

MOTOR CARS SHOW TOTAL OF 118,615

Final Compilation of Statistics for Last Year Made by Secretary

The final compilation of automobile statistics for 1921 has been completed by the secretary of state and shows a total of 118,615 motor vehicles registered in Oregon during that year.

Passenger cars, 103,735; commercial vehicles of less than one ton capacity, 5,223; trucks of from one to five tons capacity, 9,137; trailers of from one to five tons capacity, 290; ambulances and hearses, 127; buses and stages, 102.

During 1921 a total of 516 dealers in motor vehicles were licensed, together with 6,129 chauffeurs, 43,959 motor vehicle operators and 3,164 motorcycle operators.

Multnomah county with approximately one-third of the state's population and wealth leads in the number of registered motor vehicles, with 49,547, followed respectively by Marion county with 40,100 registrations.

HEAD ACHE AND BODY ACHES

There are various symptoms of kidney trouble—rheumatic pains, backache, sore muscles, stiff joints, and "always tired" feeling.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF NEEDED BY FARMERS

agricultural conditions on the allied industries was discussed during the afternoon.

John H. Hagan of North Dakota speaking for the wheat belt, A. Sykes of Iowa, for the corn belt, James W. Morton of Georgia for the cotton belt, Fred H. Bixby of California for the livestock producers and E. B. Cornwall of Vermont for the northeastern agricultural states made suggestions for remedial measures, most of them touching on reduction of freight rates and retail prices.

Several speakers also advocated acceptance by the government of Henry Ford's offer for the muscle Shoals plant.

Secretary Wallace told the delegates that constructive efforts might properly be made in three fields, which he outlined as follows:

First, what may be done properly through legislative action.

Second, what may be done through administrative and educational effort, national and state, by the various agencies charged with the duty of fostering agriculture.

Third, what may and should be done by the farmers themselves.

PUT STOMACH IN FINE CONDITION

Says Indigestion Results From An Excess of Hydrochloric Acid

Undigested food delayed in the stomach decays, or rather, ferments the same as food left in the open air, says a noted authority.

He also tells us that indigestion is caused by Hyper-acidity, meaning, there is an excess of hydrochloric acid in the stomach which prevents complete digestion and starts food fermentation.

Everything eaten sours in the stomach much like garbage sours in a can, forming acid fluids and gases which inflates the stomach like a toy balloon.

He tells us to lay aside all digestive aids and instead, get from any pharmacy four ounces of Jad Salts and take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast and drink while it is effervescing and furthermore, to continue this for a week.

While relief follows the first dose, it is important to neutralize the acidity, remove the gas-making mass, start the liver, stimulate the kidneys and thus promote a free flow of pure digestive juices.

Jad Salts is inexpensive and is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithium and sodium phosphate. This harmless salt is used by thousands of people for stomach trouble with excellent results.

Income is Reduced

The agriculture secretary went on to say that he had assumed to set up committees to deal with the various questions which automatically present themselves in any gathering called to consider agricultural problems.

"The agriculture of the nation," Mr. Wallace declared, "is in a bad state, and our entire business and industrial life is suffering in consequence. High production costs followed by ruinously low prices have greatly reduced the farmer's net income and his purchasing power has been still further reduced by the disproportionately high cost of everything he needs to buy."

"An industry," said President Harding, "more vital than any other in which nearly half the nation's wealth is invested can be relied on for good security and certain returns."

Declaring that on the matter of what may be called fixed investment capital, the disadvantage of the farmer so impressed public opinion that the federal farm loan boards was established to meet the need, the president said that the farmer still needed some provision for supplying him with working capital.

Makes Comparison

"Compared with other industries," he continued, "the wonder is that agriculture, thus deprived of easy access to both investment and accommodation capital, has prospered even so well."

Lines on which financial support of agriculture may be organized, he said, are suggested in the plan of the federal farm loan board and in these rural finance societies which have been so effective in some European countries.

"The co-operative loaning associations of Europe have been effective incentives to united action by farmers," he continued, "and have led them directly into co-operation in both production and marketing which have contributed greatly to the stabilization and prosperity of agriculture."

