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Beery Beverage
When You're Warm
and Thirsty

It's not altogether
the snappy, malty
taste, nor yet the
bubbling coolness of it, but
both, together with its deli-
cious purity, that makes
Weinhard's LUXO the first
choice on warm summer
days.

Take Luxo as an appetizer before your
meal. Your food will seem better.

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Salem, Ore.**

A quality beverage of the Henry
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Established 1862.
Portland, Oregon.

NEW YORK CAR STRIKE IS OFF

Workers Accept Compromise Offered by City and State Officials

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The strike which has for two days paralyzed the subway and elevated system of the Interborough Rapid Transit company in Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens, was formally called off tonight by a vote of the strikers to accept a compromise offered them at a conference of city and state officials this afternoon.

Gordon Rocque, Victim of River, Is Laid to Rest

The funeral services of the late Gordon Rocque who was drowned while swimming in the Willamette river Saturday night was held yesterday morning at 9 o'clock from the St. Joseph's church. Father Buck officiating. Many beautiful floral pieces were sent among them was a very large and beautiful piece sent by Company M and another large one was sent by the Phez company where Gordon worked with his father. The pallbearers were three cousins, Clarence, Clyde and Lawrence Gardner and J. E. Lebold, his son, Francis Lebold and Magel La Chapell, cemetery.

WHY ENGINES WON'T START.

When a gasoline engine fails to start one of the following things may be the matter:

- 1.—The gasoline tank is empty.
- 2.—The magnet or battery switch is off.
- 3.—Improper gas mixture.
- 4.—Dry or stuck cylinders.
- 5.—Water in gasoline.
- 6.—Poor compression.
- 7.—Ignition system short-circuited.
- 8.—Gasoline feed pipe clogged.
- 9.—Ignition out of time.

The engine operator must remember that there are three great essentials to engine operation—a good mixture, proper compression, and a hot and well-timed spark. An engine that has these things all right and has no stuck bearings, will run, and if it will not run, the mechanic should keep these points in mind as a definite basis on which to work.

When an engine fails to work, begin looking for the trouble in a systematic manner. Is there gasoline in the tank? Does it get to the carburetor? Is it vaporized and taken into the cylinders? Is the mixture too rich? Is there water in the gasoline? These are questions that may be answered by careful investigation. Open the drain cock at the bottom of the carburetor and if gasoline is there it will run out; open one of the cylinder priming cocks, turn the engine over a few times, and if the cylinders are getting a mixture, a whitish vapor will be emitted; strain all gasoline that goes into the tank through a chamois skin and trouble from water in the gasoline will be overcome.

Then take up the matter of ignition. If batteries are used, test them by the use of an ammeter, which may be purchased for about a dollar and will last a lifetime. A new dry cell should register thirty amperes and when this amperage falls below seven the cell is unfit for use. If the source of current is in good shape, the trouble may be caused by cracked spark plugs, carbon or oil around the spark plug central electrodes, some wires may be broken or the insulation worn off, the vibrator points

may be stuck, the commutator dirty or worn, or loose connections somewhere. Begin at the source of the current, follow the current and wiring in its circuit as a dog would trail a rabbit, and you will surely locate the trouble.

Poor compression may also be the cause of an engine not starting because the cylinders have not suction enough to draw in a proper fuel charge or compress it after it has been taken into the cylinders. This may be due to one of four things—leaky valves, valves out of time, poor cylinder-head packing, or worn piston rings. You can tell about the compression your engine has by simply turning it over. Most of the time lack of compression will be due to worn valves, next to poor packing, and still less frequently to worn piston rings. If the packing leaks, this may be remedied by removing the cylinder head, coating the packing or rat with shellac, and then bolting the head on.—T. H.

"Thelma" Individual Chocolates—A Salem product—made by The Gray Belle—distributed by George E. Water—for sale everywhere, 5c.

Farmers Must Eradicate Canada Thistle Pest

Farmers who are ordered by the county court to eradicate Canada thistle or quack grass from their premises must do so within 10 days after being notified, or the court will have the work done at the farmer's expense. No second notification will be forthcoming. This is the substance of an opinion by Assistant Attorney General Van Winkle yesterday, written for Donald Young, deputy district attorney for Lane county.

OVERLOADED

The John Hart family of Potato Hill are hospitable, but they are at present overloaded. Their daughter Margaret had a girl visitor from Iowa, and this girl visitor took typhoid. She has now been sick four weeks, and her mother and a trained nurse are looking after her. In addition the sick girl's father has been here twice and both times stopped at John Hart's. And with it all, the John Hart family have had more to do around the farm this summer than ever before.—Ed Howe's Monthly.

THE DIFFERENCE

She was a very society-bred spinster of 50 odd years and she was reproving her 19-year-old niece for not showing any more interest in society than she did. In ending her argument, she said, "Why, my dear, when I was your age I was the belle of seven counties."

