

THE NEW MOTOR VEHICLE LAWS

Questions and Answers of Pertinent Interest to Auto Drivers.

The following list of questions and answers are from the 1931 edition of motor vehicle laws of the State of Oregon, and are compiled by the Secretary of State especially for persons applying for driver's licenses, though much information may be gained from perusal by qualified drivers and chauffeurs.—Editor.

(Continued From Last Week)

45. Q. Are there any rules against driving too slow?

Ans. It is unlawful for any person unnecessarily to drive at such a slow speed as to impede or block the normal and reasonable movement of traffic, except when reduced speed is necessary for safe operation. (Page 117, section 22.)

46. Q. When are speed limits not applicable?

Ans. In an emergency when drivers of authorized emergency vehicles have given audible signal by bell, siren, or exhaust whistle. (Page 119, section 25.)

47. Q. Are speed contests on the roads or streets of this state allowed?

Ans. No. (Page 119, section 25a.)

48. Q. When should you drive on the right side of the highway?

Ans. At all times unless the right half is out of repair or for some other reason impassable, or when overtaking and passing another vehicle or when making a left turn at an intersection. (Page 120, sections 26 and 27.)

49. Q. Upon a highway, which is divided into three lanes, where should a vehicle be driven?

Ans. In the right hand lane, except when overtaking and passing another vehicle or in preparation for a left turn. (Page 121, section 27c.)

50. Q. In meeting another vehicle, how should you proceed?

Ans. Drivers of vehicles proceeding in opposite directions should pass each other to the right, each giving the other at least one-half of the main traveled portion of the roadway as nearly as possible. (Page 121, section 28.)

51. Q. In passing another vehicle, how should you proceed?

Ans. The driver of a vehicle, overtaking another vehicle proceeding in the same direction, shall after giving audible warning with his horn, or other warning device, pass to the left

thereof at a safe distance and shall not again drive to the right side of the highway until safely clear of such overtaken vehicle. (Page 121, section 28a and 29d.)

52. Q. Is it lawful to increase your speed when being passed by another vehicle?

Ans. No. (Page 121, section 29b.)

53. Q. Is it ever lawful to pass another vehicle going in the same direction upon the right?

Ans. In the event two or more vehicles are moving in the same direction in parallel lines upon the right half of the paved portion of a city street, or any hard surfaced highway, having space for two or more lanes of traffic in each direction, vehicles in the right-hand lane may overtake or pass those in the left-hand lane, provided that such overtaking vehicle shall not exceed the indicated speed for the district.

Also, a driver may overtake and pass upon the right another vehicle which is making or about to make a left turn. (Page 121, section 29c.)

54. Q. When is it unlawful to pass upon the left or another vehicle going in the same direction?

Ans. When such left side is not clearly visible or free of on-coming traffic for a sufficient distance ahead to permit such overtaking and passing to be completely made without impeding the safe operation of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction, or any vehicle overtaken, nor shall the driver of a vehicle in any event drive to the left side of the center line of the highway when approaching the crest of a grade or upon a curve in the highway when the driver's view along that highway is obstructed within a distance of 500 feet. (Page 122, section 30a.)

55. Q. What distance must be maintained between trucks or motor busses when traveling upon the open highway?

Ans. 300 feet, except when overtaking and passing another. (Page 122, section 31b.)

56. Q. When operating a motor vehicle what should you do upon receiving the signal given by raising the hand from a person driving or leading a horse or horses or other animals in the opposite direction?

Ans. Bring such motor vehicle immediately to a stop and remain so as long as may be reasonable to allow such animal or animals to pass. (Page 123, section 31a.)

57. Q. How should you approach a right turn?

Ans. In the lane for traffic nearest to the right-hand side of the highway. (Page 123, section 32a.)

58. Q. How should you approach a left turn?

Ans. In the lane for traffic to the right of and nearest the center line of the highway. (Page 123, section 32b.)

59. Q. How should you signal a right turn; a left turn; stop?

Ans. By extending the hand and arm upward and beyond the left side of the vehicle.

By extending the hand and arm horizontally from and beyond the left side of the vehicle.