Farmer Needs Chance

"Whether these organizations are considered as means to buying the farmers' requirements in a cheaper market, he asserted, or to selling his products in a more remunerative one, "the conclusion in all cases is the same; it is that the farmer, as good as a business man as any other he has the chance."

The manufacturer, he said, whose turnover is rapid, finds he can borrow money from the bank on short-time notes when he requires working capital, and his money will come back to him in time to meet his short-term obligation. On the other hand, he continued, the farmers' turnover is a long one, from a year in most crops to some times three years in the cattle industry.

"Yet the farmer is compelled," he declared, "if he borrows his working capital, to borrow for short periods, to renew his paper several times before his turnover is possible and take the chance that if he is called upon untimely to pay off his notes he may be compelled to sacrifice growing crops or unfinished livestock. Obviously, the farmer needs to have provisions, adapted to his requirement for extension of credit to produce his working capital."

The president said that "concerning the grim reality of the present crisis in agriculture there can be no differences of opinion among informed people."

Acts as Individual

"The depressions and discouragements," he continued, "are not peculiar to agriculture and I think it fair to say there could have been no avoidance of a great slump from war time excesses to the hardships of readjustment. We can have no helpful understanding by assuming agriculture suffers alone, but we may fairly recognize the fundamental difficulties which accentuate the agricultural discouragement and menace the healthful life of the basic and absolutely necessary industry."

The farmer, he declared, "from the very mode of his life is individualistic and therefore because he buys and sells as an individual, it is his fate to buy in the dearest and sell in the cheapest market." He contrasted this with the corporation, he said, which could direct economies and acquire a power in the markets by combinations.

Mortgages Alarm

"If the mortgage indebtedness of farms shows, over a given period, a marked tendency to increase, the fact becomes occasion for concern," he said. "If during the same period, the railroads or the great industries controlled by corporations, find themselves able to increase their mortgage indebtedness by dint of bond issues, the fact is hailed as evidence of better business conditions and of capital's increased willingness to engage in these industries and thus inspire larger production and better employment of labor. Both the mechanism of finance and the preconceptions of the community are united in creating the impression that easy access to ample capital is a disadvantage to the farmer, and an evidence of his decay in property, while precisely the same circumstances are construed, in other industries, as evidence of prosperity and of desirable business expansion."

"It cannot be too strongly urged that the farmer must be ready to help himself," he added. "This conference would do most lasting good if it would find ways to impress the great mass of farmers to avail themselves of the best method. By this, I mean that, in the last analysis, legislation can do little more than give the farmer the chance to organize and help himself."

He then referred to co-operative marketing, it should be possible to afford to the farmers, he

said, ample provision of law under which they may carry on in co-operative fashion those business operations which lend themselves to that method and which, "thus handled would bring advantages to both the farmer and his consuming public." The farmers, he continued, must be responsible for doing the rest and must themselves learn organization and the practical procedure of co-operation.

Lack of essential information, Mr. Harding asserted, was one of the most serious obstacles to a proper balancing of agricultural production. All too frequently, he said, such information is gathered by private interests, "whose concern is profit rather than the general good."

With proper financial support for agricultural and with instrumentalities for the collection and dissemination of useful information," he added, "a group of co-operative marketing organizations would be able to advise their members as to the probable demand for staples and to propose measures in particular crops. The certainty that such scientific distribution of production was to be observed would strengthen the credit of agriculture and increase the security on which financial advances could be made to it. The disastrous effects which arise from over production are notorious."

Asks Fair Play

It is apparent that the interest of the consumer, quite equally with that of the producer, demands that measures to prevent these violent fluctuations which result from unorganized and haphazard production. Indeed, the statistics of this entire subject clearly demonstrate that the consumer's concern for better stabilized conditions is quite equal to that of the producer. The farmer does not demand special consideration to the disadvantage of any other class; he asks only for that consideration which shall place his vital industry on a parity of opportunity with others and enable it to serve the broadest interest."

Turning to the subject of transportation, the president said that "if broad visioned statesmen shall establish fundamentally sound policies toward transportation, the present crisis will one day be regarded as a piece of good fortune to the nation."

"To this time railroad construction, financing and operation," he added, "have been unscientific and devoid of proper consideration of the wider concerns of the community. To say this is simply to admit a fact which applies to practically every railroad system in the world."

