



As Old as his Arteries

The doctor can't help it.

He knows that the man has hard arteries, high blood pressure, and beginning kidney and heart disease, due to long neglected chronic constipation.

It isn't the other man's fault—directly. He's only 45—but he never realized that his constipation was a serious thing. He never knew how to treat it. He has taken bushels of pills, gallons of castor oil, mineral waters and salts, which have battered and tortured his alimentary canal from one end to the other, and he wonders why his health keeps getting worse. He doesn't know that his food waste has poisoned him, and has bred disease that is going to "get him" before his time.

Nujol is for just such a man—for every person whose bowels do not move easily and thoroughly at regular intervals—especially for those in advancing years whose body machinery will not stand rough treatment.

Nujol softens the accumulated food waste in the large intestine, and moves it gently out of the system, carrying those poisons with it, which, if allowed to remain, cause over 90% of human illness. Nujol supplies the lubrication that Nature can't supply as age begins to make itself felt.

This man might have known in time—but Nujol is new—the accepted modern treatment for constipation.

You can avoid such a misfortune as his. Get a bottle of Nujol from your druggist today and send for free booklet: "Thirty Feet of Danger" expressing clearly the soundest medical authority on constipation and self-poisoning.

Warning: Nujol is sold only in sealed bottles bearing the Nujol Trade Mark. At all druggists. Insist on Nujol. You may suffer from substitutes.

Nujol Laboratories
STANDARD OIL CO. (NEW JERSEY)
50 Broadway, New York

Nujol Laboratories, Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), 50 Broadway, New York. Please send me free booklet "Thirty Feet of Danger"—constipation and auto-intoxication in adults.

Name.....
Address.....

"Regular as Clockwork"



At the meeting of the city council two weeks ago a proposition was made to M. T. Busselle in which he stated that a telephone company could be placed in Salem for \$3000,000 and that it could be run at a cost of 70 percent of the present phones. Last night at the council meeting, Mayor C. B. Albin appointed as a committee to consider municipal telephones, Dr. O. L. Scott, Fred T. Smith, W. A. West,

Otto Wilson and Dr. F. L. Utter. After the council meeting the committee met and discussed matters with Mr. Busselle in which he again stated that the city could put in its own telephones and operate them at 70 per cent of the present costs. The committee arranged to meet Friday evening of this week to more thoroughly go into the matter.

POLK COUNTY WINNER IN RIGHT-OF-WAY CASE

What may serve as a precedent in the future prosecution of Marion county's road program is brought out in the decision of the supreme court in the case of A. H. Richardson, et al., vs. Polk County, appealed from the decision of Judge Belt. This is a case brought to quiet title to a stretch of road running through the old donation claim of Benjamin F. Burch, patented in the year 1859. Some 45 years ago or more a narrow road was opened through the tract near the southern part about half a mile in length and connecting at the west end with what is now the Independence-Corvallis highway. This roadway, which was supposed to be about 40 feet in width, was bounded on both sides by the old style snake fence which was not confined to an absolutely straight line, and which suffered more or less deviation in the process of rebuilding of said fences. In the year 1912 the plaintiffs purchased a tract of land bordering the entire length of the road and which was supposed to contain 35 acres, assuming that the road was of uniform width and the fences on straight lines. A subsequent survey showed that there were but 44 acres in the tract as the lines ran, and the purchaser undertook to rebuild the road fence in conformity with certain ancient landmarks. The county authorities afterward discovered that the projected fence would cut down the width of the road by from four to nine feet, and they brought suit against the purchaser to restrain the fencing. The circuit court found for the county and the case was appealed to the supreme court.

The testimony submitted went to show that it had been the intention of Burch to abandon to public use all of the land lying between the old rail fences as originally laid; that the road had been worked by county supervisors for decades with no interference or stipulations from the owner of the claim. Thus Judge Harris, in his decision, held that to all intents and purposes the road had been dedicated to the county and affirmed the decision of the lower court, the other justices concurring.

Other opinions were handed down as follows:

P. E. Sullivan, administrator of estate of Alexander Costello, appellant, vs. Mary T. Conway, administratrix of estate of Bridget Ginty, et al.; affirmed; opinion by Justice Benson; Circuit Judge Tucker affirmed.

Claude N. Ogilvie, appellant, vs. Rose Stackman, et al.; appealed from Multnomah; action for damages for breach of covenant of warranty deed; opinion by Justice Benson; Circuit Judge Biggs affirmed as to principal judgment, with judgment for costs modified.

E. Schwedter, appellant, vs. First State Bank of Gresham, and Archie Meyers; appealed from Multnomah; suit for damages for alleged fraud and deceit; opinion by Justice Benson; Circuit Judge Gantzen affirmed.