By extending the hand and arm downward from and beyond the left side of the vehicle. (Page 124, section 33b.)

60. Q. How long should signal be given before making turn or stop?

Ans. During the last 50 feet before turning or stopping. (Page 124, section 33b.)

61. Q. When is it unlawful to turn around upon a highway?

Ans. Upon any curve or upon the approach to or near the crest of a grade or at any place upon the highway where the view of vehicle making the turn is obstructed within a distance of 500 feet along the highway in any direction. (Page 125, section 34.)

62. Q. Who has the right of way at an intersection?

Ans. The driver of a vehicle approaching an intersection shall yield the right of way to a vehicle which has first entered the intersection. When two vehicles enter an intersection at the same time the driver of the vehicle on the left shall yield to the driver on the right. Any driver entering an intersection at an unlawful speed shall forfeit any right of way which he would otherwise have. (Page 125, section 35a.)

63. Q. How long must a driver of a vehicle who has stopped at a through highway yield the right of way?

Ans. The driver of any vehicle, who has stopped as required by law at the entrance to a through highway, shall yield to the other vehicles within the intersection or approaching so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard. But said driver having so yielded may proceed and other vehicles approaching on the through highway shall yield to him. (Page 125, section 35b.)

64. Q. How long shall a driver of a vehicle yield the right of way when turning left at an intersection?

Ans. The driver of a vehicle within an intersection intending to turn to the left shall yield to any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction, which is within the intersection or so close thereto as to constitute an immediate hazard, but said driver, having so yielded and having given a signal when and as required by law, may make such left turn and other vehicles approaching the intersection from said opposite direction shall yield to the driver making the left turn. (Page 125, section 35c.)

(To Be Continued)

Laurence Lieuallen was up from Adams Monday.

George Staggs, prominent Weston farmer, was in Athena Tuesday.

MEIER TAKES UP JOB-FINDING TASK

County Committees to Conduct Surveys—Personnel to Be Announced.

A special to the Morning Oregonian from its Salem correspondent says to solve the unemployment situation in Oregon, and at the same time stimulate the production and sale of Oregon products, are the two big problems that are receiving the serious consideration of Governor Meier and the members of his administrative family.

In the vernacular of the street, Governor Meier already has taken the "bull by the horns" and is outlining a definite plan of action.

Within the next week or ten days Governor Meier will announce the appointment of local committees in each county in the state to study the unemployment situation and make any recommendations that they may deem advisable. These committees will be composed of an outstanding banker, county judge and prominent merchant. Local highway work will be stressed by Governor Meier as one of the most effective means of coping with the unemployment situation.

Governor Meier declared that while his unemployment program had not advanced beyond the preliminary stages, he had received assurances of co-operation of the state labor department and the State Federation of Labor. Both C. H. Gram, state labor commissioner, and Ben T. Osborne, executive secretary of the State Federation of Labor, have held several conferences with Governor Meier recently in connection with the unemployment situation. Local unions in all parts of the state also have promised their support of the administration program.

"I am particularly interested in providing work for a large number of men during the coming winter months," Governor Meier said in a recent statement. "Oregon is a great state, and there is no valid reason why it cannot take care of its own people."

Governor Meier already has recommended to the state highway commission that at least \$1,000,000 of its funds be set aside for road construction and maintenance during the coming winter. It was said that this proposal is agreeable to members of the highway commission who last winter provided part-time work for a large number of unemployed. Most of this money would be spent on projects other than those included in the regular highway program.

Whether the county committees to be appointed by Governor Meier will be called to Salem for a conference had not been determined by Governor Meier, when he left for Portland Wednesday night to spend the weekend.

Governor Meier already has selected his statewide committee of 15 to outline the Oregon industries program. The committee has held several conferences and others will be held in the next few months. It will be the purpose of this committee to urge the purchase of Oregon products as a means of stimulating Oregon industries and creating new pay-rolls. Governor Meier announced at the time of appointing the committee that the income of Oregon industries should be increased \$25,000,000 annually.

"Such a plan, if carried to a successful termination," read Governor Meier's statement, "should provide for the employment of a large number of men, and add materially to the buying power of Oregon workers."