Waterways have been too long neglected in America, he declared, adding that "we need a practical development of water resources, transportation and power."

"A large share of railway tonnage is coal for railway fuel," he said. "The experience of railway electrification demonstrates the possibility of reducing this waste and increasing efficiency. If such a suggestion seems to involve inordinate demands upon our financial and industrial power, it may be replied that three generations ago the suggestion of building 260,000 miles of railways in this country would have been scouted as a financial and industrial impossibility. Waterways improvements represents not only the possibility of expanding our transportation system, but also of producing hydro-electric power for its operation and for the activities of widely diffused industry."

Sees Big Opportunity

Telling of the advantages which Europe enjoys because of its easy access to the sea, "the surest and cheapest transportation facility," the president said that in the United States "is presented one of the world's most attractive opportunities for extension of the seaway, may hundred miles inland."

"The heart of the continent, with its vast resources in both agriculture and industry," he added, "would be brought in communication with all the ocean routes by the execution of the St. Lawrence project. To enable ocean-going vessels to have access to all the ports of the great lakes would have a most stimulating effect upon the industrial life of the continent's interior. The feasibility of the project is unquestioned and its cost compared with other great engineering works would be small."

Europe, Mr. Harding said, is not putting its hand to the development of a great continental waterway connecting the Rhine and the Danube, which will bring water transportation from the Black sea to the North sea, from the Mediterranean to the Baltic.

"If nationalistic prejudices and economic difficulties can be overcome by Europe," he asserted, "there should certainly not be formidable obstacles to an achievement, less expensive and giving promise of yet greater advantages to the peoples of North America. Not only would the cost of transportation be greatly reduced, but a vast population would be brought over the immediate touch with the markets of the entire world."

The national policy, he said, should be to develop industry and commerce so that they might prosper side by side.

In this end, he continued, encouragement should be given to every practical proposal for waterway arid lands, draining swamp areas, reclaiming cut-over forest lands and for protection of fertile valleys from inundation.

He declared there must be a new conception of the farmer's place in the social and economic scheme of the country.

"The time is long past," he said, "when we may think of farming as an occupation fitting for the man who is not equipped for or has somehow failed at some other endeavor. The successful farmer of today, far from being an untrained laborer working every day and every hour that sun and weather permit, is required to be the most expert and parti-

cularly the most versatile of artists, executives and business men."

"This conference was called," he reminded the delegates, "with the aim of bringing about a general understanding of the critical situation now confronting American agriculture, while understanding that the conference is not a legislative body, he added, "we do confidently anticipate that the considerations here will be helpful and illuminating to those immediately responsible for the formulation of public policy in dealing with these problems."

Alive to Situation

The administration has been keenly alive to the situation, he declared, and had given encouragement and support to every measure which it believed was calculated to ameliorate the condition of agriculture. So long as the emergency continues, he said, it must be dealt with as such, but at the same time "there is every reason for us to consider those permanent modifications of policy which will make relief permanent, may secure agriculture as far as possible against the danger that such conditions will arise again and place it as an industry in the firmest and most assured position for the future."

HOUSE REPUBLICANS ISSUE CAUCUS CALL

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as a practical solution of the problem. Bank Checks May be Taxed. The treasury, it was added, considers as advisable and has suggested a tax of 2 cents on all bank checks which it is estimated would produce \$50,000,000 a year. Bank checks which are obtained from increasing taxes on negotiable instruments.

According to the treasury's estimates approximately \$80,000,000 a year could be obtained from a 3-cents a gallon tax on gasoline. Increased postage through use of a 3-cent stamp, it was thought, would produce approximately \$70,000,000 a year.

On the basis of the pending Cumber bill, the treasury estimated, it would be necessary to provide at least \$600,000,000 for the bonus in the first two years.

RIGHTS OF OFFICERS AT ISSUE IN CASE

(Continued from page 1)

ly exhausted yesterday when attorneys for prosecution and defense wrestled over the selection of a jury in the criminal procedure against Rogers, Silverton logger. Rogers was recently indicted by the grand jury, entering a plea of not guilty to the charge of assault with intent to kill Patrolman W. W. Birchett of the Salem police force.

