

Overland
TRADE MARK REG.

Undoubtedly the Industry's Crowning Achievement

From your point of view this announcement is most important.

For herein we set forth the achievement toward which this company has aimed for the last eight years.

This achievement in a word is the completion of our gigantic organization to a point where we can make and market a complete line of automobiles under one head.

This means tremendous economies—much greater than ever before.

This means the elimination of all waste, all lost motion and much greater factory efficiency.

This means an even higher grade of cars at much more attractive prices.

All of which means a substantial saving for you on the next car you buy.

For now and for the first time in the history of the automobile business we as one single organization offer the public a full and complete line of automobiles.

This concentration—this greater efficiency—this more effective means of pulling together is going to set a new standard of low priced high-grade automobile values.

For we operate on the basis of—

- one executive organization
- one factory management
- one purchasing unit
- one sales expense

—one group of dealers to plan, produce and sell all Overland, Willys and Willys-Knight models.

Buying power is concentrated. Costs are distributed over all these cars. The savings are enormous.

As a result we are producing cars of exceptional quality—and marketing them at unusually low prices.

Every car is built to a rigid standard of performance, comfort and appearance.

The new models are listed in this announcement. They include Overland models from the snappy comfortable \$665 Light Four to the beautiful Light Six Sedan at \$1585.

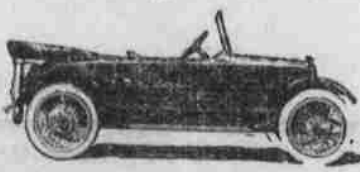
They include also the big, handsome Willys-Knights from the Four at \$1285, to the super efficient Eight at \$1950.

These new models establish price records, value records and performance records which we believe will prove to the public conclusively that the vast economies of vast production are the key note and manufacturing secret of the greatest value for the least amount of money.

DWIGHT MISNER

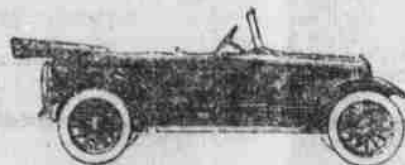
Opposite Marion Hotel SALEM AGENT S. Commercial St. Phone 97

Overland Light Four Models



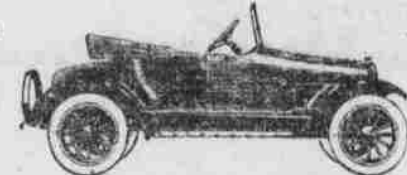
Roadster, 104-in. wheelbase \$650
Touring, 106-in. wheelbase \$865
Sport Model—Country Club—(Illustrated) \$750

Overland Big Four Models



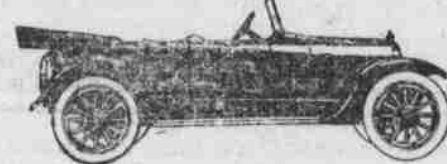
Roadster, 112-in. wheelbase \$835
Touring, 112-in. wheelbase—(Illustrated) \$850
(See also Closed Cars)

Overland Light Six Models



Roadster, 116-in. wheelbase—(Illustrated) . . . \$970
Touring, 116-in. wheelbase \$985
(See also Closed Cars)

Willys-Knight 7 Passenger Models



Four Cylinder Touring, 121 in. wheelbase . . . \$1285
Eight Cylinder, 125-in. wheelbase (Illustrated) \$1950
(See also Closed Cars)

Overland and Willys-Knight Closed Cars



Overland Big Four Coupe, 112-in. wheelbase \$1250
Overland Big Four Sedan, 112-in. wheelbase \$1450
Overland Light Six Coupe, 116-in. wheelbase \$1385
Overland Light Six Sedan, 116-in. wheelbase \$1585
(Illustrated)
Willys-Knight Four Coupe, 114-in. wheelbase \$1650
Willys-Knight Four Sedan, 121-in. wheelbase \$1950
Willys-Knight Four Limousine, 121-in. \$1950
All prices f. o. b. Toledo

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio
"Made in U. S. A."

OVERLAND EXHIBITS FULL LINE AT NEW YORK SHOW

Various Models Were Displayed to Supply All Classes of Trade

At the 1917 New York automobile show was publicly disclosed for the first time to the automobile industry complete line of cars by one manufacturer.

For years it has been the ambition of John N. Willys to market a complete line of cars—from automobiles that emphasize economy without sacrificing quality to the very highest type of car in the luxurious class. The automobile he has just placed on the market are realization of this aim.

The automobile trade divides itself into three sections—the buyer in the \$750 class or less; the purchaser who is willing to spend a little more than that, the \$1,000 class; and last of all the class that has the money to spend for cars over and above a thousand dollars.

To take care of the first class, the Willys-Overland company announce the Light Four, a light, economical four-cylinder, five passenger design. It has a new motor that has been thoroughly tested over rough roads, through mud, deep mud and soft sand.

Besides a touring car in this class the Willys-Overland company also announces a two-passenger roadster on the Light Four chassis. The Country club, which has been creating a sensation since its announcement a short time ago, is also constructed on this chassis.

