

STATE'S BILLS ARE LARGE SUM

Over Thirty Million Dollars
Disbursed During Year,
Kozer Says

ROADS ARE MAIN ITEM

Old License Plates Recognized Until Present Congestion is Past

During 1921 a total of \$30,823,556 was disbursed on the accounts of the various Oregon state departments, institutions and activities and the year has been the busiest in the history of the secretary of state's office, according to a statement by Secretary Sam A. Kozer.

A statement prepared by Mr. Kozer shows that in the last year disbursements have been as follows: For state highways, \$18,048,999; for general governmental expenses, which includes the state departments, state institutions, institutions of higher learning, and the various state governmental activities, \$10,551,490; by the state industrial accident commission, \$2,262,947.

Past Records Broken

"In order to make these disbursements, a total of 65,142 state warrants were issued, an average of about 226 for each business day of the year," says Mr. Kozer. "At no time in the history of the state have the disbursements during a single year reached this sum, which evidences the tendency to the diversion of public funds not only to what are strictly governmental charges, but the application of such funds in a more lavish manner toward public improvements and betterments, whether they be in the nature of improved highways or in the construction of buildings to meet the growing demands in account of the natural increase in the number of wards of the state, or to meet the requirements of state educational and other institutions."

Autos Bring Large Sum

"During the year 1921, a total of 118,613 motor vehicles were licensed, the total fees therefor aggregating \$2,335,000. During the year 1920, 103,790 motor vehicles were licensed, with fees aggregating \$2,085,000. Up to the close of business Saturday applications for approximately 50,000 1922 motor vehicle licenses have been received, while a year ago the number of applications for 1921 licenses aggregated 47,000.

Department Congested

"Many people have deferred applying for their 1922 licenses for obvious reasons until the close of the year."

MORE STUDIES OF FACTS

We have seen where Mr. Buck's own Catholic books convict him of gross misrepresentation. He said that the Catholic Irish furnished some deep generals, and half the soldiers—that is, half of the soldiers of the colonial army in the Revolution, and also the soldiers of the Declaration of Independence. His own school history shows that the entire Catholic population of the colonies was only 25,000. A neighbor once said of a man who was indulging in some lofty hyperbole: "He's a little bit of a feather from the wings of his imagination, and stick them into the tail of this Mr. Buck. Let him remember the names of only two men of the signers, the other than Mr. Carroll, known to the Catholics; and if he does not do this, the public will know the reason for his reason."

He said that nearly 40 percent of the soldiers in the American army in the late war, were Catholics. This falsehood was founded on a contemptible trick. In one or two eastern camps, military-hunting priests found that some 40 percent of the men from the states where the Catholic population is comparatively large, were Catholics. They did not count men in camps in the west and south, in some of which the Catholics had a bare 5 percent; but they posted off to Washington, to demand that high percentage of the army chaplains. With Tompkins on the job, they got what they wanted. Their actual number in the army was about 20 percent.

Mr. Buck, professing to be a friend of "religious liberty," quotes Cardinal Gibbons. Doubtless a very great many of the Catholics in America really believe in religious liberty, and would not oppress Protestants if they had the power. But the express command of Jesus, and the teaching of the leading priests, is on a different line.

Pope Pius IX, in his Syllabus of 1864, said the Pius who as a civil and religious monarch was the only power to recognize the Confederate rebellion against the America we love—"Every man who shall say that 'Every man is free to embrace and profess the religion which his reason tells him is true.' And who shall condemn the Catholics for inserting in their Constitution in 1868, a provision permitting a 'liberty of worship.' He also damned those who say: 'The church has not the power of inflicting violence.' The opposition of the priesthood to liberty, to the forbidding of conscience, and of thought, is shown by the action of Pope Pius X, who died after the beginning of the late war. Monk Lepicier published a book on 'The Stability and Progress of Dogmas.' The pope's this work you have given great gratification to the sovereign pontiff. Whether the holy father congratulates you heartily, and praying that the book may be of great profit to many, lowly beings, upon you the apostolic benediction."

With this approval from the pope, what this work says: "Public heresy drives men to suicide. It is communicated, but to be killed." (Page 194). "The power to kill heretics belongs both to the state and to the church." (Page 195). "The church has the power of putting to death even recent heretics." (Page 199). "We should not shrink from uttering the teaching of regard for the sentiment of the modern age." (Page 201). He says the church has canonized Ferdinand of Castile, and puts into the hands of heretics the keys of the kingdom, and with his own hands brought word to the state for the burning." (Page 202). "The church tolerates heretics now because it is not prudent to kill them." (Page 203-9.)

Mr. Buck says one thing: his superiority, and the pope and his bishops, say something for different. Buck is by type—and the pope is infallible! Yet, if he is infallible, those words he uttered, so strongly have sinister sound to the America that doesn't believe in a union of church and state with the church supreme.

—JAMES L. LARSEN.

Jan. 28, 1921.