Clerk Merle Ivey of department No. 1 last night issued a call for nine additional veniremen to be called upon in event the present panel is exhausted. Eleven men were tentatively seated when Circuit Judge Percy R. Kelly adjourned court at 5:30 p. m.

Eleven Tentatively Chosen

The following are the 11 men who were tentatively selected at the close of yesterday's session: Harry J. Beardsley, farmer, Chemawa; Orin Humphrey, farmer, Victor; John W. Carlson, farmer, Salem Heights; H. F. Smith, conductor, Salem; D. S. Lively, sawmill operator, West Woodburn; John Smith, farmer, Aumsville; E. N. Branson, farmer, Englewood; David Jacobson, farmer, Sidney; Carl Petzel, farmer, Quinaby; Albert Seitzinger, farmer, Mill City; Henry Tade, laborer, Salem.

The case has aroused much interest throughout the county because of the contention by the defense that the officer should have been provided with a detailed complaint in addition to a warrant.

On the afternoon of December 4 a telephone complaint to the police station gave the information that an intoxicated man was causing a disturbance at a residence on Highland avenue, according to the police. Patrolman Birchett was the only officer available, and he was provided with a taxicab, giving immediate response to the call. Upon arriving at the scene of the disturbance, the officer was fired upon and seriously wounded by Rogers before he (Birchett) could draw his gun, it is claimed. Despite his wounds, the officer overpowered Rogers and brought him to the police station.

Intoxication Alleged

In addition to the foregoing testimony given at a prior hearing, Rogers is said to have asserted that he had little concern for the officers' wound and to have said: "I wish I had shot your heart out."

According to the police, Rogers was under the influence of liquor at the time of the shooting.

FINGER PRINTS ARE DECLARED ARBUCKLE'S

(Continued from page 1)

print expert, testified today in the second trial of a manslaughter charge against Arbuckle in connection with the death of Miss Rappe, that he was positive that every practical proposal for waterway arid lands, draining swamp areas, reclaiming cut-over forest lands and for protection of fertile valleys from inundation.

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THINGS THAT NEVER HAPPEN



the use of aluminum dust to show the manner in which the other imprints on the door were brought out in plain sight. Heinrich took exception to some of the statements made by finger print authorities whom he quoted as qualifying as an expert.

Night Sessions Asked. Before he had concluded his testimony the court produced a communication from the jury asking for night sessions. The court said that on account of the fact that the regular court sessions are longer than usual, there would be no night sessions unless counsel desired them. Neither side made a statement on the matter.

Wardens Woolard, a reporter on the Los Angeles Times, gave testimony that caused the prosecution to read to the jury all the testimony offered by Arbuckle as a witness in his own behalf in the first trial. The reading was based on the claim that Arbuckle, according to Woolard, made statements in Los Angeles contrary to his testimony.

Interview is Reviewed

Woolard testified that he interviewed Arbuckle in Los Angeles on September 9 regarding dispatches from the Associated Press and the San Francisco Chronicle telling of Miss Rappe's death in San Francisco on the same day.

"Arbuckle said that Miss Rappe was taken ill at a party he had given in the Hotel St. Francis but he did not know of any injuries that could have caused her death," Woolard testified.

Later, according to Woolard, Arbuckle got in touch with the chief of police in San Francisco with an offer to "go up there and clear the thing up," or said he was going to make such an offer. He denied having hurt Miss Rappe in any way but admitted that "he pushed her down on the bed to keep her quiet," Woolard said. The reading or Arbuckle's testimony was cut short by final adjournment.

Football Tactics Used

According to Woolard, Arbuckle ordered Mrs. Bambina Maud Delmont out of his rooms on the occasion he is supposed to have injured Miss Rappe, because she was too boisterous.

What has been characterized by court officials as a "football formation" has been put into effect by the defense. With each new witness it is shifting its seating order at the counsel table so that the particular attorney who has been selected to cross examine, is closest to the witness.

JAPAN DENIES ANY DESIGNS UPON RUSSIA

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protection of foreign interests there, while Japanese troops would remain in the Russian province of Sakhalien only until a stable government had been established and had made fitting restitution for the massacre of Japanese nationals in 1920 at Nikolaijev.

