

DE SOTA PRESENTS NEW STRAIGHT EIGHT

Product of Chrysler Engineering Now on Display Here

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 4.—The De Soto straight eight, an entirely new and sensationally distinctive car priced around \$1,000 introduced for the first time at the current New York automobile show as a companion car to the phenomenally successful De Soto six which established a record for first-year sales is now shown at the W. L. Anderson sales rooms on Marion street.

The present De Soto six virtually unchanged will be continued in the line and, together with the straight eight, will be offered by De Soto dealers this year.

The new straight eight motor has an N. A. C. C. horsepower rating of 26.45 and develops 72 horsepower. The engine has rubber-insulated suspension; full force-feed lubrication; drilled oil passages and the same steel-strut light alloy type pistons that have proved so successful in Chrysler-built cars for the past several years. The crankshaft is mounted in five main bearings, is statically and dynamically balanced and is equipped with an impulse neutralizer, insuring smooth operation.

The remarkable power of the new De Soto straight eight engine is accounted for by the incorporation of these and many other high-grade, carefully engineered and proven features.

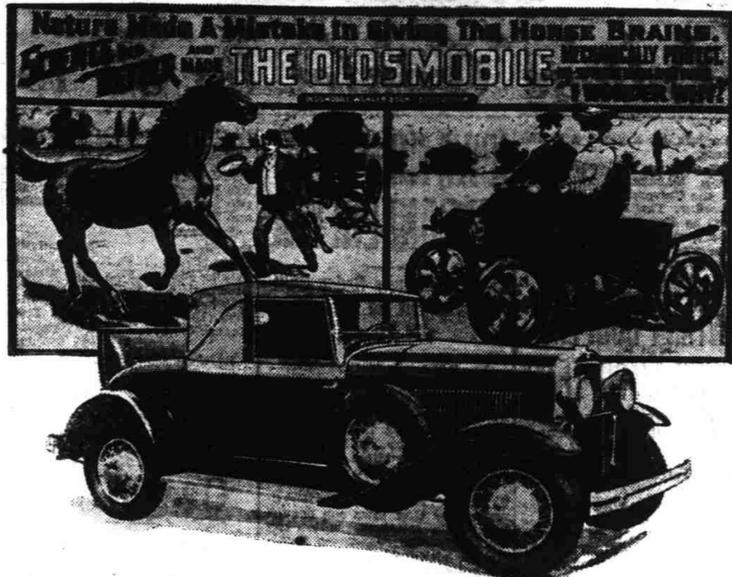
One of the most distinctive new features is the Mono-piece body, which permits greater length, width and roominess. It is permanently quiet and, of course, has the additional factor of safety due to its lower center of gravity and unified construction. The shock-resisting qualities and sturdiness of the body guard against the probability of injury to passengers in case of accident. An additional safety feature is running boards of heavy gauge steel. The chassis has semi-elliptic springs mounted on rubber supports at each end, requiring no lubrication and giving perfect roadability.

There are seven body styles: roadster, phaeton, sedan, de luxe coupe and a convertible coupe with folding top. With the exception of the latter, all closed cars are equipped with slanting windshield affording ventilation through a crank-operated mechanism. Additional ventilation is obtained through flush-type side cow ventilators. Both open types have folding windshields.

Standard equipment on all models includes: artillery-type wood wheels; oil pressure gauge; electrically-operated fuel gauge on instrument board; light switch on steering post; 15 1/2 gallon rust-proof fuel tank; bowl-type headlights; coil lights; hydraulic shock absorbers and on, open models, a one-man folding cape-type top. All types except the roadster have adjustable driver's seat.

The exterior appearance of the new De Soto straight eight is distinctive and different. A newly designed wide-band radiator shell presents an original profile view while a new principle in fenderwell construction features those cars furnished with five or six wire wheels. All enameled parts are subjected to the "bonderizing" process for rust prevention.

NATURE MADE A MISTAKE



Twenty-eight years ago manufacturers made a selling point out of comparing the motor car and the horse. Today the appeal is based on speed, power, beauty, dependability, economy and other factors. Note the striking contrast between the first model Oldsmobile and the latest model roadster in the lower picture.