John R. Fitzhugh vs. E. J. Mannell and A. J. Sherill, appellants; appealed from Lane; suit to collect debt on stock of goods; opinion by Justice Burnett; Circuit Judge Skisworth reversed and case dismissed.

W. L. Cooper, appellant, vs. C. D. Bogue; appealed from Multnomah; suit to collect debt; opinion by Justice Benson; Circuit Judge Kavanaugh affirmed.

In the matter of the estate of Alice Edna Wemple, deceased, Mabel E. Jennings, appellant, vs. J. O. Stearns, administrator of estate of Alice Edna Wemple; appealed from Multnomah; suit to collect borrowed money; opinion by Justice Benson; Circuit Judge Littlefield affirmed.

Chester V. Dolph vs. Harriet F. Spokart, appellant; appealed from Multnomah; motion to dismiss appeal overruled; opinion by Chief Justice Clatsop County vs. Maria G. Wnopol, et al., appellants; appealed from Clatsop; motion to strike allowed; opinion per curiam.

P. A. Kennedy, et al., vs. City of Portland, appellant; appealed from Multnomah; suit to restrain city of Portland from collecting certain assessments levied for cost of improving Fifteenth avenue, southeast; opinion by Justice Benson; Circuit Judge Morrow reversed and case dismissed.

Motion to dismiss was overruled in Catherine Kantz vs. Emerson Hardwood company.

COUNCIL ENACTS

(Continued from page one)

opposed to the ordinance, but all other aldermen voted in favor.

Wood Ends Received.

The Oregon Gravel company offered the city \$1500 for its one set of heavy steel duty rolls, but it wanted to pay in gravel at 65 cents a cubic yard, crushed rock at the same price and sand at \$1.25 a cubic yard. The aldermen thought the price all right but wanted real money instead of sand and gravel. Hence the offer was not accepted.

John H. Scott was the low bidder for 50 cords of wood. For second growth fir, his bid was \$5.75 a cord. It was referred to the building committee.

Two men applied for the job of janitor of the city hall. J. Oliver put in his figures at \$55 a month for the city hall alone or \$75 a month for the city hall and comfort station. C. M. Levy just applied for the job but stated no price. The committee on public buildings will decide.

Damage Claim Presented.

The Clark & Henry Construction company presented a bill of damages against the city amounting to \$15,514.11. The company claims it has been damaged this much by the neglect, failure and delay of the city in not issuing warrants for the work the company did on South Twelfth street in the way of improvement. The ways and means committee of the council will wrestle with the claim.

The Oregon Gravel company was given that part of Hood street between blocks 25 and 26 and also the alleys between these streets. But when it took the council to haul gravel to the street to be exclusively used by the

A Standard Test for Gasoline

The third of a series of three statements

War needs made prominent the question of a standard test for gasoline. On July 31st, 1918, President Wilson ordered a committee appointed under the United States Fuel Administration to establish specifications and standards of test for gasoline supplied to the Government. This committee consisted of the United States Fuel Administration and representatives of the War and Navy Departments, the United States Shipping Board, the Director General of Railroads, the Bureau of Mines, and the Bureau of Standards. Standards were adopted for aviation gasoline (export, fighting and domestic) and for general motor use on land and sea.

The Gravity Test Discarded

The Government's Committee on Standardization of Petroleum Specifications stated in its report: "It will be noted that there are no gravity limitations in the specifications for aviation gasoline, nor in the specifications for motor gasoline which are given later, for it has been found that gravity is of little or no value in determining the quality of gasoline." The standards adopted by the United States Government are based on boiling points.

Boiling Points the Real Test

Gasoline is known to the refiner as one member of the petroleum family. He distinguishes each member of the family, not by gravity, but by boiling points. Gravity is a fleeting standard of test, but boiling points are unchanging in their value and always determine the quality of the product. Knowing them the refiner can keep his product uniform and reliable.

What Is a Boiling Point?

A boiling point is the temperature at which a liquid will begin to boil or vaporize.

In distilling a given quantity of gasoline the refiner ascertains at what point each 10 per cent will boil, until the entire quantity is evaporated or distilled. In this way he determines what is known as the initial boiling point, as well as all intervening boiling points in the chain, up to the maximum, high boiling point.

Boiling Points Tell the Story

Boiling points determine the vaporizing and combustible qualities of gasoline. They decide the action of the gas developed from gasoline. They are the only true measure of gasoline value.

An ideal gasoline has boiling points in a continuous, uniform chain. There must not be too many low boiling points, otherwise the loss in

storage by evaporation would be great. There must be just enough low boiling points to vaporize freely and give easy starting. The higher boiling points are necessary for quick acceleration, high power and long mileage.

