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NEW METHODS OF REFINING INSURES PEPPY GASOLINE

WASHINGTON (AP)—More "peppy" for the motorist's tank will be provided by a new method of extracting gasoline from natural gas.

The bureau of standards devised the method.

The discovery is expected to prove of far-reaching importance to the refining industry and the motorist through conservation of much of the "natural" gasoline lost in the process of recovery, now estimated to amount to from 25 to 50 per cent.

Refining engineers have attempted to solve the problem of "natural" gasoline losses, but have been without accurate information as to the amount of gasoline in the untreated gas and the amount remaining after treatment.

Through use of the new method worked out by the bureau it will be possible for engineers to determine what process of extraction is the most efficient and to bring about a higher percentage of recovery.

The process of the bureau of standards, known as an isothermal distillation of natural gas mixture, employs methods just the reverse of ordinary distillation.

Nearly one-tenth of the gasoline produced yearly in the country is "natural" gasoline. This is not sold as a separate product, but is blended with other gasoline to give the "pep" desired by motorists. Employment of the new method, the bureau believes, will result in a greater amount of "natural" gasoline being produced and greater mixture of the product with other gasolines.

Some stones dug up at Lund, Sweden, puzzled archaeologists until it was found they were a hoax.

FAMOUS VICTORIA FALLS IN AFRICA NOW THREATENED

WASHINGTON (AP)—South Africa is worried about the Victoria falls.

The annual report of the Rhodesian director of geological survey states that the future of the falls is in the balance.

The Victoria falls is one of the three great waterfalls of the world, Niagara, Victoria and Iguaçu, in Brazil, are the greatest.

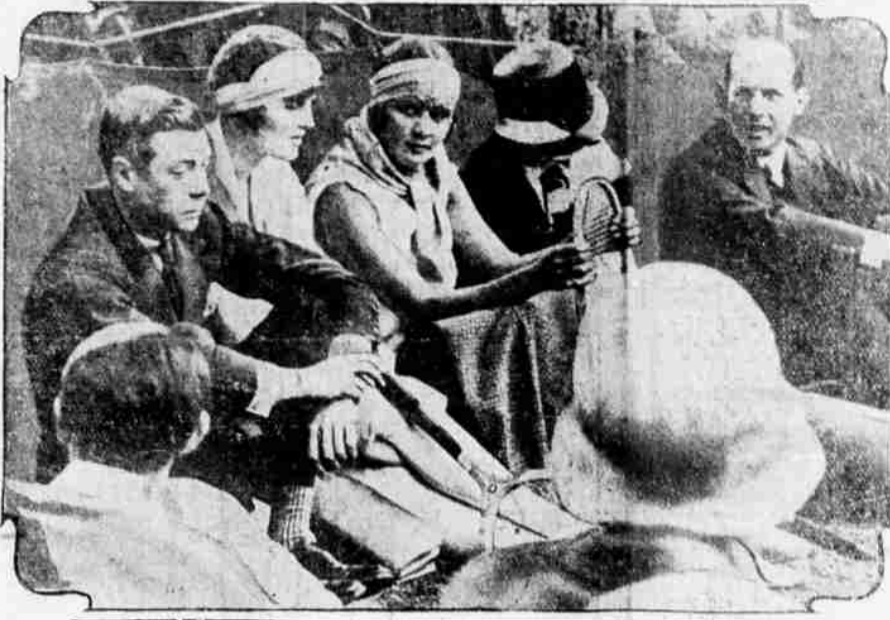
Victoria's trouble is Niagara's trouble. The war and tear on a waterfall is terrific. Niagara loses its lip at an estimated average rate of one foot a year. There has been much concern for fear a new break at Niagara would send most of the water down a single chute, destroying the present spectacle. Niagara has been cutting back for 30,000 years. This is the first century anyone has been concerned about it.

The Zambezi river, after collecting the drainage water of south central Africa, starts for the Indian ocean over the surface of a plateau. At Victoria falls it plunges down from the plateau a distance twice the height of Niagara.

The Zambezi drops into a crack in the earth, but it is not swallowed up. There is no amphitheater for the enjoyment of the spectacle as at Niagara. Visitors to Victoria walk out through the rain forest, a jungle sprayed by mist, and peer through the veil, hoping to see the falls and the 400-foot gorge.