Germany's Minister of Defense Scoffs at All Fears Told by French

By O. PAUL JACOB, Associated Press Staff Writer. BERLIN (AP)—Ideas voiced by French deputies about the formidableness of the German army General Wilhelm Groener, minister of defense, with surprise. He said he could not suppress a smile when he read about the "fears" expressed in all seriousness in the French chamber of the menace supposed to proceed from east of the Rhine.

"Germany," he said, "is the only nation in the whole world that has cleared to the limit."

With equal emphasis General Groener stoutly denied the French contention that the small army left to Germany is of a pronouncedly offensive character. To represent the German Reichswehr, without modern machine armaments, without air forces, or tanks, or heavy artillery, or reserves, or ammunition stores, as an offensive body against "a nation veritably in arms like France, profusely equipped with all the most modern innovations for warfare" General Groener considered indicative either "of malignant intent or an utter lack of military judgment."

The argument of the French deputies that not the biggest army but the quickest means for

The interior fittings have beauty and increased comfort features. The instrument panel introduces the modern convergent line motif for matched hardware and metalwork in the interior. The De Soto six again features the seven body styles that made it so popular last year.

efficient mobilization represented the most formidable menace, the general countered with the query why then certain nations, pre-eminently France were so strongly opposed to having their reserve war material included in the agenda of the disarmament conference at Geneva. He insisted that the twenty divisions of the French armee de couverture, "despite this cleverly chosen designation" can be just as quickly mobilized as the seven-divisions of the Reichswehr.

It was incomprehensible to the minister of defense how the opinion could arise in France that the German army of defense was not 100,000 but 200,000 strong and capable of being expanded to 400,000 men at short notice.

"I am sure that every company augmented beyond its prescribed strength would have evoked a storm of indignation in France," he said. "We have no reserves, and the police force is neither organized nor utilizable as a military body."

In regard to the accusation that Germany was making a specialty of chemical warfare, the minister admitted that military circles were constantly trying to find a means of defense against gas attacks. But this was due to the fact that despite international interdictions on chemical warfare all foreign powers had included gas in their schedule of armaments.

Germany, he said, had strictly lived up to the treaty of Versailles and made no preparations for carrying on this mode of warfare.

BIRTH RATE IN GERMANY LOW

Alarm Felt Among Teutonic People at Falling Off in Population

By JOHN A. BOUMAN (Associated Press Staff Writer) BERLIN (AP)—The specter of the Fatherland within measurable time becoming overrun by the more fertile Slav races is forever present in the minds of German sociologists. To them the serious decline in the nation's birth rate is a source of grave concern.

Germany's population within 10 years, according to statistics, has risen by four millions, or 7.6 percent; but in experts' opinion this is due to increased longevity rather than to natal accretion.

Earnest propaganda for a return to the well-filled nurseries of the past is made by the Reichs Federation of large families which has just celebrated the first decade of its existence.

Founded by sociologists of Frankfurt in 1919 with a view to repairing the world war wastage of human material, the federation now has on its rolls about 600,000 members in 850 branches. Qualified for membership are families with at least four, or widows with at least three children.

Max Dix, a former army general who is business chief of the movement, said the organization is based on broad Christian principles and the biblical exhortation to "increase and multiply." Politically and religiously it is wholly neutral. All who believe that the family is the only sure foundation of a civilized state are reckoned as potential supporters.

According to statistics already quoted, Germany has an annual excess of 400,000 births over deaths, but the generation now growing up still belongs to the high birth rate period before the war.

When they begin to mate, say between 1935 and 1945, and the modern one or two children system remains in popular favor, there will not only be a halt, but an actual loss of half a million population per annum, and bystood at 25.9.

BATTLE FOR FEDERAL EDUCATION



Representative Daniel A. Reed, of New York, and fellow-supporters of a bill which he has sponsored providing for the extension of the Government's activities in vocational education. With them are crippled citizens who are now in process of rehabilitation and who were brought together to

appear before the House Committee on Education. Left to right (standing), Congressman Glover of Arkansas, Lambertson of Kansas, Patterson of Alabama, Kvale of Minnesota, and Chairman Reed of New York.

1945 it will have sunk below the 50,000,000 mark.

Berlin is today the poorest in children of all European capitals. The Federation points out that there are 240,000 dogs in Berlin, but only 200,000 children.

