

TIRE FIGURES STUPENDOUS IN STATISTIC FORM

Akron, Ohio—Production of 250,000,000 tires, a mark unequalled in the rubber industry, is announced by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company. Assisting in the ceremonies as the two hundred and fifty millionth tire came out of the molds was President Paul W. Litchfield, who personally applied the tread, and other company officials. The tire was a Double Eagle airwheel, the "super" tire recently announced by Goodyear, in size 6.00-16, designed for use on popular-priced cars. Back of the production of a quarter-billion tires was the experience of 38 years, during which the company rose from a small concern to a position of dominance as the world's largest rubber company.

If the tires were stacked one on top of the other, they would reach a height of 17,750 miles. Laid side by side they would encircle the globe four and one-half times, or would reach nearly one-half the distance to the moon. If a single motorist, averaging 10,000 miles a year, attempted to wear out this enormous production, it would take 75,000,000 years.

Converted into tire mileage, the 250,000,000 tires would equal 3,000,000,000,000 miles, or more than enough for 60,000 round trips to the moon. Production of the tires consumed approximately 1,200,000,000 pounds of cotton, or 2,400,000 bales, and approximately 2,750,000,000 pounds of crude rubber. On the basis of present production, this would use up all the rubber the world could produce for a year and a half. If placed in box cars, the tires would make up a train that would stretch over two-fifths the distance across the United States.

Goodyear officials regarded as particularly fitting the fact that the two hundred and fifty millionth tire should be in a Double Eagle airwheel, as it is, in their opinion, the best tire Goodyear has ever built, not only from the standpoint of rugged utility and exceptionally long mileage, but also of good looks.

VAN WINKLE GIVES EXEMPTION RULING

All persons employed in cooperative associations for the growing, harvesting and packing agricultural products, including fruits and nuts, are exempt under the unemployment insurance provisions as "agricultural labor," Attorney General I. H. Van Winkle ruled today.

The definition of agricultural labor was requested by the state unemployment commission, because farm labor was not included in provisions of the act.

The opinion held further that when farm products are no longer in the possession of the individual growers but are turned over to another person or corporation, or to a cooperative association for grading, packing and marketing, labor employed would come under provisions of the act.

The attorney general also held that while nonprofit cooperative associations may be composed solely of growers or agricultural products, organized for the sole purpose of grading and marketing, they are separate and distinct entities and labor employed by them would not be exempt under the farm labor provisions.

Van Winkle stated his interpretation concurred with the federal definition of agricultural labor as used in the federal social security act.

EXHIBIT TO CLOSE FRIDAY EVENING

Those persons in Salem who like to look at pictures painted by noted American artists will have to hurry because the exhibit in the fireplace room at the Salem Public Library, under the auspices of the Salem Arts League, will close Friday evening, according to an announcement of Miss Constance Fowler, art director for the league.

The fireplace room will be open Wednesday evening, Thursday and Friday evenings. Much favorable comment has been given concerning the pictures, which include marines, mountain scenes, sketches of city and country, portraits and still life.

During the past season, several art exhibits have been offered the Salem public, and all have been well attended. This is one of the activities of the Salem Arts League that is open to the general public. The other major activity is the regular monthly programs.

Millersburg—Mrs. H. J. Farwell has returned to her home in Portland after a visit of several days at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. W. Pugh.

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HOW TO WASH YOUR CAR



Wash your car as you would wash your face and the finish will retain its pristine smoothness. This is the advice of T. H. Stambaugh, general service manager of the Hudson Motor Car Company.

"There is no reason," said Mr. Stambaugh, "why the car of today can not be kept looking as smart as it did the day it left the showroom. The lacquers used on these cars are especially designed to stand up under the severest of weather conditions. They will resist the searing rays of the sun in summer and the driving lash of sleet and snow in winter, but they should be kept clean."

Right here, said Mr. Stambaugh, lies the secret of maintaining the desired luster on a car. When a car is washed, it should be done carefully. Mr. Stambaugh then went on to explain how cars of factory executives are handled in the Hudson factory garage.

"In our garage," he said, "we use the most modern type of equipment for washing and cleaning cars. The water used for washing is run through a rubber hose into which flows both hot and cold water. This is so adjusted that the water that strikes the car is only lukewarm, that is, not either too warm or too cold.

It is allowed to flow gently and smoothly over the car, while the attendant gently rubs off the dirt with a sponge. After it has dried, the car is wiped off with a polishing rag. The amount of polish used depends entirely upon the condition of the car.

"Polishing really consists in smoothing off the pigments in the lacquer that have been raised up by weather and driving conditions. Dirt and grime get into these pigments and lodge there until they are removed. Actually, polishing is nothing more than cleaning."

"When a car is properly polished, it may then be waxed, adding a protective film which makes it possible to drive the car longer without the need of polishing."

"Every car in the Hudson factory garage is kept perfectly clean at all times. The paint is all cleaned and polished and the nickel work kept bright, with dirt washed off whenever necessary. The same thing can be done with private cars if desired, and the car made to look just as good after two years of driving as if it had just been taken off the showroom floor. This can be proved at the Hudson factory by cars that are two years old or more, but yet still retain their original luster."

TIRE MAKERS ISSUE GUIDE

A newly designed tire calculator for 1½ ton trucks with many improvements both in ease of operation and information available through its use, and a new "Practical Guide for Tire Combinations" on 1½ Ton and Larger Trucks have just been published by the B. F. Goodrich company, Akron, Ohio.

The new tire calculator allows anyone without previous technical experience to show a truck owner the following: 1. The probable life of his present tire equipment; 2. The size tire a truck owner should use for 100; 3. Actual truck tire costs.

Among the information made easily available by the use of the new tire calculator and new "Combination Guide" are:

Instructions for easy calculation of change-overs; change-over guide; including data on maximum payload of 131 inch and 157 inch wheel-base trucks; tire sizes and inflation pressures; rim sizes, dual spacing, and make of trucks on which various combinations are possible.

Tire combinations for trucks larger than the 1½ ton size, together with a table showing the percentage of payload on the rear axle for known wheelbase and distance from the center of the payload to rear axle are included.

NATIONAL ECONOMY CONTEST CONTINUES

Pontiac Motor Co.'s national economy contest has been extended to May 16 by popular request of dealers everywhere who found it difficult to handle the great flood of applicants.

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New Method to Block Infantile Paralysis Will Be Given Trial Test

Kansas City, Mo., May 13 (AP)—Plans at the Rockefeller Institute to try a newly discovered method of protecting children against infantile paralysis this coming summer and fall were announced to the American Medical Association here today.

Thomas M. Rivers, M.D., of Rockefeller Institute, one of the foremost virus experts in medicine, told of the hopes for infantile paralysis preventive. The paralysis is caused by a virus, a disease agent too small to be found with a microscope.

Experiments in the past year at Rockefeller Institute and elsewhere have revealed that several simple nasal sprays seem able to prevent entry of the paralysis virus into living bodies. The experiments will be made with these sprays.

"Although the use of vaccines and sera," said Dr. Rivers, "at present offers little of value in the prevention and treatment of poliomyelitis, the results of work with agents of another nature seem to present hope that a method of controlling the disease eventually may be evolved."

"It is now believed that the virus of poliomyelitis enters the brain from the nasal mucous membranes by way of the olfactory nerve. With this idea in mind, a number of workers have conducted experiments with several viruses in more than one host in order to ascertain whether the entrance of a neurotropic virus into the central nervous system can be blocked by the application of simple chemical substances to the mucous membranes of the nose."

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