The campaign will be statewide in scope, and will have the support of virtually every organization in Oregon. Oregon housewives especially will be urged to co-operate. Figures prepared at a meeting in Salem a few weeks ago, showed that fully 80 per cent of the buying is done by the women.

Governor Meier made it plain that his proposed program was not limited to manufactured articles, but to all products produced in the state. He stressed agriculture and dairying as two of the largest industries in Oregon requiring support of Oregonians.

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When Texas Cowboy Meets Oklahoma Waddy Everything Commences

Pendleton.—When Texas cowboy meets Oklahoma waddy the money loop has to be better than good. The long horn doesn't live that can side-wind out of a Southwestern range rider's riata.

Any skeptics are respectfully referred to the performances of Jake McClure, Bob Crosby, Herb Meyers, Eddie Pardee, Dick Truitt and any other boys that learned about ropes and mavericks in the land of the grease wood and blue northers.

All of which is by way of introduction to this announcement.

The aristocracy of all Southwestern loop-casters will enter the Pendleton Round-Up August 27, 28, and 29. The first advance list of top hands includes all the big names in ropedom, a large percentage of the bucking and bulldozing stars, and four first rank cowgirls.

McClure has a leg upon the Sam Jackson Trophy. Crosby owns the Roosevelt Trophy. Yet Meyers beat them both at Cheyenne this year. All three are to make the Pendleton show and, along with them, Pardee, Truitt, Clay Carr 1930 American Rodeo association grand champion cowboy; Hugh Strickland an old Pendleton favorite; Arthur Beloit, Carl Arnold, Everett and John Bowman, Eddie McCarty, Hugh Bennett Richard Merchant and Lloyd Saunders.

Pete Knight, 1929 and 1930 world's champion buckaroo, and Earl Thode, who defeated Pete at Cheyenne this year, will lead the influx of bucking contestants. They will face competition of Paddy Ryan, Doff Aber, Bob Calan and Harry Knight.

In bulldozing, Paddy will have to defend his 1930 title against Jack Kerschek, Frank McCarroll, Buck Lucas, Carr, Crosby Thode and Pardee. The cowgirl list includes Mabel Strickland best known of all women performers; Dorothy Hunt and Tad

Lucas, relay and trick riders, and Vera McGinnis professional jockey.

Rulon Slaughter will enter relay and pony express events and Freddie Hunt, relay and trick riding.

Pendleton will put on its glad rags tomorrow in anticipation of the Round-Up. It will be dress-up parade night. Everybody will parade in rangeland costume and will dance at Happy Canyon. Queen Betty Bond and her attendants will lead the festivities in their first public appearance.

After Saturday, Pendleton will be a cowtown right until Happy Canyon closes for the season the night of August 29.

Mayor Baker Rebuffed at American Legion Meet

Mayor Baker was applauded out of a speech before the state convention of the American Legion at Corvallis, Friday, according to reports.

"The boys were not in the mood for serious speeches; they wanted to hear their drum corps, to make merry and I don't blame them," said Mayor Baker.

"The boys know I'm for them 100 per cent," said Mayor Baker. "They asked me to speak to them, and I did my best, as I always do, to satisfy them. However, as soon as I realized they had other things to occupy their minds at the time, I gave up. There are no ill feelings on my part. Officials of the organization expressed their regret at the turn matters took, but it's all right with me, and I know that the boys themselves just let the spirit of fun and play get the better of them, and that they intended no personal reproach."

Mayor Baker said there was never a time in American history when a patriotic organization like the Legion was more needed than it is needed at this time.

The Present and Future of Range and Livestock

The present and future of the livestock, feed and range situation in 11 western states were discussed at an agricultural outlook conference of federal and state agricultural economists at Salt Lake City last week, according to L. R. Breithaupt who represented the Oregon State college extension service.

"Winter range conditions were reported as extremely poor in some of the western states," Breithaupt stated on his return. "Plans for a special survey of the situation were made with the view of determining accurately actual conditions and possible needs."

The short-time and long-time market outlook for beef cattle, sheep, dairying, poultry, wheat, hay, feed grains and seed crops was reported on by the representatives from the various states and the findings of the conference will be used by the various state economists in preparing commodity outlook reports for local distribution.

