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FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1923

A SCREW LOOSE SOMEWHERE

Acquiescence of leading steel men of the country in the demand for abolishing the 12-hour working day, qualified as it is, represents an advance from the position taken by Judge Gary in behalf of the U. S. Steel corporation a few weeks ago. He argued then that it was impracticable to end this long day in various branches of the steel industry, that it did not impose undue hardship on the workmen and that the men themselves prefer it.

That argument was pretty well riddled by subsequent criticism showing that some steel works had changed to the eight-hour day with advantage to themselves, that the long day was hard on the men physically, mentally and morally and greatly retarded Americanization of the aliens who constitute the majority in such employment. Now the steel trust chairman, along with other directors of the American Steel and Iron Institute, representing seven-eighths of the industry, has yielded his position in response to a widespread demand and a request from the President of the United States, saying:

The change cannot be effected overnight. It will involve many adjustments, some of them complicated and difficult, but we think it can be brought about without undue delay when there is a surplus of labor available.

Thus we see in industry the beginning of the end of the long work-day. Meanwhile rising costs of everything he has to buy, which are based primarily upon shorter hours and higher wages for labor, are compelling the farmer to work 16 hours a day instead of a mere 12 in an effort to make both ends meet. There is a screw loose somewhere in the system that works an injustice like that.

CHICAGO A WORLD PORT

Chicago is going to realize its ambition of becoming a world port, not in that vague future when the St. Lawrence deep waterway project is completed, but next month. Starting August 15, foreign freight service will be inaugurated by a line of 15 steel ships, known as the Lake and Ocean Steamship company. The first ship will leave Chicago for England on that date.

William Hansen, owner of the line, says the service will be maintained between Chicago and all leading lake ports and Great Britain and countries bordering on the Baltic sea. The Chicago and Northwestern railway will issue through bills of lading to the United Kingdom immediately.

These vessels are of 2600 tons each, rather small as ocean freighters go nowadays. They must be small to pass through the Welland canal. Still, the line represents a big advance in American transportation. It should help to relieve the railroads in the handling of a large amount of heavy freight between our mid-continent and Europe, and incidentally make better freight connections between the Middle West and the East. It should also show the possibilities of the proposed deep waterway, and if successful, hasten that improvement.

The governor of New Jersey says the time is coming when people will not form their opinions by reading newspapers but by gathering in their own communities and talking things over. Talking over, we take it, what they have seen in the paper.

Wood is Oregon's staple fuel, and if wood is to be burned it must be piled somewhere until it can be sawed. But piling it high at street corners and thus obstructing the view at crossings is a fine way to get somebody killed.

President Harding has issued instructions to have his boat pass a noted Alaskan glacier. Which is about the only cold reception he'll get on his trip.

Earlier Days in Eugene

(From the Morning Register, July 13, 1904.)

Born, near Irving, July 5, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Wells, a daughter, weight eight pounds.

Building of many new substantial residences continues unabated throughout the city.

Mummey Bros. have been awarded the contract to install a new sewer system at Cottage Grove

Wells Fargo Express company's wagon has received a new coat of paint.

Rolly Roney, of Goshen, was in the city yesterday. He is the live young merchant of the neighboring village

Miss Della Tobbetts left yesterday for her home at Ashland after a visit here.

Miss Maude Morris leaves today for an extended sojourn in Portland and Seattle.

Hay harvest is about over and the grain harvest begins this week.

Mrs. George H. Kelly has returned from Portland much improved in health.

John Stolberg came in from Marcola yesterday and made the Register a pleasant call. Some time ago it was announced that he was the father of a bouncing baby but it belonged to his brother Charles. It cost him about 20 cigars before the boys let up on him.

FIRPO KNOCKS OUT WILLARD IN EIGHTH

(Continued from page one)

before it began, numbers at the ringside thought he was disqualified.