The niece was provoked. "That may be so, auntie," she admitted dryly, "but I see that no young man took the trouble to ring the bells."—Indianapolis News.

ARKANSAS MUSIC NOTE

Writer of headlines in the news department of a morning newspaper says that "Sweet Potato Expert instructs Farmers on the Culture of Tubas." Why not clarinets and snaredrums and thus develop a jazz band?—Arkansas Thomas Cat.

"Mamma," said five-year-old Elizabeth, "dive me another piece of candy, please."

"Why," said mamma, "what did you do with the piece I just gave you?"

"I lost it," replied the little miss.

"I dess put it in my mouth and it failed right down in my 'tomach.'"

DON'T KEEP POISON IN YOUR BLOOD When the kidneys are properly doing their work they eliminate from the circulation waste products that poison the blood. If permitted to remain in the system, Foley Kidney Pills help the kidneys remove the poisons that cause aches and pains, stiff joints, sore muscles, lame back, rheumatic pains.—J. C. Perry.

McNary Causes Department to Keep Planes in Oregon

United States Senator Charles L. McNary has impressed upon the war department the importance of an airplane patrol of the Oregon forests, and yesterday informed the office of Governor Olcott by telegraph that the eight ships now doing patrol duty in this state will be retained. He adds that if any of the planes have been removed from the state they will be returned. Senator McNary conferred with the director of the air service of the war department, and the commander of the western division will be instructed to keep the ships in this state. Copies of the telegram were sent to State Forester F. A. Elliott, Major Albert B. Smith, commander of the Oregon airplane patrol, and to Col. H. H. Arnold, commander of the western division.

HOW TO REMOVE STAINS.

General rules are: Treat promptly; a fresh stain comes out more easily than an old one. Find out what made the stain; some stains are set by treatment that would remove others. Consider the material; white and colored goods, cotton, linen, silk, and wool should not always be treated in the same way. Try simple methods; they often do the work and are not likely to harm the material. Work carefully; experiment on a sample; rub gently; haste makes waste in taking out spots. Keep all stain removers together in a special place and properly labeled. Mark "Poison" on poisonous ones.

Some stains may be removed by brushing or rubbing, others must be treated with special stain removers. Some are made by a combination of substances, and it may take a combination of methods to remove them.

Absorbents.—These are the simplest and safest cleaning agents. Common ones are blotting paper, unglazed paper, talcum, French chalk, fuller's earth, starch, meals, and sawdust. They are used chiefly for grease stains, blood and ink stains, and freshly spilled liquids. To use absorbents: Cover grease spots with a powdered absorber, let stand several hours, then brush. Or lay the material on white blotting or unglazed paper and cover with powder or more paper; apply warm iron; repeat, using fresh powder or paper until the stain is entirely removed. Cover dry blood and ink stains with starch paste; when the paste dries and discolors, brush off and repeat until the stain disappears. Cover freshly spilled liquids with powder, meal, or bits of blotting paper; this prevents the liquid from spreading and sinking into the material.

Solvents.—These dissolve grease, sugar, and some other substances that hold stains in fabrics. The most common solvent is water; others are alcohol, benzene, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, ether, gasoline, kerosene and turpentine. To use water: Soak washable goods in cold water and wash with cold or tepid water and white soap. Use hot water in the same way or by spreading the stained goods over a bowl and pouring boiling water from a height. Caution: Hot water sets some stains, such as blood, meat juice, milk and egg. Place non-washable materials over a pad of white cloth or absorbent paper. Sponge, using very little water at a time. Change the pad as it becomes soiled or wet. Rub gently till dry. Caution: Water should not be used on some materials because it spots them. To use other solvents: Place the stained goods over a pad of cloth or paper and apply the solvent, using a glass rod or a stick with a rounded end. Work from the edge

The New Minister from Persia



Sadich-Es-Saltaneh

For the first time in almost two years Persia is now represented in the diplomatic corps at Washington. The newly-appointed minister, Sadich-Es-Saltaneh, has just arrived,

of the stain toward the center. Surrounding the spot with powder keeps the liquid from spreading and helps to prevent a ring forming. Change the pad as it becomes soiled or wet.

Neutralizers.—If the stain is made by an acid, treat it with an alkaline substance. If it is made by an alkali, weak acid may restore the color. Acids and alkalies have an opposite effect and are said to "neutralize" each other. To use neutralizers: Common acid stains are made by sour fruit juices and vinegar. Neutralize these by using a solution made of about one-fourth teaspoon ammonia, baking soda, or borax to one cup water. Spread the stained material over a pad and sponge it; or stretch it over a bowl of water and apply the solution, a drop at a time; a medicine dropper is convenient. Rinse with clear water. Alkaline stains are usually caused by ammonia, strong soda, potash, or strong soap. Neutralize these with vinegar, lemon juice, or weak hydrochloric or oxalic acid. Work as for acid stains. Rinse with clear water. Caution: Never use hydrochloric acid on silk.