The crack in the rock into which the river pours, is 6,225 feet long and so narrow, the National Geographic society declares, that an average golfer could drive a golf ball from the edge of the rain forest cliff to the lip of the falls. All the waters of this great river find

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS TAKES IN THE MATCHES



The prince of Wales sitting with several celebrities at a recent lawn tennis meet in England. With the heir to the throne are Joan Ridley, British player; Bobbie Heine, African star, and (extreme right) the king of Greece.

a way out of the trench through a narrow pass 100 feet wide.

Just above the Victoria falls the Zambezi is a quiet, placid river about one mile wide, moving calmly and peacefully, unaware of the thunderous chaos just ahead. Only at the western and eastern cataracts on either end does the water speed up.

It is the western cataract which worries the Rhodesian director of geological survey. This cataract is separated from the main falls by Boaruka or Cataract island. In the face of this island is a fissure which, during flood time, has its two small waterfalls chewing away at the black rock.

If this fissure develops within some hundreds of years the Zambezi is going to fall into a new trench. Then the lip of the present falls, including Livingstone island, will become the Rain forest.

But if the western cataract works faster than the Boaruka fissure, Victoria falls may become a rapids.

LEIPZIG (AP)—A chorus of boys and men has been maintained at St. Thomas Church here from the days of Johann Sebastian Bach who was organist and choirmaster in the famous Protestant edifice from 1723 to 1733. The choir is especially expert in singing eight part choruses.

FRANCE REBUILDS FORTS ALONG HER EASTERN BORDER

PARIS (AP)—France is steadily rebuilding that iron belt of fortresses along her eastern frontier which she regards as indispensable to her safety. It was revealed in an interview here with Paul Painlevé, minister of war.

Lessons of the world war have been drawn upon in the new fortifications, with the result that deep caves, capable of protecting large bodies of troops from the heaviest shells, form an important feature of the new system.

Verdun remains the key point of frontier defense, the minister of war said, with a long line of smaller fortresses supplementing that defense, each related in a strategic plan to the others, and with vantage points ready for the artillery in the rear.

Painlevé does not support the theory that a line of timber land is a valuable defense in modern war, insisting that the concealment it would afford the enemy would equal the advantages it would give the defenders.

He concluded his interview with an appeal for the defense of French children as the best defense of the country.

"Preaching about more children will not raise the birth rate," he said. "We must concentrate all our efforts to reduce infant mortality to a minimum."

HALLE, Germany (AP)—The "non-sectarian schools" here, largely patronized by radicals and communists and which have led in the struggle for feminine emancipation, have introduced advanced cooking courses for boys.

Mail Tribune ads are read by 20,000 people every day.

SPECIAL ROAD FOR LAGGARD DRIVERS

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Thank roads in Rhode Island are becoming so congested that it is a matter of time before the state will have to detour to second or third grade roads the driver who insists on operating his car slowly.

Harold R. Shippee, chief inspector of the state board of public roads, forecasts.

Motoring problems that are not yet acute elsewhere have reached a serious point in this most thickly settled state with its average of more than 244 persons to the square mile.

Comparing the slow driver to the accommodation train, which always has had to take a siding for express trains, Mr. Shippee says the situation here is developing rapidly to the point where there will have to be a right of way for express auto transportation. This will necessarily mean a reworking of slow-driven machines, he says.

Using one highway as an example, Mr. Shippee points out that 25 miles an hour is perfectly satisfactory speed if the way is clear, whereas at other times five miles an hour might be reckless. A safe speed, he says, is one at which the driver is able to stop "within the known clear space ahead."

The official asserts that it is the inattentive fast driver operating across intersections who causes more than 70 per cent of Rhode Island's automobile accidents.

AMERICAN SPEECH IN TALKIE FILMS PUZZLES BRITISH

LONDON (AP)—It is spelled the same and it looks the same, but it doesn't sound the same.

The movie-going British populace has sadly found this to be true of the English language which both Americans and British claim to speak.

The influx of American-made talkies in Great Britain has brought with it the "American accent" which, when slightly distorted through the mechanism of the talking machines, is practically unintelligible to the Britisher who says "chawnee" for "chance" and "extraordinary" for "extraordinary."