As combustion starts with the lowest boiling points and flashes on through the gas, the continuous chain of boiling points—from the low to the high—is necessary for instantaneous, full-powered combustion. Only a straight-distilled, all-refinery gasoline can have the continuous, uniform chain of boiling points.

The United States Government Standard Specifications for Gasoline

The United States Government standard specifications for gasoline are based on boiling points—not gravity. Drafted as they were by impartial Government experts, they are generally considered, in the light of conditions today, as the most practical standard for gasoline. They insure an efficient and satisfactory gasoline and at the same time have due regard for the best utilization of our petroleum resources, and the maintenance of reasonable prices to the consumer.

Red Crown Gasoline Conforms to United States Government Standard

All Red Crown gasoline now being supplied in the Pacific Coast States is refined to conform to the United States Government Standard specifications. It is straight-distilled, all-refinery gasoline having the full, uniform chain of boiling points necessary for full-powered, dependable gasoline: Low boiling points for easy starting, medium boiling points for quick, smooth acceleration, and high boiling points for power and mileage.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(California)



Fruit-Juice Essences

Jiffy-Jell desserts carry real fruit flavors in essence form, in vials.

A wealth of fruit juice is condensed for each dessert. So you get a fresh-fruit dainty, healthful and delicious.

This is the new-type quick gelatine dessert—five times as good as the old kind.

Loganberry and Pine-apple are two of the best flavors. Try them.

They're found only in

Jiffy-Jell
10 Flavors, at Your Grocer's
2 Packages for 25 Cents

gravel company, the council balked at the impression was that it was asking just a little too much.

CONTROVERSY ABOUT

(Continued from page one)

gravel company had leased the gravel rights from Minto island and were using a dredge.

Council Divided.

From the opening of the council session last evening, it was evident that the friends of Minto and those favoring a 20 foot alley down through Trade street from Front to the river bank intended to have their way about it, whether Salem got a paper mill or not. The whole fight against the mill in the city council apparently is that of the friends of the Minto interest. No other opposition to the concessions asked by the paper mill has developed.

Alderman W. A. West put the proposition to the council as follows: "I'm for the paper mill. It's up to us councilmen to let the paper mill in. The business interests of the city are back of it. If we cannot fall in line with what the city wants, we had better get out of the council."

Alderman H. H. Vandervorst said: "I'm opposed to giving this water front on Trade street. The strip they offer on Court street and north doesn't amount to much. I'm in favor of blocking the paper mill if they do not want us to have a strip of 20 feet through Trade street."

From remarks made during the session, it was evident that five or six of the council were lined up with Mr. Vandervorst and willing to block the mill unless they had their way about it.

Alderman McClelland said: "I'm in favor of the mill. Salem needs such industries. Salem has allowed to go away to Portland every industry that Portland wanted, even the casket factory. If the paper mill comes, we will get other industries. Why, some people even opposed the building of a packing house and were skeptical about it. Salem wants the paper mill."

Judge D'Arcy, representing the Minto interests, said that Minto island would be made valueless by the closing of Trade street. Walter Keyes, speaking for the paper mill interests, said that the foot of Trade street was necessary for the mill as it was there that the power plant to operate both the mill and the Spaulding plant would be located. He couldn't see how the Mintos could be injured as they had not used Trade street for hauling for the past 15 years.

Law Requires 30 Days.

The formal petition of the Spaulding Logging company for the vacating of the foot of Trade street and the alleys they already occupy adjoining the river front was read. To conform with the law, this petition cannot be granted or acted on for 30 days. When it does come before the council for final action, the final fight of those representing the

Minto interests will doubtless be made to the granting of the petition.

The committee of the council appointed two weeks ago reported last evening against granting the concession but favored the 20 foot alleyway through Trade street, thus separating the proposed paper mill and the Spaulding interests. The report was signed by Aldermen Fred J. Smith, H. H. Vandervorst and B. W. May, city attorney. It is reported six aldermen are opposed to granting the concession the paper mill asks. In the meantime it is understood the paper mill promoters will take no further action towards putting up the mill here or ordering machinery until the council goes definitely on record either for or against the concessions asked.

Suggestion on Eczema

It will take just a few moments to stop in and ask us what our experience has been in the way of grateful customers with the soothing wash of oil, D. D. D., 50c, 60c and \$1.00. Your money back unless the first bottle relieves you.

D. D. D.
The Lotion for Skin Disease

J. C. Petry's

In Readjusting your habits of eating and drinking—often necessary after strenuous occupation—you will find an excellent re-builder in the delicious wheat and barley food Grape:Nuts

No raise in price during or since the war