—ADV.

of the year, thus congesting the department. In view of the limited equipment and the fact that trained force is necessary intelligently to handle this work of the department, it will be some days before the business on hand will be disposed of and licenses issued and mailed for all applications on file. In the meantime, state traffic officers will recognize 1921 licenses and the sheriffs of the counties, chief of police and marshals of the cities and towns and constables throughout the state are asked to give similar recognition.

Penalties Come Later

"When the department is caught up with this work all the peace officers throughout the state will be so notified and any motor vehicles then carrying 1921 licenses will be subject to the penalties of the law for failure to carry appropriate license plates. The condition in the department is no different at this time than has existed for a number of years past. It is physically impossible to maintain sufficient equipment and a trained force to take care of such unusual conditions as arise at the close of the year, as they may relate to the annual renewal of motor vehicle licenses."

"The license fee is the same until July 1, 1922 and by that time the traffic officers of the state will have covered every section and undoubtedly every one operating a motor vehicle will have secured an appropriate license to operate his car throughout the state."

Johnny Wilson Will Not Fight With Harry Grebb

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—Marty Killilea, manager for Johnny Wilson, middleweight boxing champion, announced today that he was notifying Tex Rickard of New York that Wilson would not take part in a proposed match with Harry Greb at New York next month. Killilea said that Rickard made it a condition of paying Wilson the \$25,000 purse which was held up after his bout with Bryan Downey at Jersey City Labor day, that Wilson agree to meet Greb under Rickard's management. Because it was on this condition only that he could obtain the money, Killilea and Wilson felt no compunction about withdrawing from the match.

Interesting Party is New Year's Eve Event

SILVERTON, Or., Jan. 2.—(Special to The Statesman.)—One of the largest attended and most interesting watch parties held at Silvertown was the watch party given by the Trinity Young People's society at Trinity church. The first part of the evening was devoted to a program consisting of a selection by the Trinity band, a piano solo by Miss Merna S. Thelen, selection by the Mandolin club, vocal duet by the Misses Valborg and Ruth Ormbeck; reading by Jack Larsen, piano solo by Miss Esther Larsen, and a talk by Rev. George Henriksen. After the program refreshments were served and the remainder of the old year was spent in playing games.

Fred Treadgold is to be transferred this week from the mill offices at the Silver Creek Timber company yard to the downtown retail office, of which S. E. Richardson is manager. Mr. Treadgold is bookkeeper.

Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson of Portland spent New Year's day at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hans Jensen and Mrs. Anna Jensen.

Miss Esther Larsen was hostess to a few friends at her home Friday evening. The occasion was Miss Larsen's birthday.

DOUBLE DEAL CHARGE MADE BY CHINESE

(Continued from page 1.)

also will meet. Other naval and Far Eastern questions will occupy attention of the other delegates in formal conferences.

Submarines Most Troublesome

The question of proposed restrictions on submarine warfare is regarded by all delegations as the most troublesome of the unsolved

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Jan. 28, 1921.

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BOUNTY RECORD OF COUNTY SHOWN

Total of \$83 Paid Out for Killing of Wild Animals During Year

During the year 1921, the county of Marion paid \$83 in bounties for the killing of wild animals and the proof of killing. In bringing to the county clerk's office the skins and parts of the head and feet, as required by the bounty laws of the state.

Experts Say There is No Difference Between a Wildcat and a Bobcat

But the bounty laws of the state use both terms and trappers differ as to name. The bounty is \$2 for either.

Records Show Slaughter

The records of the county clerk's office show that during 1921, bounties were paid on the skins of 11 coyotes, five wildcats, nine lynx and 12 bobcats. Regarding wildcats and bobcats as the same, this animal seems to be most popular when it comes to claiming bounties.

A coyote skin, from the bounty point of view is worth \$3 for the male while an adult female coyote skin brings \$4. In the way of bounty, the bounty on gray or black wolf skins is \$2.50 each and the same for a timber wolf skin. A lynx skin is worth just the same as a bobcat, \$2. Mountain lion

and panther skins bring \$10 in bounties and the same is paid for a real cougar skin.

Trappers Listed

During the year 1921, the following have brought skins of wild animals to the county clerk's office and have been paid the bounty:

Rex Burnett of Silvertown, one coyote, \$3; Theo. Fisher, two bobcats and one coyote, \$7; A. J. McCoy, one wild cat, \$2; J. H. Mailland of Silvertown, one coyote, \$4; U. F. Neiderheiser, one wildcat, \$2; C. E. Heater, two coyotes, \$6; Anton Lee, two bobcats, \$4; C. H. Bressler, one wildcat, \$2; Sam Hall, two wildcats, \$4; A. J. Dodson, an assortment of wildcats and coyotes, \$18; J. H. Mailland, two coyotes, \$6; S. P. Matheny, coyotes and bobcats, \$13; Percy E. Brown, coyote, \$3; John A. Reinhardt, bobcat, \$2; J. L. Apple, coyote and bobcat, \$5; S. P. Matheny, bobcat, \$2; Percy E. Brown, bobcat, \$2; Paul Jaquet, bobcat, \$2.