Preliminaries Good Cards

Al Bright, English heavyweight, a member of Firpo's training camp, and Tom Roper of Chicago, struggled to a draw in the opinion of most critics, in an eight-round bout, the first preliminary. Bright opened a cut over Roper's eye in the third round, but he was wild and an easy target for Roper's jabs. Bright weighed 206 and Roper 180.

Cliff Cramer, of San Francisco, outboxed and outslugged Tiny Tim Herman, of Omaha, in a slashing eight-round bout, the second preliminary. He earned the victory, critics agreed, as the result of a sensational rally in the closing round, having Herman close to a knockout in the sixth.

Firpo First In Ring

Firpo, already gloved, was first to enter the ring at 10:06 P. M. He wore a black and yellow bath robe with purple trimmings. He received a good ovation as he took his corner and removed his gaudy outer raiment, disclosing himself garbed in purple tights.

Willard stepped through the ropes a minute later wearing a pair of dark green tights and a white cord around his waist. Over his shoulders were slung an old gray coat with a batch of papers bulging from the pockets. He received even a greater ovation than Firpo.

Both boxers received a gale of cheers as Joe Humphries, veteran announcer informed the crowd that the Kansas weighed 242 pounds and the man from Argentine 214. Harry Loomis, of Newark, who tips the scales at 195, then was introduced as referee.

Willard, who had entered the ring already wearing his gloves, stepped to a neutral corner where he was joined by Firpo in a pose for the camera; both then returned to their corners.

A six-round bout, the third preliminary, between George West, of London, and Charles Nashert, of Jersey City, was stopped in the fourth round to save West from further punishment. Both weighed 160 pounds.

The Fight by Rounds

Round One—Firpo came from his corner with a characteristic rush. Willard blocked his right and jabbed with a left. Firpo landed a light blow to the body. He drove his right again to Willard's ribs. Firpo forced Jess to the ropes and cuffed the big fellow about the head at close quarters. Blood trickled from a cut on Willard's left ear. Jess drove his right to the side of the head and the bell sounded.

Round Two—Jess carried the fight to Firpo but missed a right uppercut. Firpo landed one in the ribs but was short with a right. The big Kansan blocked Firpo's attempt to attack his body. Willard's left side showed splotches of red from his opponent's punches. Firpo shot a hard right to the jaw but Willard stepped out of the way of another wallop aimed at the same spot as the gong sounded.

Round Three—Willard jabbed Firpo about the head at close quarters. The Argentinan forced Willard back into a corner with a body attack. Willard's long left stopped Firpo short as he tried to bore in. Willard seemed content to employ defensive tactics, blocking Firpo's powerful rights. They were sparring as the round ended.

Round Four—Willard jarred Firpo with a left to the head. Firpo swung both fists as they went into a clinch but inflicted no damage. Willard caught Firpo with an uppercut coming in. Firpo bounced from the ropes, landing a right to the stomach. He pummelled Willard about the arena at close quarters and Jess only smiled. Willard was wild with a right and absorbed further punishment about the head. Firpo rushed in with both fists landing heavily. Jess rallied and drove Firpo to a corner as the bell rang.

Round Five—Willard sent Firpo's head back with a straight left. Firpo was short with his right. They clinched repeatedly as Firpo was blocked in his attempts to reach Willard's body. The crowd, whose sympathies obviously were with the big American chorused "Hurrah Jess" as the bell rang.

Round Six—Firpo shot in his right to the neck. Willard covered up as he was short with his left. They jabbed lightly at long range as Firpo circled his opponent in search of an opening. Firpo drove rights and lefts to the jaw, but failed to shake big Jess. Willard's left stopped Firpo short. The Argentinan's aim was bad with his left but he shot in a right to the body as the gong ended the round.

Round Seven—Wilard shot in a hard right that sent Firpo to the ropes. He employed the rabbit punch to the back of Firpo's head in a clinch. Willard's left shot home twice to the jaw. Firpo showed a slight cut under his right eye. Willard took several blows to the head as the round ended.