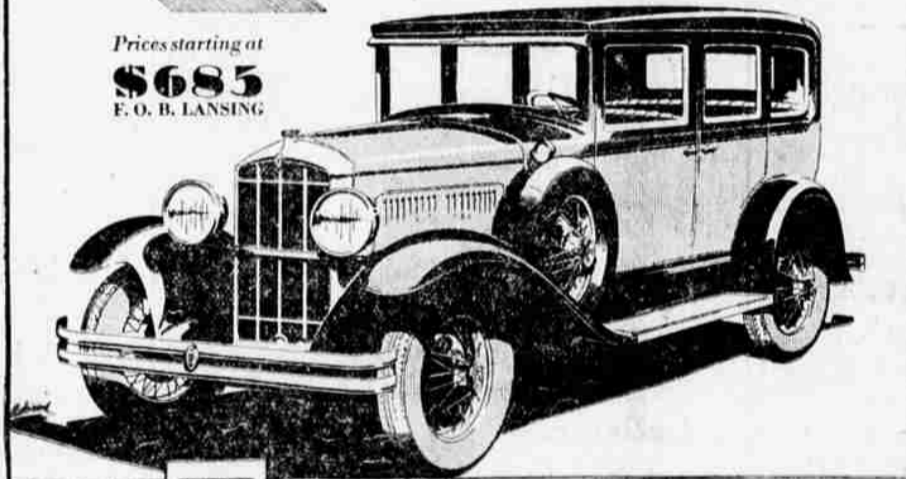
But the lure of the "cinemas" has proven greater than the inconvenience of not knowing what the hero and heroine are saying and the London picture palaces are crowded daily. Even certain Americanisms, such as "dumb-bell," "sap" and "boob" have found their way into British speech in some quarters.

"Brown-ups" too have caught the fever," bewails the motion picture critics of a London daily, "and to equate it to the development in this country of the manufacture of good talkie films is a matter of national importance. In the whole of England there is only one feature film showing today in which pure English can be heard."

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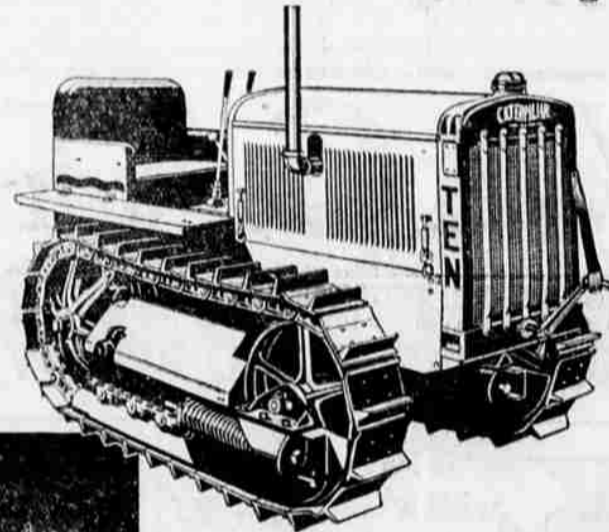
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The Model TEN "Caterpillar" Tractor



What's the Model Ten?

It is the smallest model "Caterpillar" now built. It is designed for the man who may not have a very big acreage but who needs the insurance against the weather of those wide "Caterpillar" tracks. It is offered at an amazingly low price — it is the smallest brother of the family of five.

How can I justify paying the price of the Model Ten?

By being able to do work better, quicker, cheaper. By having the power to chisel out hard pan — the nimbleness to get closer to orchard trees — the traction to ride over a wet cover crop or through the swales in early spring — the traction to get into the fields in an exceptionally wet season — the nimbleness to cut out the weeds close to the fence, to turn in narrow corners — the sure-footedness to travel a seed bed after the first plowing, to cultivate it again and again if you like.

"Caterpillar" owners are frankly boastful about the low upkeep of their machines. "Caterpillar" owners appreciate the service of a dealers' organization, which keeps replacement parts close at hand.

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About ten years ago the first ten Thirtys and the first ten Sixtys were put to work. Seventeen of these twenty tractors were still at work early in 1929. THERE'S PROOF OF LONG LIFE! But remember that the answer depends on the kind of soil, on fair loading, on faithful care. To day, with heat-treated steel track parts capable of yielding twice the life of those made a decade ago, the life of the "Caterpillar" is a long and vigorous one.

Is this the whole story of the Model Ten "Caterpillar"?

No. There is a catalog that will tell you a lot more about the machine itself. There are books on farming that will show how "Caterpillar" power and "Caterpillar" traction have won for thousands of farmers a greater income and a greater profit with less inconvenience and fewer hours of worrying about the weather.

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