Skins Worth Money

According to George Alder, a lynx skin's worth at present on the open market, about \$4 for a fine specimen. Bobcats and wildcats are about at the bottom of market for fur animals, as they are now quoted at \$1 each. It brings the same price whether it is called a bobcat or wildcat.

The coyote is sometimes called a prairie wolf, and under either name, if a pretty fair specimen, the furrier will pay about \$6. Hence a good coyote skin is worth to the trapper in Marion county, \$3 for the bounty and then \$6 for the skin.

Record by Years Shown

Bounties paid by Marion county during the past 13 years for the killing and proof thereof of wild

animals are as follows: 1909, \$51.50; 1910, \$153.; 1911, \$112.50; 1912, \$56.; 1913, \$83.; 1914, \$55.; 1915, \$152.; 1916, \$91.50; 1917, \$110.; 1918, \$28.; 1919, \$95.; 1920, \$89 and 1921, \$83.

It will be noted that during 1918, only \$28 was paid out in bounties. This was during the war and the high wage period, and trappers found much more remunerative employment elsewhere than occasionally trapping wild animals.

Weston, Slayer, Taken Back for Second Trial

A. J. Weston, serving life in the state penitentiary on conviction of killing Robert H. Krug in Deschutes county, but whose case was remanded by the supreme court for a new trial, left the state prison yesterday for Bend where he will be held in the county jail pending the outcome of the second trial in the lower court.

For a time it was uncertain whether Weston would be held in the state prison or taken back to Bend. A court order was necessary for his transfer to Deschutes county.

Harold Gwinn Indicted By Recent Grand Jury

The secret indictment returned by the recent Marion county grand jury report was disclosed yesterday, when county officials arrested Harold Gwinn of this city on a charge of violation of the prohibition laws.

According to officials, Gwinn's arrest is connected with the recent arrest of W. M. Crowe, now awaiting trial in the county jail and of R. (Sharkey) Rowland, serving sentence in the city jail. Both Rowland and Crowe were arrested when a quantity of liquor was seized at a South Twenty-fifth street residence by Deputy Sheriff W. T. Barber and Chief of Police Moffitt.

Three Brothers Held As Iuka Bank Robbers

IUKA, Ill., Jan. 2.—Three brothers, Earl, Edward and Lex Hall of Iuka, today were identified as the robbers of the State Bank of Iuka, who escaped with \$20,000 on December 20 after a thrilling chase led by Miss Mildred Kelly, a bank employee. They were taken to Salem in default of \$20,000 bond each.

Read The Classified Ads.

Today—Tomorrow—Thursday

NEAL HART

as the Daring Northwest Mounted Police in

"SKYFIRE"

A Thrilling Photodrama of the Great North Woods

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BLIGH THEATRE 25c

A KNOCK-OUT BLOW TO HIGH COST OF CLOTHES

The Extra Pair Makes Double Wear

All past sales eclipsed! Bigger stock to select from. Greater reductions than ever before. Extra pants free with each suit.

Great Purchase of Woolens Makes This Sale Possible

Many woolen concerns were too optimistic in their estimate of the public demand for woolens. They laid in large surplus stocks of these goods. Orders fell off and they found themselves with enormous stocks on their hands. They became anxious to unload—to take their losses before the end of 1921.

Three of these large concerns turned to us as the largest Oregon consumer of their goods and offered us almost unheard-of reductions for large orders. We took advantage of this opportunity. Now we're passing the benefit on to you.

All Wool Suits at a Saving of from \$10 to \$15

And in addition we give you an Extra Pair of Pants Absolutely Free

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WEATHER AVERAGE ON NEW YEAR DAY

Temperature and Precipitation Does Not Depart From Tradition

New Years day of this year brought about the average weather for the first day of the year. That is, with a maximum temperature of 49 and a minimum of 36 New Years night, and a rainfall of .06 of an inch, the weather was fairly average.

In 1912, New Years day had a maximum of 35 and minimum of 25 degrees, with .06 rainfall. Then the following New Years experience 43 maximum and 32 minimum with no rainfall, but cloudy.

In 1914 the first day of the year experienced 46 maximum and 37 minimum, and .33 of an inch of rain. The day, of course, was cloudy. The following New Years there was a maximum of 45, a minimum of 33 and rainfall of .04 of an inch.

New Years day of 1916 was clear, and there was no precipitation. It was rather chilly with a maximum of 35 and a minimum of 29 above.

The beginning of 1917 had the average temperature if 46 above and 36 as the minimum that night and the day was cloudy. For 1918 the year started out rather warm with a maximum of 62, minimum of 53, clear and no rainfall.

New Years day of 1919 was the coldest in years, with a maximum of 35 and a minimum of 27, and clear, crisp weather; 1920 opened up with a clear day, no rainfall and a temperature of 49 maximum and 37 minimum.

New Years day of one year ago was cloudy, with a precipitation of .20 of an inch of rain. The minimum temperature was 51 and the maximum 57. This year the weather record for New Years was 49 maximum, 35 minimum, and .06 rainfall.

These figures are according to the government's official records on file with the weather bureau office in Portland.

There are exceptions to every rule except the rule that the winner gets the spoils.

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