several months Roberson has been conducting experiments to determine the quantities of pitch attainable. He has discovered considerable areas of wind-shattered fir in the higher altitudes of the forests in which are pitch pockets. These pitch pockets are tapped and the pitch runs into receptacles, on the same principle as a maple tree is tapped for the syrup. Often they yield many gallons of pitch. After a tree once has been tapped, the hole is closed and the same tree can be tapped later.

From his investigations, Roberson has found that each 100 gallons of fir pitch yields 25 gallons of turpentine, 450 pounds of resin and

100 ounces of Douglas fir oil, all of which has a high market value.

"If he can find areas of fir trees which yield pitch in reasonable quantities, we are going into the business on a large scale," said Roberson today. "We are of the opinion from our investigation that we will secure the desired area. Already we have found several hundred acres where the yield will be sufficient to warrant starting our industry."

"The manner in which we tap the trees does not injure them for the manufacture of lumber, but is of benefit to them as it drains out the pitch which is objectionable to lumbermen. We also have a process of distillation absolutely different from the old process and which never has been attempted in Oregon."

Roberson is now looking for a desirable site on which to build his distillation plant, and as soon as this is secured the plant will be installed.

MORE CADET CORPS URGED IN SCHOOLS

Organization of cadet corps in the smaller high schools of Oregon in lieu of reserve officers training corps units, which cannot be established in all the schools because of the present shortage of officers, is urged in a letter received by J. A. Churchill, state superintendent of public instruction, from the district inspector of the war department committee on education and special training.

"Colonel Howard has informed me of the interest you have taken and the assistance which you have rendered in the establishment of military education in the high schools of Oregon," says the letter, "and since there has been an important development recently in connection with this work I hasten to advise you of it."

"As we have feared for some time, it will be impossible to establish additional reserve officers training corps units in the smaller high schools at this time. The present law allows only 300 active officers for this duty and all of these must have at least five years' commissioned service."

"As a substitute, institutions are now being encouraged to organize cadet corps as provided under an order issued by the war department in 1916. "We feel that the work of establishing some system of military training in the schools of the nation is too important to be neglected entirely or even deferred until circumstances are more favorable."

"The assistance you have rendered this office in the past has been invaluable and I hope you will see fit to help us further in this work in Oregon. You may be interested to know that we have as many applications on file from Oregon as from our other three states combined."

MEXICO PREPARES FOR MANY FOREIGN SETTLERS

How to make homes for a million prospective new colonists, how to make these persons fit into the scheme of life here and how best to distribute them over the republic are questions of immigration receiving the attention of a special commission appointed by President Carranza.

According to data collected by this committee on articles of first necessity one million persons will migrate from various European and Asiatic countries to Mexico, within the next year. They are expected to leave their native lands because of disrupted conditions due to the war. Communications received here from England, France, Germany and Russia indicate that colonists of those nations are already being formed and will embark for Mexico at an opportune moment.

Luis Ludert v Rul, president of the investigating committee, has been quoted as saying that Mexico welcomes all dependable colonists.

The committee has made no announcement as to the location of the various colonists, whether they are to receive grants of land or are to be assimilated among the natives. It is believed, however, that there is sufficient undeveloped land in the republic to accommodate all home seekers and that equitable distribution will be made as occasion demands.

Lower California at present appears to be the goal for a large number of repatriated Mexicans who for the past few years have been living in the United States. El Democrita asserts that within the next few months 5000 new Mexican families will be established there.

One state flower should be called the California Poppy always, and never the "Eschscholtzia," its real botanical name, which cannot be pronounced but has to be sneezed.

WASCO WHEAT YIELD VALUED AT \$3,164,000

THE DALLES, Ore.—The value of the wheat crop of Wasco county for this year has been estimated at \$3,164,000. This figure is based on the estimated yield, given out by the county agriculturist, at 1,140,000 bushels at the set price of \$2.26 a bushel. In several sections of the county it is reported that the yield will be close to 50 bushels to the acre at 35 and 40 bushels. The average from which the yield was estimated was taken as 29 bushels to the acre. Very little of the wheat of the county will run as low as 10 bushels and the average of 20 bushels is considered very low.

The county has about 54,000 bushels of barley which, according to estimates, will average about 30 bushels to the acre. There are only 18,000 acres of oats, but the yield, especially where irrigation has been used, is exceptional. In some localities where irrigation is in vogue the acreage will be 75 bushels. The average figure for this crop, taking the irrigated and non-irrigated fields together, will be about 35 bushels.

The county has 400 acres of grain hay, which will average between two and three tons to the acre. The crop is expected to exceed 10,000 tons. The alfalfa hay crop has been estimated at 1400 acres, with an average of three tons to the acre. Three cuttings have already been made by most of the farmers and another crop will be harvested yet this season. The total yield of alfalfa will probably reach 4500 tons.

Other hay, clover and timothy, will yield about 1400 tons. There are about 2000 acres of corn throughout the county which will probably yield 10,000 tons of silage.

EXAMINATIONS REOPENED TO DISCHARGED YANKS

Under an opinion of the Attorney General recently rendered to the Civil Service Commission, United States soldiers, sailors, and marines who missed opportunity to enter civil service examinations because of their military or naval service may now be given a chance to qualify for government employment.

The Civil Service Commission, wishing to give discharged service men every opportunity to qualify for civil positions, asked the Attorney General for an opinion as to whether it would be legal to open, for the benefit of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines, examinations which had been closed. The Attorney General having expressed the opinion that such action is legal in view of the spirit of a recent act of Congress which provides for preference in appointment to civil positions for discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines, the Civil Service Commission will open only to honorably discharged service men examinations which were pending on April 6, 1917, the date of America's declaration of war, or which were subsequently announced, and for which registers of eligibles now exist.

Sixty days from August 1, 1919, will be allowed soldiers, sailors, and marines in which to be examined for positions for which examinations have already been held if they were discharged from the military or naval service prior to August 1, and sixty days from the date of their discharge will be allowed those discharged subsequent to August 1, 1919.

A MELON FOR EVERY PERSON IN AMERICA

I. T. Sparks, traveling freight and passenger agent for the Southern Pacific at El Centro, has compiled approximate figures on the movement of the cantaloupes and watermelon crops out of the Imperial valley this year, showing the astonishing growth of this industry.

From a little over 14,000 acres, over 118,000,000 cantaloupes were obtained, or a melon for every man, woman and child in America. Two and one-half million crates were required and 7830 cars to move the crop. The gross returns for this crop totaled approximately \$9,208,080 and the net returns to growers \$1,710,072.

From 800 acres of watermelons, over 13,000 tons of melons were obtained netting growers \$66,240, or \$82 an acre.

During the month of June over a thousand carloads of other products moved from the Valley with a net value to the ranchers of \$7,211,660. The total value of the watermelon and cantaloupe crops, 90 percent of which moved in June, added to the other shipments out of Imperial valley that month, were \$11,336,140 gross, and \$2,898,972 net.

The approximate cost to rent, cultivate land, plant and grow these products and deliver them to the consuming end, was \$8,437,168.

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One Stoddard Dayton 200

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