GOVERNOR APPROVES BILL OF PROTECTION NOW UP TO CONGRESS

Federal provision for public protection of maternity and infancy as proposed in a bill introduced in congress by Senator Sheppard of Texas is given the hearty approval of Governor Olcott.

"It is my understanding that maternal deaths and infant deaths from maternal causes are not decreasing in the United States as mothers do not have skilled care and advice that they need," stated Governor Olcott today in expressing his approval of the Sheppard bill. "I know of nothing more important to the present welfare of the state and nation as well as to its future welfare than the health of the mothers and children of our country. This bill seems to be designated to do a magnificent work along the lines contemplated and as governor of the state it is my intention to use what efforts I can to see that Oregon joins in on this move, providing the federal government inaugurates it by the passage of this bill or one covering the same ground."

The Sheppard bill contemplates the appropriation of $2,000,000 at this time to be apportioned among the states in proportion to population for the purpose of affording public protection for mothers and children. States receiving this aid would be expected to meet the government dollar for dollar. The federal act would be administered by a federal board of maternal and infant hygiene to consist of the secretary of labor, chairman the chief of the children's bureau, executive officer the surgeon general of the United States public health service and the United States commissioner of education. Plans for state work would be submitted to and approved by this board.

The administration of the act in the several states would be in the hands of a specially created board of maternal and infant hygiene of the state board of health in those state having a child wlefare or child hygiene division in connection with that board.

The federal board may require the co-operating state boards to appoint advisory committees both state and local to assist in carrying out the provisions of the act. At least half of the members of thee committees must be women.

The work done under the act must include instruction in the hygiene of maternity and infancy through public health nurses, consultation centers and other suitable methods and the provision of medical and nursing care for mothers and infants at home or at a hospital when necessary, especiaiy in remote regions. The act provides for the cooperation of the state board with the state universities or land grant colleges in furnishing popular, untechnical instruction in the hygiene of maternity and infancy and kindred subjects.

DRAINAGE CONGRESS ANNUAL CONVENTION

St. Louis, Nov. 11.—(United Press.)—The National Drainage congress meets in annual convention here today. It will sit three days.

Governors, cabinet members, investment bankers and engineers of the nation have been invited to the congress to discus drainage problems.

Farmers throughout the country are interested in the congress' work. Reclamation of thousands of acres of land throughout the country will be considered. The congress has worked for the last seven years to awaken public interest in developing swamp and overflow land. The convention here will consider the Mondell bill and other legislation aiming to improve land

Edmond C. Perkins of Chicago. is president of the congress.

PORTLAND OBSERVES ARMISTICE HOLIDAY

Portland, Or., Nov. 11.—The person in Portland who had forgotten about the great war ending a year ago today was reminded of the fact here at 7:30 o'clock this morning when factories, shipyards, roatroads and other institutions possessing whistles "tied them down, and left them there for a half an hour.

The noise was the beginning of the Armistice day celebration in Portland. A feature of the observance will be a mammoth parade this afternoon.

Today is a holiday throughout the state, due to the proclamation of Governor Olcott.

Astorians are endeavoring to secure $500,000 from the government for a new postoffice building in their city.

FORD STARTING AND LIGHTING PLANT IS LARGEST IN WORLD

Henry Ford tested the Ford starting and lighting system on his own car for one year.

Ten months ago the Ford Motor company was not manufacturing electric starters; today the output of its starter department is greater than that of any other manufacturer of electric starting devices in the world. Its nearest competitor makes one thousand a day, whereas the Ford company's output is fast apporaching the three thousand mark, two thousand eight hundred and eighty one already having been manufactured in one day

The Ford starter—and generator, for it is really two separate units—is not the result of a new idea or of a sudden decision. More than eight years ago Henry Ford's vision saw the need, and his electrical engineers were instructed to begin experimenting. After seven years of constant research, which took into consideration the many different climates in which the Ford car is used, together with the factors of size and weight and an adaptibility to quantity production, 23 trial jobs were built. These were tested in many different ways. Mr. Ford himself used one on his car for a year. Still the engineers continued their experiments and improvements.

Then came the order from the government for 15,000 three ton tanks, each one of which was to be equipped with two synchronized Ford motors. A starter was essentiad, so the one now being installed on Ford cars was evolved. But, only one starter and generator was used to turn over the two Ford motors in each tank. January 1, 1919 the Ford Motor company began equipping enclosed cars with this new starting and lighting system. Ford engineers say that although the entire system—starter and generator—weighs and only 31 ponuds, it produces a higher torque output (constant rotary motion) pound for pound, than any other system on the market.

When the department for building the starting and lighting systems first began production, fifty hours labor was charged to each unit, but now that machinery and equipment have been installed, the time per unit is four hours. Two huge armature impregnating ovens have been installed, each with a capacity of 1700 every eight hours. In these ovens the armatures are dried, soaked in varnish and dried again. Eight hours time is required for this one operation.

The power from the starter to the motor is applied through the well-known Bendix drive, which automatically engages the starter and then, once the motor is started, the starter immediately disengages. It is equipped with oilless bearings and needs practically no attention.