

MEXICANS HEAVILY TAXED TO SUPPORT WAR DEPARTMENT

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 17.—(AP)—Mexico's financial obligations total \$888,970,015 in American money, it is stated in a report just made public by the minority members of the chamber of deputies budget commission.

Appealing for careful consideration of appropriations for 1925 the minority commissioners, who belong to the United Radical bloc, assert that the time has come for the removal of the tax levying power from the hands of the chief executive. For half a century, they declare, the people of Mexico, through their representatives, have been deprived by revolution and civil strife of the right to levy taxes and spend their revenues.

In outlining the history of Mexican public finances during the last 100 years, the minority commission's study points out that budget deficits have been the cancer which has sapped the government's financial strength and constantly added to its indebtedness.

The war department is credited with having taken the lion's share of the government's receipts. From 1918 to 1922, the percentage of the budget total devoted to military necessities fluctuated between 60 and 70. Second only in importance was the part devoted to the services on the public debt, which was allotted \$56,500,000 in 1923 and 1924, although the De la Huerta revolution of Dec. 6, 1923, forced the suspension of payments. The item in the 1924 budget for public debt service, however, was \$31,000,000, or 25 per cent of the total.

The budget now in the making, the report continues, must accept a deficit of \$5,500,000 from last year, which increases by presidential decree in various items brings up to nearly \$4,500,000. This, added to the principal and accrued interest represented under the Lamont Agreement covering the external debt and other obligations guaranteed by the government amounting to \$790,500,000; the internal banking debt; the debt assumed in taking over the Tehuantepec railway; unpaid salaries of federal employees, and approved claims for revolutionary damages already totaling \$47,000,000, makes a grand total of \$808,070,015.

It is this amount the minority report asks congress and the executive to consider in framing the 1925 budget.

Houston Is Described As Texas Washington In Society Bulletin

"Like the city that spread over the District of Columbia, and the capital of Nebraska, Houston, Texas, was the second largest equestrian statue in the world soon is to be set up, was named for one of the outstanding leaders and heroes of America," says a bulletin from Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographical society. "But because Sam Houston, the subject of the huge statue, carried on his work on the frontiers rather than in the relatively crowded east, his fame has suffered."

"Sam Houston might be considered a sort of average struck between Daniel Boone, Andrew Jackson, and George Washington—which makes him more typical of American leaders of the past century than most of his fellows," continues the bulletin. "Like Boone he loved the frontier, was an excellent woodsman, and was recognized as a leader by the Indians as well as by his fellow Americans. Like Jackson he was a rough and ready, but an admirable soldier. And like Washington he combined military skill with a natural ability to command attention in the council chamber. Like Washington, too, he played a prominent part in shaping the destiny of his country. His was the major role in freeing one-twelfth of the present territory of the United States from Mexico and annexing it to the Union as the state of Texas."

Honored by Many

"Few men have held so many positions of authority in different jurisdictions as Sam Houston. He was a member of congress from and governor of Tennessee, commander-in-chief of the Army of Colonial Texas, president of the republic of Texas, senator from the state of Texas, and governor of Texas."

"The city which is the namesake of General Sam Houston is more happily and less arbitrarily designated than most communities that bear the names of famous men. It was almost on the site of the city that General Houston, commanding the revolutionary army of Texas, defeated Santa Ana, president and commander-in-chief of Mexico, in the battle of San Jacinto on April 21, 1836, and made possible the state of which Houston is now one of the leading cities."

From Field to City

"If the old general could see through the bronze eyes of the effigy which will be set up near the scene of his pregnant victory, he would behold a vastly different region from that over which his soldiers fought with their muzzle-loading muskets. The long grass in which 'the Mexican Napoleon' was found hiding the day after his defeat has been replaced by the close clipped lawns of tens of thousands of dwellings of a modern American city. The few old trails have turned into a checkerboard of paved business streets, while railroads and electric lines and shell highways radiate out into a region of farms, orchards and ranches. The place bristles with skyscrapers—more Houstonians assert, than in any other city of like size."

"One of the most noteworthy transformations in that which has made into inland Houston a seaport, Buffalo Bayou, on whose banks Texmore. Modern fairy wands—steam

shovels and dredges and a few million dollars—have turned the sluggish old streams into the Houston Ship Canal which has made the city a sort of American Manchester. Ocean steamers traverse the canal to a basin on the city's fringe and help to move the 3,000,000 bales of cotton that are marketed through Houston annually."

Name Mispronounced

"The population of Houston is an unknown quantity. In 1920 the city had 138,276 inhabitants. The census bureau refuses to guess at the present number. It puts Houston in a sort of hall of fame with about a half dozen other cities which, it is officially explained, are growing so rapidly that an estimate would be vain. Unless Houston requests a special enumeration as some other cities have done it will have to do its own guessing until Uncle Sam's next official counting of noses in 1930."