Round Eight—Willard came out of his corner to take the aggressive. He landed two left jabs to Firpo's jaw, the latter clinched twice, apparently tiring under the relentless pace he had set. But as he drew away from Willard, he suddenly launched a whirlwind drive to both head and body. Sensing his advantage, as Willard's guard dropped from a jolting right, Firpo rained a volley of rights and lefts to the giant former champion's head. Willard tried to ward off Firpo's drive but his defensive tactics were ineffective. A powerful right straight to the chin sent big Jess reeling back to the ropes. Dazed and groggy he dropped slowly to one knee. He shook his head much as a big mastiff might, as the referee tolled the count. He tried to rise at eight but could not lift his big bulk to his feet. He was lifted to his corner in a daze.

POLICY OF FRANCE IN RUHR IS SCORED

(Continued from page one)

done in the great war to the fullest extent of her capacity. We have never wavered on this point. I do not believe our people ever will. Indeed, we go further, and we are ready, as we have said on many occasions and, as was reported in Paris in January last to use every measure to compel Germany to pay up to the amount of her capacity.

"We are conscious, however, as a business nation that if we ask Germany to pay in excess of her capacity, we shall not succeed. We and our allies will be the main sufferers and we are firmly convinced that methods which can only result in the ruin of the whole of Europe.

"From the beginning we have made it clear that in our opinion the occupation of the Ruhr was not calculated to produce the maximum amount of reparation payment for the allies. In January we made in Paris an offer which we regarded as a very generous settlement in order to avoid what seemed to us an economic disaster. That offer was rejected by our allies, and since then we have stood aside, animated by a spirit of sincere loyalty to the alliance which has been and continues to be in our opinion, the main security for European peace.

"Many of the consequences which were then anticipated are in course of fulfillment. The allies are obtaining less reparations than they did before the occupation and what reparation they are receiving is being exacted at the price of the growing dislocation of the German economic system and as seems probable, of the future total collapse of the system itself.

Grave Peril Is Sensed

"The French and Belgian governments assure us that their whole object in occupying the Ruhr is to secure the payment of reparations. If that be so, the difference between us is one of method rather than of aim, but we are convinced that the indefinite continuation of this state of affairs is fraught with grave peril.

"Germany herself appears to be moving fast toward economic chaos which may itself be succeeded by social and industrial ruin. Local populations are in many cases suffering severely, and there are genuine apprehensions of a shortage of food.

"Nor is this a situation that concerns Germany alone. In proportion as the productive power of that country is exhausted so does the recovery of her credit and the payment of her debts recede into the dimmer distance.

Every Country Paying Price

"Every country in Europe is paying the price for this condition of affairs. One country pays in a steadily falling exchange, another in diminished trade, a third in increasing unemployment. If we were called upon to defend the case of our own country, alone we could without difficult demonstrate the serious effect already produced upon their trade. In spite of very great expenditure by the state (the figure is some £400,000,000 since the armistice) we still have unemployment on a large scale in this country. Not only does our devastation continued instead of being repaired but it continues increasingly as the moral effects spread among our people.

"Public opinion throughout Europe, and not the least in Great Britain, is becoming more and more sensitive to conditions and alarmed at their continuance. It is not too much to say that the recovery of the world is endangered and the peace for which so many sacrifices were borne is at stake."

"Adhering, however, as we do to the view which we expressed on the last occasion, that united action is better than separate or isolated action, we shall submit the reply with the least possible delay to our allies for their consideration and remarks and we indulge in the hope that we may be able to arrive at agreement with them on the terms."

OUTLAW WAR, SAYS FLORENCE E. ALLEN

(Continued from page one)

so that the standard shall be not 'the state can do no wrong' but that 'the state shall do no wrong.'

Faith and Ideals Essential

"We must have faith and ideals even in business. We have to establish a standard that the purpose of business is not the amassing of money but the doing of work worth while, the delivery of an honest product, and that the finest thing about work is the love of the working. We have to demand that the law of the jungle shall not obtain in business.