To fill the requirements of the next class the Willys-Overland company offers the new five-passenger Light Six and Big Four. The new models are the same as their predecessors with the exception of the body lines, which are the latest in streamline design.

Three-passenger roadsters on both the four and six cylinder chassis are also announced.

The leader of the Willys-Overland company's line is the luxurious Willys-Knight Eight. At times rumors had been heard that the Willys-Overland company would build an eight cylinder Knight motor car for 1917, but it was not until recently that the Willys-Knight Eight became an assured fact. Its greatest feature is the eight-cylinder sleeve valve motor, the result of years of designing, developing and perfecting by the Overland engineering staff.

The Willys-Overland company was the first American automobile builder to popularize the Knight motor in this country, disposing of 12,000 four-cylinder motor cars during the 1916 season. Because of the success with which it met the experiments which had been going on for three years with an eight cylinder sleeve valve motor were pursued with doubled energy.

MUCH WORK DONE

(Continued from page two.)

terly reports of all judiciary business passing through their offices.

S. B. No. 95, by Eddy. Providing for recall of school directors.

S. B. No. 125, by Messer. Providing for establishment and maintenance of county or district hospitals for persons afflicted with tuberculosis.

S. B. No. 132, by Hurley. Increasing salary of county school superintendent of Malheur county to \$1,500 a year.

S. B. No. 144, by Hawley. Giving city of Monmouth jurisdiction over county highways within its limits.

S. B. No. 150, by Lewis. Establishing islands as separate road districts to enable property owners on Sauvier's island to own road funds.

S. B. No. 177, by Pierce. Requiring veterinary surgeons to certify copy of brands with county clerks.

GERARD WAS FIRM

(Continued from page one.)

With these dispatches today came also reports indicating Germany's realization that she acted too quickly in certain moves in the recent diplomatic game. Wireless dispatches from Berlin, intercepted here today, carried lengthy near-apologies from German officials over their mistaken assumption that the United States had seized German ships in American ports.

Washington, Feb. 12.—The state department was formally advised today by the American minister at Bern that Ambassador Gerard, his staff and a party of Americans reached Zurich yesterday and was due at Bern at 9 o'clock last night.

Adjutant General Bruegger of the Swiss army and American Minister Stovall greeted the party at the frontier.

health, has registered again. He has resumed his position on the Willamette Collegiate as feature writer.

DOES RHEUMATISM BOTHER YOU?

Many Doctors Use Musterole

So many sufferers have found relief in Musterole that you ought to buy a small jar and try it.

Just spread it on with the fingers. Rub it in. First you feel a gentle glow, then a dull, cooling comfort. Musterole relieves the twinges, loosens up stiffened joints and muscles.

Musterole is a clean, white ointment, made with oil of mustard. It penetrates to the seat of pain and drives it away, but does not blister the tenderest skin. It takes the place of the mussy, old-fashioned mustard plaster.

Musterole is recommended for bronchitis, croup, asthma, pleurisy, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, stiff neck, headache and colds of the chest (it prevents pneumonia).



Don Matthews, a junior, who was forced to leave school about the middle of last semester on account of ill

Some Little Stories and Gossip of the Legislature

It looked for a while as though the good old custom of having a third house would be abandoned, but fortunately this has been avoided and it will meet tomorrow night. That some stunts will be pulled off that will make the legislators—some of them—got uneasy in their seats goes without saying. However, the story of what was done will prove more interesting than that of what may be done.

Representative Bitner believes in equality for all and special privileges for none. Speaking on the bill to provide for the creation of unclaimed bodies at the eastern Oregon hospital for the insane, he insisted that the patients of the western Oregon hospital should be recorded all the privileges enjoyed by those of the hospital here. He is eminently correct, and stands now as the champion of equal rights as well as suffrage.

Saturday, that Grants Pass prevaricator, Updike, had a stranger cornered near the cigar stand and one who overheard him say he was engaged in boosting his native bent. He seized the stranger's remark about the cigarette bill to say: "Down at Grants Pass we have the cigarette business cornered. We are making a cigar down there that is as mild as a gin fizz. I get a box of them sent me every morning just to show the legislators what we can do in

that line and to show them besides that the passing of the cigarette bill will do no good because cigarettes can be sent through the mails. Since the beet sugar industry started at my place someone discovered that the worst leaves trimmed from the beets in the summer and laid away for a while make a cigar filler that cannot be told on sight from real tobacco. It is a rich brown and as a filler it is fine, the trace of sugar in the leaves gives them a sweet taste most pleasing and the later leaves make splendid wrappers. They have the color, and a flavor all their own that when you have smoked one you will never forget. Besides they contain no nicotine or other deleterious substances and hence have no bad effects. Why, after smoking one of these our boys all swear off on cigarettes, and after three or four days abandon tobacco in all forms. It has the same effect so far as I can judge on cigar smokers. It is destined to be the great anti-tobacco remedy and to make Grants Pass and its cigars famous. I think I have one left, if you will try it."