"Houstonians have a grudge against their fellow countrymen of the north and east. If your name is Saunders and persons you meet carelessly call you 'Sauders' or 'Zander,' you will understand their indignation and annoyance at the constant mispronunciation of their city's name. The first syllable is not pronounced as if it were 'hou' or 'whose' but like the verb 'to hev' or the masculine Christian name 'Hough.'"

Names Of Cities Used For Ships

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—(AP)—Germany, building new steamships, has decided to name them after cities of the republic. In other days the names of royal personages were popular in this field and not a few vessels carried the appellations of famous authors. But old mariners reminded the shipbuilders that many steamers named after writers had come to untimely ends, and adherents of the republic are not interested in reminders of the monarchy.

PENSION MONEY IS SCATTERED TO FAR CORNERS OF EARTH

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—(AP)—Government pension checks travel to the far corners of the earth, seeking out the more than 500,000 persons who have served the country in the wars that preceded the World War. Into every American state, territory, and possession and 68 foreign countries and dominions they went during the last fiscal year, bearing an aggregate value of \$229,064,777.

Pension checks issued during the last year were fewer by 14,217 than during the preceding year, going to 525,539 soldiers, widows, and dependents as compared to 539,750 in 1923. When the pension bureau closed its books June 30 it found an unexpended balance of more than \$28,000,000 of its appropriation. This was turned back to the treasury.

The steady shortening of the roll is reflected in the bureau's budget estimate for the new fiscal year, which cuts approximately \$25,000,000 from the total appropriated last year.

Ohio retains its lead as the place of residence of the greatest number of pensioners, with 48,792. Pennsylvania is second with 44,993, and New York third with 41,900. Only 292 pensioners reside in Nevada. There are 56 in Alaska, 617 in the Philippines, and but one in the Virgin Islands.

Canada, with 1,477 American pensioners within her borders, leads all foreign countries. England is next with 206, and Ireland third with 241. Germany is the residence of 229, and

Australia 57. Among the countries sheltering but one are Algeria, Bulgaria, Korea, Egypt, Lithuania, Montenegro, Jugoslavia, Seychelles Islands, and the Society Islands. There are two in Syria, four in Liberia, six in New Zealand, and seven in South Africa.

The total number of pensioners reached its peak in 1902, when 909,446 names were on the roll, and since that year the figure has declined steadily, with the exception of 1905, when the total rose to within 1,000 of the top.

The government, since the year 1790, has paid out \$6,836,351,398.89 in pensions.

battles with swords and bludgeons, but at least the town has won. From being one of the most beautiful cities in Europe Oxford bids fair to become the ugliest. English architecture, and especially public and commercial architecture, has created very little of beauty in the past 200 years and is not now changing its habits. In Oxford even the best efforts of noted modern architects have created only ugly and ill-proportioned piles of stodge Renaissance and holid-corner Gothic, while the suburbs are one dreary wall of the worst brick and gingerbread.

The noise of street traffic has become a great nuisance to students who want to work. Time was when a noisy cart of drayman was pretty sure to become the target of cloth-yard arrows shot from the windows of furious scholars, but today a regulation forbids the use of bows and arrows except for innocent sport, and now the motorist may honk his loudst in safety.

FAMOUS BUILDINGS BEING TORN DOWN

OXFORD, Eng., Jan. 17.—(AP)—The Roebuck on the Cornmarket, famous in the days of coaching and well known to American tourists as one of the old inns of Oxford, is to be torn down to make way for a Woolworth store. This is but one of the changes Oxford is soon to know, for many of the old leases will soon expire and the stately timbered houses of the Broad and Holywell, with their carved facades and overhanging upper stories, will be replaced by modern shops and garages.

Oxford is no more the quiet retreat of the scholar, but a busy and dirty trading and manufacturing town noted for the production of marmalade, beer and cheap motor cars. The university which once held complete sway, enforcing order with its own police and buying all mere tradesmen, is now becoming a secondary interest. The gown has fought the town for 600 years, often in pitched

Power Projects To Spoil Beauty Spots

DUBLIN, Jan. 17.—(AP)—In addition to the project for harnessing the River Shannon for the generation of electrical power for the Free State, which has been entrusted to a German firm, plans have been placed before the Free State parliament for the utilization of the River Liffey, which runs through Dublin.

Objection has been made on the ground that the plans under contemplation would result in spoiling the famous salmon leap at Leixlip and the falls of Poulaphuca, both beauty spots. At Poulaphuca 5,400 acres would be flooded and eight square miles of County Wicklow would be submerged. The destruction of scenery, however, has not greatly impressed the parliamentary committee.