Bleaching Agents.—These are used only when simpler means fail, and chiefly for white goods. When boiling water, or sunshine with water or frost, will not remove stains made by fruit, clear tea and coffee, or ink, bleach with oxalic acid, hydrogen peroxide, potassium permanganate, or Javelle water. To use a bleaching agent: Place the stain over a bowl of hot water and apply the bleaching agent, a drop at a time. When the stain changes color, dip into the water. Repeat until the stain is re-

moved. Neutralize with ammonia and rinse well. If the stain is obstinate, immerse it in oxalic acid or Javelle water diluted with an equal quantity of hot water. Neutralize with ammonia and linen. If the potassium permanganate leaves a stain, remove with a little dilute oxalic acid and then rinse.

Stains Made by Iron.—Iron rust, some bluing and some ink stains can be removed by dilute oxalic or hydrochloric acid applied as for bleaching. Salts of lemon or lemon juice and salt may also be used. Spread upon the stain, place in the sun if possible and keep moist; when the stain is removed, rinse well.

Directions for preparing stain removers are as follows:

Javelle Water.—One-half pound chloride of lime dissolved in two quarts cold water. One pound washing soda dissolved in one quart boiling water. Pour the clear liquid from the chloride of lime into the soda solution. Let the mixture settle and then strain the liquid through a cloth into bottles. Cork and keep in a dark place.

Potassium Permanganate.—Dissolve one teaspoon crystals in one pint water.

Oxalic Acid (mark poison).—Dissolve one ounce crystals in three-fourths cup hot water.

Hydrogen Peroxide.—Add a few drops of ammonia to the hydrogen peroxide just before using. This makes it work more quickly.

Common stains and how to remove them are:

Blood and Meat Juice.—Use cold

water; soap and cold water; or starch paste.

Bluing.—Use boiling water.

Chocolate and Cocoa.—Use borax and cold water; bleach if necessary.

Coffee and Tea (clear).—Use boiling water; bleach if necessary; (with cream), use cold water, then boiling water, bleach if necessary.

Cream and Milk.—Use cold water, then soap and cold water.

Egg.—Use cold water.

Fruit and Fruit Juices.—Use boiling water; bleach if necessary.

Grass.—Use cold water; soap and cold water; alcohol; or a bleaching agent.

Grease and Oils.—Use French chalk, blotting paper or other absorbent; or warm water and soap; or gasoline, benzene, or carbon tetrachloride.

Iodine.—Use warm water and soap; alcohol; or ammonia.

Ink.—Try cold water; then use an acid or bleach if necessary.

Iron.—Use oxalic acid; hydrochloric acid; salts of lemon; or lemon juice and salt.

Kerosene.—Use warm water and soap.

Lampblack and Soot.—Use kerosene, benzene, chloroform, ether, gasoline, or carbon tetrachloride.

Medicine.—Use alcohol.

Mildew.—If fresh, use cold water; otherwise try to bleach with Javelle water or potassium permanganate.

Paint and Varnish.—Use alcohol, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, or turpentine.

Perspiration.—Use soap and warm water; bleach in the sun or with Ja-

velle water or potassium permanganate.

Pitch, Tar, and Wheel Grease.—Rub with fat; then use soap and warm water; or benzene, gasoline, or carbon tetrachloride.

Scorch.—Bleach in the sunshine or with Javelle water.

Shoe Polish.—(Black), use soap and water; or turpentine; (tan), use alcohol.

Sirup.—Use water.

Stove Polish.—Use cold water and soap; or kerosene, benzene, or gasoline.

Vaseline.—Use kerosene or turpentine.

Water.—Steam or sponge the entire surface of water-spotted materials.

Wax.—Scrape off as much as possible. Use French chalk, blotting paper or other absorbent with a warm iron; or use benzene or gasoline. If color remains, use alcohol or bleach.

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"Thelma" Individual Chocolates—Made in Salem, 5c everywhere.

"You persist in calling it a war garden," said the man who was leaning on the fence.

"I go further," answered Mr. Crosslots. "If certain chickens are not kept from roaming into it at will it's going to be a battle ground."—Washington Star.

TO KEEP THE CHILDREN WELL.

Mrs. Amanda Flint, New Philadelphia, O., writes: "I heartily recommend Foley's Kidney Pills. It relieved my little girl of the worst tickling cough. She was so badly annoyed at night I tried a great many things, and found nothing to help her until I got Foley's Kidney Pills. Contains no opiates. Best for any cold."—J. C. Perry.

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