"This means that we are to maintain ethical standards, and the world is crying for ethical standards to be maintained. After all, did you ever happen to think that the question of peace and war is an ethical question, and that the barrier between peace and war is an ethical barrier, for there is no law against war."

Mrs. Carrie Jacobs Bond, of Hollywood, Cal., composer, spoke on "A New Field," and Miss Charl Williams, of Washington, D. C., on "Opportunities and Responsibilities of Business Women in Education Today."

(By the Associated Press)

PORTLAND, Ore., July 12. — Miss Adelia Prichard, of Portland, and Miss Edith M. Thornton, of Whitcomb county, Washington, were nominated late today for president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's clubs by report of the nominating committee made to the convention in session here. Other nominations reported were: First vice-president, Dr. O. L. Hatcher, of Virginia, and Mrs. Olive Joy Wright, of Ohio; second vice-president, Miss Stella A. Kin, of Georgia and Dr. Elice Rutledge of Tennessee; recording secretary, Miss Florence Crawford of Colorado and Miss Henricka Beach, of North Dakota; corresponding secretary, Miss Lila Ashby, of Arkansas and Miss Mabel Wilkin, of California; treasurer, Miss Mary Johnston, of New Jersey, and Mrs. Mabel C. Foster, of Connecticut. Election will be held Friday afternoon.

At City Auto Camp

More Tables Are Provided.
Tourist Party Very Quiet.
Family Uniform Adopted.
Party Piles Up Mileage.

"Tex" Parker, superintendent of the auto camp, has been a very busy man the last day or two, and as a result of his labors, the park now has nearly 100 tables, and about 125 benches. A new water faucet was also installed in the east end of the grounds, and more lights will soon be ready to switch on. Tonight the park board will visit the place, and "Tex" says that nearly 100 tourist parties will be there to greet them. "Every camper will be satisfied, too," he states. The park attendance has not fallen below 80 cars nightly this week, and next week will run over 100, thinks the superintendent.

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Camps would be very quiet and peaceful at all times if tourists made no more noise than George Martin and his wife, says Dean Horn, who is traveling with them. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are both deaf and dumb, but on their dexterous fingers they talk as fast and perhaps say more than the average pair of individuals. The party is from Vancouver, Washington, bound for southern California "George and his wife can't exclaim over the beauties of the Oregon outdoors, but they appreciate them just the same," says Mr. Horn, "and Mrs. Martin's cooking fits in wonderfully with tang of living out in the open twenty-four hours a day."

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With their windshield plastered with more than a dozen stickers from camp grounds and scenic resorts the Reknuha party arrived in camp last evening from Steubenville, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Reknuha and their four children looked like part of a squad from an army, for all wore regulation tourist khaki outfits. "Two are boys and two are girls," explained Mr. Reknuha, "but all have to pitch in and work just the same." The party has enjoyed an uneventful trip as far as serious accidents are concerned, but say that every day brings its own thrills in scenery and other joys of the road. In the next two months, a great part of which will be spent on the coast, the party intends to miss nothing on the road that is worth seeing. They will return to Ohio in time to enter the children in school.

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Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Joseph, from Glenmore, Pennsylvania, have traveled over 7000 miles on their trip so far and have been on the road since May. They have touched Canada on the north and expect to hit Mexico on the south before returning. "We're out to see the whole country, and if we don't see it this year, we will next," says Mrs. Joseph, who is, Mr. Joseph declares a "regular wanderin' gypsy." The Josephs are now southbound, but admit that they dread hitting California at this torrid time of year. "Maybe we'll turn back into Oregon for a while," they admit.

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C. H. Saunders and family like Oregon so well that they have been here for more than 30 days and as a consequence they have had to purchase an Oregon license. "But the country is worth the money," says Mr. Saunders, "only if we have to buy another license in California, we'll just let them have the car." The Saunders are from Kansas City, Missouri, which, they say, is a nice little city, somewhat quiet at this time due to a slump in the cattle market. "Things are picking up we notice as we go along," says Mr. Saunders, who is known as an authority on cattle conditions, "and by the time we get back, I think business will be booming." The party has heard of Crater lake and plans on stopping there several days on the way south.