Peruvian Police to Be Trained by Spaniards

LIMA, Peru Jan. 14.—A Spanish police mission engaged by the government has arrived in Peru to reorganize the corps of gendarmes throughout the republic. The members of this mission are

RED PEPPER HEAT ENDS RHEUMATISM

Red Pepper Rub takes the "ouch" from sore, stiff, aching joints. It cannot hurt you, and it certainly stops that old rheumatism torture at once.

When you are suffering so you can hardly get around, just try Red Pepper Rub and you will have the quickest relief known. Nothing has such concentrated, penetrating heat as red peppers. Just as soon as you apply Red Pepper Rub you will feel the tingling heat. In three minutes it warms the sore spot through and through. Pain and stiffness are gone.

Ask any good druggist for a jar of Rowles Red Pepper Rub. Be sure to get the genuine, with the name Rowles on each package. Adv.

Utetia Misch and two other theaters which the local city government has supported will be leased to private concessionaires and has asked Russian theatrical managers to submit proposals for taking over the theaters and operating them as private enterprises.

This is in accordance with the general policy of the Moscow Soviet to follow the example of the central government and unload responsibilities which have been too great a tax on its bread supply, coal supply and power of organization.

Tokio Residents Given Phones After 15 Years

TOKIO, Jan. 14.—Three hundred and fifty persons who applied for telephones in 1907 have just been granted them by the Central Telegraph bureau in Tokio, says the Japan Advertiser. Five of the 350 are not to be found at the addresses they gave 14 years ago, but the bureau will allow them grace up to December 5 to claim their homes.

Read the Classified Ads. Read the Classified Ads.



A pretty prancing pony. The greatest of chums for a boy. A real sweetheart for a girlie. To win one, oh, think of the joy!

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Enroll now for the Free Ponies. For particulars send in the following coupon and further information and supplies will be forwarded by return mail. Use this coupon.

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Pony Contest Editor, Statesman Publishing Co., Salem, Oregon.

I am interested in the Skotland Pony Competition. Please send me further information.

Name.....

Address.....

N. B.—This inquiry implies no obligation whatever on the part of person making said inquiry.

SOME Red-Hot Specials From Our Furniture Department

These Extra Specials Are for Tuesday Selling Only. Don't Overlook This Wonderful Saving Opportunity

Percales

Double width Percales in light and dark patterns. Many designs to choose from. Special for Tuesday selling at 9c (Main Floor)

Turkish Bath Towels

Good size bleached Turkish Bath Towels. Better get a good supply. Special for Tuesday selling at 14c (Main Floor)

Crepe Oil Soap

This well known brand of soap. Special for Tuesday selling at 6c (Limit 5 to a customer)

Washable Rag Rugs

These rag rugs are size 25x50. Made up in many colors. Special for Tuesday selling at 89c

Rinso

The soap that cleans white you soak the clothes. Special for Tuesday selling at 6c (Limit 5 to a customer)

Heavy Wilton Rugs

Extra good quality heavy Wilton Rugs. Size 9x12. These are fringed on both ends. Made up in beautiful designs. Special for Tuesday selling at \$48.75 each

Japanese Grass Rugs

Genuine Japanese grass Rugs. Size 9x12. Special for Tuesday selling at \$5.95 each

Silk Floss Mattresses

35-pound pure silk Floss Mattresses in assorted tickings to choose from. Special for Tuesday selling at \$11.95

Klear Flax Rugs

The genuine Klear Flax Rugs in solid colors. None better for wear. Size 8x10. Special for Tuesday selling at \$18.95

Tapstry Brussels Rugs

We have a large assortment of pretty designs in Tapstry Brussels Rugs. Size 9x12. Special for Tuesday selling at \$24.50 each

Oriental Rugs

These Oriental Rugs are 27 x54 inches and many beautiful designs in a large selection to choose from. Special for Tuesday selling at \$4.95

Men's Ties

Big assortment of Men's high quality Ties. Don't overlook this wonderful opportunity. Special for Tuesday selling at 59c (Main Floor)

Union Suits

Extra quality of Ladies' Union Suits in the most desired weight, three different styles to choose from. Special for Tuesday selling at per suit 95c (Main Floor)

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