The stranger would be "delighted to do so," and then Updike handed him a mild Havana, and watched the effect. "Why, say, this is great," said the stranger. "I can't," he echoed Updike, and then went inside and got busy trying to appear to earn his salary.

Hereafter, if the Goode bill to tax church property passes the senate, all church property except its actual building and the lot on which it stands will be taxed by the state. The measure passed the house of representatives Saturday night without a dissenting voice. The measure is deemed necessary to help swell the fund of state taxes. It will probably pass the senate with an easy majority as the opinion seems to be that no land held by church corporations should be exempt from taxation except the actual lot and building in which the services are held. This will affect schools also that hold large acreages under the plea that it is school or church property and so escape the paying of rightful taxes.

University Notes

By winning unanimously the decision of both sets of judges Pacific University defeated Willamette in the dual debate, Saturday night.

The local contest was held in the University chapel. Willamette's affirmative team, consisting of Adolph Spies and Otto Paulus and Pacific negative team, composed of Glenn Jack and K. W. Irle, were the contestants. Both teams showed the results of original research work, which made the debate educative as well as entertaining. The question under discussion was, Resolved, that a literacy test equally restrictive as that of house bill No. 9069 is the best method for regulating European immigration. This question has been before the nation congress for about two decades, and has always been popular in debating circles. Prominent men place it among the first problems that confront the nation.

Adolph Spies was the first speaker, he opened the discussion by giving an

interpretation of the question as previously agreed upon by both parties. His constructive argument began by a clear presentation of the difference in the type of the immigrant today, and that of several years ago. This was accomplished by the aid of a chart, in which the percentage of immigrants from north and south Europe was presented, also the per cent of illiterates in both groups. His next point was to show that the literacy test would exclude about 300,000 per year, the number economic claim should be detained. Its effect upon the problem of the "Birds of Passage" was also presented. Most of Spies' argument was based on the report of the United States com-

JUST GOT OVER A COLD?

Look out for kidney troubles and backache. Colds overtax the kidneys and often leave them weak. For weak kidneys—well, read what a Salem man says:

Ed La Fountain, retired farmer, 1940 South Liberty street, Salem, says: "Two years ago, I came down with a heavy cold which settled on my kidneys and caused me a great deal of trouble. My back was sore and stiff. My kidneys acted too freely and I had to get up eight or ten times at night and I couldn't control the kidney secretions. I took three boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills and they stopped the misery in my back and rid me of the too frequent desire to pass the kidney secretions. Since then, my kidneys have caused me but very little trouble and in every way I am enjoying the best of health."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. La Fountain had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

mittee to investigate the immigration problem. In this report it was declared that the illiterate immigrant has an evil effect upon wages, and that he works against assimilation. For the negative Glenn Jack was the first to respond. He admitted the need of restriction, but argued that the proposed remedy was a fault. His claims were, that there is no relation between illiteracy and desirability, that the original is not the illiterate foreigner, but the keen educated wanderer. He also contended that the test would exclude too many, and that it could not be adjusted to the needs of the nation. Besides public opinion is against it, the test strikes at a man's native opportunity not at the root of undesirability. His chief constructive argument was that the evil was economic in nature and demanded an economic solution.

Continuing the argument for the affirmative Otto Paulus attacked the issue from the political and social aspect. He stated that this was a problem concerning the nation's welfare and not one of charity. The majority of his argument showed the result of illiteracy upon a democratic form of government; and its bearing upon race suicide. He claimed that the vast influx of illiterate immigrants was substituting the nation's present stock for an inferior one.

With the argument that won the debate Irle made the last constructive speech. He attacked the question from a purely economic view, and as a substitute for the literacy test advocated a minimum wage test for immigration. This is to be anticipated so that a foreigner who could not cope successfully in the labor market during the first three years of his life in America should be deported.

In the affirmative rebuttal, Spies failed to give any evidence directly against it, but argued that it was not

a feasible plan since it was untried and had never been seriously considered.

As an introduction to the contest Miss Ethel Forbes presented two pipe organ numbers, "Marche Solennelle" by Gounod and "Pilgrim's Song of Hope" by Astie. While the judges were preparing their decision, Miss Grace Gayley sang, "Florian's Song" by Goddard and a "Serenade" by Nevin.

Tomorrow at Portland the university's trustees will meet for their annual mid year business session. Among the matters that will occupy their attention will be the election of a new president to succeed the late T. S. McDaniel. President Doney will present his report, and in all probability the question of honorary degrees will be considered.

Tonight in the chapel a topic of interest to everyone in Salem will be scientifically presented. Prof. John O. Hall, head of the economic and sociology department will deliver a lecture entitled "Remedies against poverty." This will be the fourth number on the faculty lecture course, and is free to the public.

Of late Dr. Hall has been in constant demand by the legislature. He has appeared many times before several committees, and was instrumental in the formation of joint resolution No. 2. This provides for a constitutional amendment by which the state would be enabled to secure employment on farm colonies to those who are involuntarily unemployed.

In his lecture Dr. Hall will embody many startling results obtained by recent study and research.