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S. C. Schultz and his brother, C. W., have left Denver, one of America's most famous summer resorts, "to get out into a real country," as they express it. The tourist business in their city is the greatest in history they state, and thousands pour into that part of the country every day. "Lots of them keep on coming out to Oregon, too;" say the brothers, "and Denver's famous scenic trips look rather tame after a ride down the Columbia highway." The Schultz are staying out three weeks, and that will soon be up, hence they are only lingering here one night.

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Swimming was a popular diversion of the family of W. A. Hickok, of Potlach, Idaho, and they stayed in the water until they had to hurry to get supper ready before dark. The swimming hole at the camp is proving very popular these warm days, and it is hoped that some additional apparatus may be installed.

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Among other parties at the camp last night were S. S. Swain, of Burbank, California, who is bringing his family north to miss a little heat; C. C. Smith and family, of San Jose, enroute home; James Teldon, of Berkeley, California, who will visit at the university today; L. A. Adam and family of Tacoma, and M. W. Anderson and wife of Santa Rosa.

Eugene Collection Agency
No collection, no fee; no entry fee or dues. W. H. Blowers.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Fred A. Snell, deceased, by the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Lane, and that all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified and requested to present the same, duly verified as by law required, to the undersigned at the law offices of Potter, Foster & Immel in Eugene, Oregon, on or before six months from the date of the first publication of this notice.

Dated at Eugene, Oregon, this 2d day of July, 1923.

A. W. CAMP,
Administrator of the Estate of Fred A. Snell, deceased.
POTTER, FOSTER & IMMEL,
U. S. National Bank Bldg.,
Eugene, Oregon,
Attorneys for Estate. Fri 7-6-5

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Lane.

The Investors' Mortgage Security Company, Limited, Plaintiff, vs. E. R. Halterman, Sarah R. Halterman, Frank E. Wilmot, Mary E. Wilmot, George Yates, Mary H. Yates, Charles A. Crow, Julia Crow, Frank J. Berger, Mary E. Berger, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution and order of sale issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Lane, on the 13th day of June, 1923, upon the judgment and decree of foreclosure duly entered in said Court on the 9th day of June, 1923, in favor of The Investors' Mortgage Security Company, Limited, plaintiff, and against E. R. Halterman, Sarah R. Halterman, Frank E. Wilmot, Mary E. Wilmot, George Yates, Mary H. Yates, Charles A. Crow, Julia Crow, Frank J. Berger and Mary E. Berger, defendants, I will, on Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1923, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., at the front door of the Court house in Eugene, Lane County, Oregon, offer for sale and proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, subject to redemption, the following described real property, situate in Lane County, State of Oregon, to-wit:

Beginning at a point one hundred eight and twenty hundredths (108.20) chains east of the northwest corner of the northeast quarter (NE 1-4) of the southeast quarter (SE 1-4) of Section thirty-two (32), Township seventeen (17) south, Range four (4) west of the Willamette Meridian; thence running east fourteen and seventy-one hundredths (14.71) chains; thence south 6 minutes east fifty-three and fifty-five hundredths (53.55) chains; thence west fourteen and eighty hundredths (14.80) chains; thence north fifty-three and seventy-three hundredths (53.73) chains, more or less, to the place of beginning, and containing eighty (80) acres, more or less;

to satisfy the sum of four thousand three hundred and twenty-two and 89-100 dollars ($4,322.89), with interest from June 9, 1923, at the rate of eight per cent (8) per annum, and the further sum of eighty-seven and 07-100 dollars ($87.07) with interest from June 9, 1923, at the rate of ten per cent (10) per annum, and the further sum of two hundred fifty dollars ($250.00) as attorney's fees, and costs of said suit taxed at $45.55, together with costs of said execution and sale.

FRED G. STICKELS,
Sheriff of Lane County, Oregon.
Fri. 6-15-5

NOTICE OF SALE OF GOVERNMENT TIMBER
GENERAL LAND OFFICE
Washington, D. C., June 6, 1923.