The Rev. Charles Hill, pastor of the M. E. church South, at Weston has been assigned to a Montana pastorate. Rev. Hill has friends in Athena who wish him success in his new field of labor.



EATING OUTDOORS

If you have ever traded dry meat sandwiches with a genial Alpine guide over the hospitality of the Swiss hospice; if you have rested on the earthen stoop of a white-washed cottage somewhere in Ireland and eaten bread and tea; lingered over a French dinner "au Bois" with artichokes served in hot butter sauce and wine of ancient vintage; or put away "hot dogs," say, at the old county fair—we needn't waste a paragraph on the luxury of eating outdoors.

It's altogether "what to do." The next question, then, is—how to do it. Foods for outdoor refreshment differ widely according to the occasion. There are motor trips, picnics, hikes, camping, porch lunches, garden parties and so on. Thus there are correct foods for each occasion. For one would as soon wear khaki knickerbockers to a garden party, as to take chilled gelatin salad on a hike.

Foods That "Belong"

Here is a brief classification. Welcome foods for a motor trip are compactly-packed sandwiches, package cakes, thermos jugs of fruit juice; on a picnic, generously cut sandwiches, covered jars of delicious salads, fruits, fruit juices, deviled eggs and delicious cakes; for hikes and campings, ready-sliced loaves of bread, sandwich spreads, bacon and frankfurters to broil, and fruit juices; for porch lunches and garden parties, open-faced sandwiches or canapés, hors d'oeuvres, fruit

cocktails, chilled salads, delicious cakes and after-dinner candies.

Incidentally, here is a new stunt for hikers who like to "travel light"—cooking on a tin-can stove. Did you ever hear of one? A No. 3 tin can will make a sufficiently large stove, or you can use a lard bucket. Cut a four-inch square out of the side at the upper edge. Near the bottom on the opposite side cut another square hole, one and one-half inches. Turn the can upside down on the ground and build a fire in it. The large opening is used for fueling and the smoke comes out of the little hole. The top of the stand becomes hot for frying bacon, eggs, pancakes, or to set a sautepan on.

Some "Outdoor" Recipes

A MOTOR TRIP SANDWICH—Piquant Ham Sandwich: Spread between buttered bread the contents of a small can of deviled ham, one teaspoon chopped mustard pickles, one tablespoon chopped walnuts and one tablespoon mayonnaise.

A PICNIC FRUIT PUNCH—Coffee Punch: Mix one cup strong coffee, one cup orange juice and the syrup from two No. 2 cans of grapefruit (reserve the fruit for salads). Add one cup maple syrup and chill. Just before serving add one quart of gingerale and two cups of heavy cream, if desired. The cream may be omitted. This makes almost three quarts of punch.

MAIN DISH FOR CAMPING—Sevory Baked Beans: Chop one onion, add one-half pound of hamburger steak and brown in two tablespoons fat. Add one can tomato soup, one can of oven-baked beans and salt to taste. Heat thoroughly and serve plain or over slices of brown bread.

A PICNIC SUPPER DESSERT—Blueberry Charlotte: Remove crusts from eight or ten slices of bread, and butter the slices well. Heat to boiling one No. 2 can of blueberries (or use the fresh berries) and one-fourth cup of sugar. Butter a deep dish, and then arrange alternate layers of bread and hot berries, pressing down well, until all are used up. Let stand several hours in a cold place, turn out in a mold. Slice and serve with cream seasoned with sugar and nutmeg, or with whipped cream.

A GARDEN PARTY SALAD—Gingerale and Grapefruit Salad: Soak two tablespoons of gelatin in four tablespoons cold water, then dissolve it in one-half cup of boiling water. Add one-fourth cup sugar and one-fourth cup lemon juice and stir until the sugar is dissolved. When cold, add one cup gingerale and the syrup from one No. 2 can of grapefruit. When about to set, add the grapefruit pulp and eight anchoring cherries; pour into a flat pan or into molds and let chill until stiff. Serve garnished at the side with sprigs of fresh mint and top with cream mayonnaise.

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