Cupid is busier than ever. The marriage rate is more than nine per thousand, the highest since the hectic years immediately following the war; but babies are fewer, and the consensus is that not nearly enough is done here for the man who "hath his quiver full."

"So long as seven billion marks—three times the reparations burdens—are spent every year in Germany on drink and tobacco, no one should say that nothing more can be done for large families," the leaders of the movement state.

The German birth rate for 1928 was 18.6 a thousand. In 1920 it was 25.9.

CHINESE JUDGE IS IN HARD POSITION

SHANGHAI (AP)—The provisional court of Shanghai, one of the tribunals which may disappear if the Nanking administration puts over its program of abolishing extra-territorial rights in China, has a new president, the fourth in two years.

Dr. Showin Wetzen Hsu, who has succeeded to the post, is scarcely envied by his confreres of the bench and bar. His immediate predecessor, Dr. John H. C. Wu, was constantly under fire from both Chinese and foreign quarters and those who went before experienced the same sort of criticisms.

Dr. Wu resigned to lecture on Chinese jurisprudence at Northwestern and Harvard universities the latter being his alma mater.

Dr. Hsu also was educated in America. He was sent to the States in 1905, entering the law school of the University of California. After the San Francisco fire he transferred to the University of Chicago, remaining on the Midway campus two years. Then in 1908 he entered the University

of Indiana, graduating from that institution in 1909.

The following year he returned to China. Since the birth of the republic he has held many judicial posts. For a year before he came to Shanghai he was a legal adviser to the government at Nanking.

AUSTRIAN THEATRES ARE LOSING MONEY

VIENNA (AP)—A threat of strike at the famous Vienna Opera and the State Theatre, both of which are run by the Austrian government, revealed that there is a big deficit in spite of the crowded houses recorded in both.

The affair did not come to an actual strike, but actors, soloists, chorus singers and ballet dancers made no bones about voicing their demands.

There are approximately 900 persons engaged at the two theatres, and their pay ranges from a few hundred Austrian shillings, which may be calculated at about seven to the American dollar, up to a thousand dollars or thereabouts monthly. Foreign guest singers receive more.

Mystery Car Making Auto History in Mountain Trial

Mystery Car De Soto

Mystery 8 Cylinders in Speed Test

STRAIGHT 8

Mystery Car

Test "Mystery Eight"

Mystery Car

Amazing Car

Is Produced

Under \$1,000

Mystery 8 of New

PERFORMANCE OF 'MYSTERY EIGHT' ASTONISHING

THIS IS THE NEW STRAIGHT 8 THAT STARTLED THE INDUSTRY

PRICED UNDER \$1000

Weeks ago, leading newspapers were informed of a mysterious new eight-cylinder car which was performing incredible feats in the steep mountains of Pennsylvania.

Out of curiosity, and sensing a news story, automobile editors hurried to the mountains to investigate. There they saw feats of performance that set them to writing columns of praise about a new car whose very name was still a secret.

Now is revealed the name of that mysterious car—the car they proclaimed a sensation. It is the new Chrysler-built De Soto Straight Eight—priced at less than \$1000.

"Another chapter in the history of the automobile industry . . . "Never such excellent performance by an automobile in its price class . . . "Of an entirely different style . . . "The only car that stood up with it was one that sold for

approximately \$1500 more . . . "These are typical quotations from what the prominent automobile editors have been writing under their own signatures.

On the basis of overwhelming dollar value, the new De Soto Straight Eight is as outstanding in the eight-cylinder field as its famous companion car, the De Soto Six, is outstanding in the field of sixes. Every comparison verifies this fact.

DE SOTO

CHRYSLER MOTORS PRODUCT

Now On Display

W. L. Anderson, Inc.

360 Marion St.

Salem, Oregon

A NEW 6 AT THE AMAZINGLY LOW PRICE OF

\$835

AND UP—F. O. B. FACTORY

- the LOWEST PRICE at which a Six by Dodge Brothers has ever been sold.
- the LOWEST PRICE at which Dodge Brothers have ever offered a closed car.
- the LOWEST PRICE at which a Six with internal-expanding four-wheel hydraulic brakes has ever been offered.
- the LOWEST PRICE at which you could have a car with a Mono-piece Body—the most advanced construction known to the industry.

DODGE BROTHERS SIXES AND EIGHTS

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