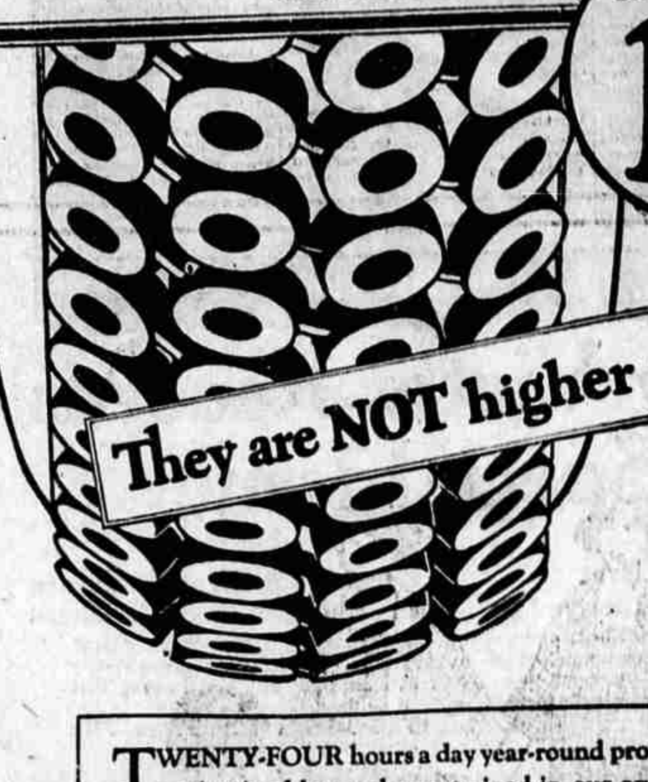
Notice is hereby given that subject to the conditions and limitations of the acts of June 9, 1916 (39 Stat., 218), February 26, 1919 (40 Stat., 1179), and June 4, 1920 (41 Stat., 758), and Departmental regulations of September 15, 1917 (46 L. D. 447), and June 22, 1920 (47 L. D., 411), the timber on the following lands will be sold July 20, 1923, at 10 o'clock a. m., at public auction at the United States land office at Roseburg, Oregon, to the highest bidder at not less than the appraised value as shown by this notice, sale to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. The purchase price, with an additional sum of one-fifth of 1 per cent thereof, being commissions allowed, must be deposited at time of sale, money to be returned if sale is not approved, otherwise patent will issue for the timber which must be removed within ten years. Bids will be received from citizens of the United States, associations of such citizens and corporations organized under the laws of the United States, or any State, Territory or District thereof only. Upon application of a qualified purchaser the timber on any legal subdivision will be offered separately before being included in any offer of a larger unit.

T. 15 S., R. 2 W., Sec. 35, SE¼ SW¼, fir 2650 M., cedar 20 M.; SW¼ SE¼, fir 2000 M., cedar 20 M.; SE¼ SE¼, fir 1100 M., cedar 80 M., hemlock 20 M.; SW¼ NE¼, fir 1050 M., cedar 150 M., hemlock 50 M.; none of the timber on these tracts to be sold for less than $1.75 per M. for the fir and $1.00 per M. for the cedar and hemlock. T. 16 S., R. 1 W., Sec. 3, SE¼ NE¼, fir 1610 M.; SW ¼ NE¼, fir 1380 M.; NW¼ SE¼, fir 1090 M.; NE¼ SE¼, fir 1500 M.; Sec. 25, SW¼ SW¼, fir 3200 M.; SE¼ SW¼, fir 3300 M.; SW¼ SE¼, fir 3000 M.; SE¼ SE¼, fir 2800 M.; none of the timber on these sections to be sold for less than $1.75 per M. T. 16 S., R. 1 E., Sec. 31, Lot 1, fir 2450 M., hemlock 175 M.; Lot 2, fir 1650 M., hemlock 275 M.; none of the timber on these lots to be sold for less than $1.75 per M. for the fir and $1.00 per M. for the hemlock. T. 17 S., R. 7 W., Sec. 31, SE¼ NE¼, fir 1800 M., not to be sold for less than $2.50 per M. T. 21 S., R. 1 W., Sec. 35, SW¼ NE¼, fir 800 M.; NE¼ NW¼, fir 750 M.; NW¼ NW¼, fir 1800 M.; SE¼ NW¼, fir 1000 M.; SW¼ NW¼, fir 850 M.; none of the timber on these tracts to be sold for less than $1.75 per M. T. 18 S., R. 6 W., Sec. 3, fractional NE¼ NW¼, fir 390 M.; fractional NW¼ NW¼, fir 375 M.; none of the timber on these tracts to be sold for less than $2.00 per M. T. 21 S., R. 5 W., Sec. 33, SW¼ NW¼, red fir 350 M., yellow fir 200 M.; none of the timber on this tract to be sold for less than $2.00 per M. T. 27 S., R. 11 W., Sec. 7, NE¼ NE¼, fir 2100 M., hemlock 60 M.; none of the timber on this tract to be sold for less than $2.50 per M. for the fir and $.50 per M. for the hemlock. T. 30 S., R. 12 W., Sec. 29, NE¼ SW¼, fir 425 M., white cedar 290 M.; none of the timber on this tract to be sold for less than $2.00 per M. for the fir and $5.00 per M. for the white cedar. T. 37 S., R. 7 W., Sec. 1, SW¼ SE¼, sugar pine 100 M., yellow pine 40 M., red fir 370 M.; SE¼ SW¼, sugar pine 50 M., yellow pine 230 M., red fir 160 M.; Sec. 13, Lot 6, red fir 800 M.; none of the timber on these tracts to be sold for less than $3.50 per M. for the yellow and sugar pine and $1.25 per M. for the red fir. T. 35 S., R. 3 E., Sec. 5, NE¼ SW¼, sugar pine 60 M., yellow pine 160 M., red and yellow fir 670 M., white fir 40 M., cedar 10 M.; NW¼ SW¼, sugar pine 90 M., yellow pine 220 M., red and yellow fir 950 M., white fir 60 M.; SW¼ SW¼, sugar pine 80 M., yellow pine 310 M., red and yellow fir 450 M., white fir 20 M., cedar 10 M.; SE¼ SW¼, sugar pine 90 M., yellow pine 310 M., red and yellow fir 1040 M., white fir 20 M., cedar 50 M.; NE¼ SE¼, sugar pine 80 M., yellow pine 30 M., red and yellow fir 1310 M., white fir 100 M., cedar 140 M.; NW¼ SE¼, sugar pine 60 M., yellow pine 130 M., red and yellow fir 1140 M., white fir 120 M., cedar 60 M.; SW¼ SE¼, sugar pine 20 M., yellow pine 160 M., red and yellow fir 1100 M., white fir 50 M., cedar 40 M.; SE¼ SE¼, sugar pine 190 M., yellow pine 380 M., red and yellow fir 560 M., white fir 20 M., cedar 100 M.; none of the timber on these tracts to be sold for less than $1.50 per M. for the red and yellow fir and cedar, $3.50 per M. for the sugar and yellow pine, and $1.00 per M. for the white fir. T. 35 S., R. 3 E., Sec. 17, SW¼ NW¼, yellow pine 485 M., red fir 185 M., white fir 45 M.; NW¼ SW¼, yellow pine 95 M., sugar pine 15 M., red fir 825 M., white fir 80 M.; SW¼ SW¼, yellow pine 355 M., red fir 480 M., white fir 70 M.; NE¼ SE¼, yellow pine 465 M., sugar pine 100 M., red fir 890 M., white fir 60 M.; NW¼ SE¼, yellow pine 290 M., sugar pine 50 M., red fir 800 M., white fir 80 M.; SW¼ SE¼, yellow pine 60 M., sugar pine 10 M., red fir 835 M., white fir 65 M.; SE¼ SE¼, yellow pine 160 M., sugar pine 5 M., red fir 780 M., white fir 65 M.; Sec. 19, NE¼ NE¼, yellow pine 390 M., sugar pine 10 M., red fir 280 M., white fir 30 M.; Sec. 21, NW¼ NE¼, sugar pine 25 M., yellow pine 175 M., red fir 70 M.; SW¼ NE¼, yellow pine 220 M., red fir 185 M., white fir 50 M.; NE¼ NW¼, yellow pine 115 M., red fir 120 M., white fir 85 M.; SE¼ NW¼, yellow pine 5 M., red fir 885 M., white fir 90 M.; NE¼ SE¼, yellow pine 435 M., red fir 370 M., white fir 75 M.; NW¼ SE¼, yellow pine 245 M., red fir 635 M., white fir 150 M.; Sec. 25, NE¼ SW¼, yellow pine 275 M., red fir 385 M.; NW¼ SW¼, yellow pine 500 M., sugar pine 5 M., red fir 260 M.; SW¼ SW¼, yellow pine 820 M.; SE¼ SW¼, yellow pine 395 M., sugar pine 5 M., red fir 160 M.; Sec. 27, NE¼ SW¼, yellow pine 10 M., sugar pine 10 M., red fir 765 M.; NW¼ SW¼, sugar pine 5 M., red fir 820 M., white fir 45 M.; SW¼ SW¼, red fir 935 M., white fir 65 M.; SE¼ SW¼, yellow pine 15 M., sugar pine 20 M., red fir 680 M.; NE¼ SE¼, yellow pine 40 M., sugar pine 30 M., red fir 370 M.; NW¼ SE¼, yellow pine 110 M., red fir 550 M., white fir 40 M.; SW¼ SE¼, yellow pine 60 M., sugar pine 35 M., red fir 620 M., white fir 60 M.; SE¼ SE¼, yellow pine 180 M., sugar pine 20 M., red fir 625 M., white fir 35 M.; none of the timber on these sections to be sold for less than $3.75 per M. for the yellow and sugar pine, $1.50 per M. for the red and yellow fir and $1.00 per M. for the white fir. T. 39 S., R. 6 E., Sec. 17, NE¼ [illegible], yellow pine 650 M.; SW¼ NW¼, [illegible] pine 435 M.; NW¼ SW¼, [illegible] 595 M.; none of the timber on these tracts to be sold for less than [illegible] per M.

WILLIAM SPRY,
Commissioner, General Land Office.
Dir 6-[illegible]

PRICE REDUCTION VACUUM CUP TIRES

RANGING TO 15%



They are NOT higher priced

TWENTY-FOUR hours a day year-round production maintained by workmen trained in our own modern plant enables us, without curtailment of quality, to effect savings which constantly are passed on to Vacuum Cup Tire and "Ton Tested" Tube users.

HELP HERBERT HOOVER

RUBBER importations to the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, show an approximate total of 775,000,000 pounds, an amount equaling fully three-fourths of the world's production.

Competent authorities assert that the American automobile utilizes not less than one-half of the world's annual rubber supply.

Responsibility for advancement in the art of tire building rests solely with the tire manufacturer, but safeguarding our future needs of raw rubber—fully 70% of which is imported from countries laboring under burdensome and uneconomic tax laws and recently enacted restrictions—makes it the duty of every motorist in the United States to advocate the placing of rubber production under the American flag and in tax-free districts.

It is the patriotic obligation of every American car owner, when opportunity affords, to express approval of the efforts of Mr. Herbert Hoover, our far-visioned Secretary of Commerce, who has, through Congress, secured appropriation for an already active campaign of world-wide investigation of the possibilities for an independent or, at least, a tax-free source of rubber supply.

SENECA G. LEWIS, Vice-President-General Manager,

The Sound of Safety

PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER CO. OF AMERICA, INC.
Jeannette, Pennsylvania

We Are Agents for

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