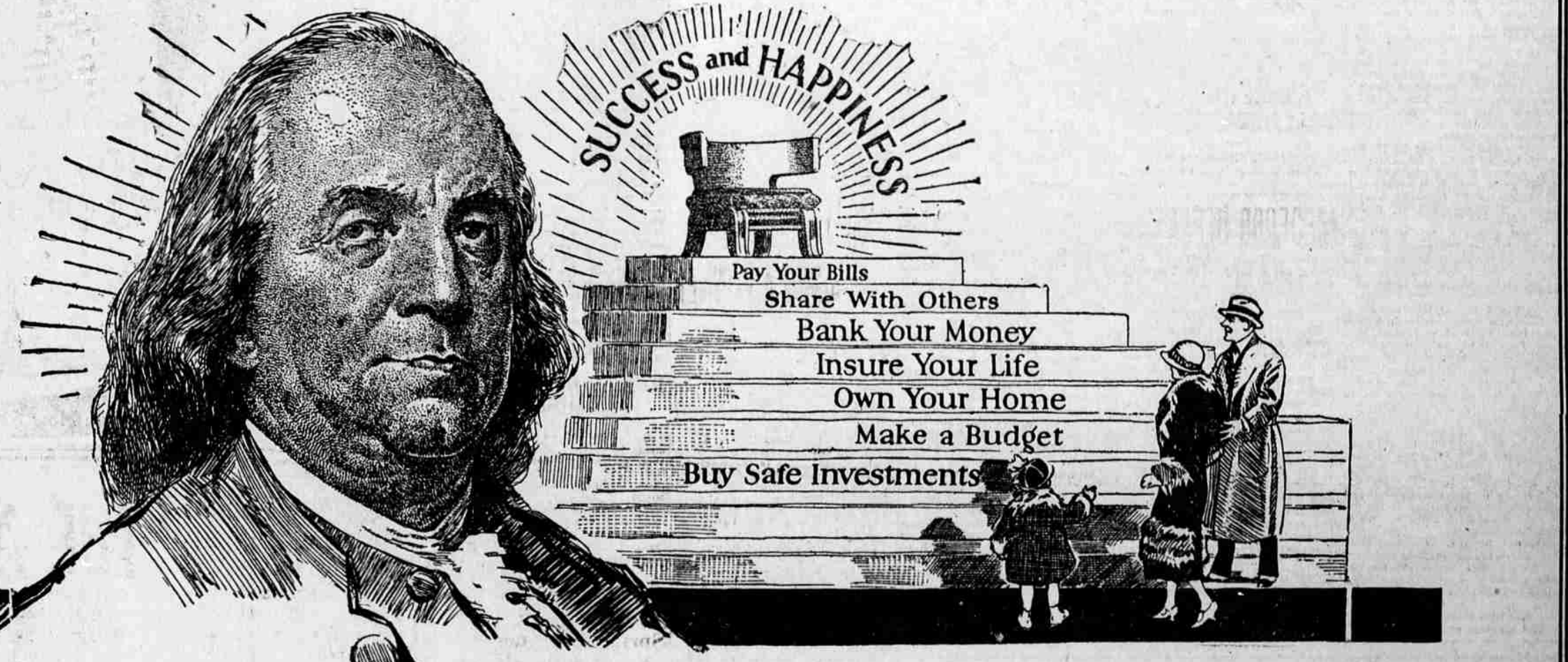
Many Americans on Air Route Journey

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—(AP)—Americans develop a penchant for flying when they get to Europe, according to Lieutenant John P. Van Zandt, of the United States air service, who has just returned from a 6,000 mile air trip through Europe studying development of commercial aeronautics.

During the summer weeks 1,000 passengers leave London by plane for Paris, and the majority are American tourists. More than 35,000 Americans have flown between the British and French capitals, saving from four to eight hours on the trip, and avoiding the turbulent English Channel which has caused many a traveler to lose his love for the sea.

NEW U. S. CONSUL

THE HAGUE, Jan. 17.—(AP)—William Holt Gale, of New York, has been granted the royal exequatur as consul general of the United States at Amsterdam. Until recently he was consul general at Hongkong.



National Thrift Week, January 17-23

(Seven Days With a Purpose)

Throughout the Entire Country National Thrift Week Begins Saturday, Jan. 17—the Birthday of Our American Apostle of Thrift, Benjamin Franklin. 'It continues Through Seven Days, Each Day Being Devoted to Some Specified Thrift Purpose.

Many persons have a mistaken conception of what thrift really means. They think of thrift in terms of pinch-penny miserliness and on that account, rightfully shun it.

National Thrift Week teaches us that money should not only be saved. It should also be spent—wisely. There is a place for spending and a place for giving in the new thrift creed.

The founders of this movement wish to cite an example. The first day of this occasion is called "Pay Bill Day," and during its course special emphasis is placed on the value of preserving your credit by prompt payment of bills.

- Days of National Thrift Week**
- SATURDAY, JAN. 17 (Pay Bills Promptly Day)
 - SUNDAY, JAN. 18 (Share With Others Day)
 - MONDAY, JAN. 19 (Bank Day)
 - TUESDAY, JAN. 20 (Make a Will and Life Insurance Day)
 - WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21 (Own Your Own Home Day)
 - THURSDAY, JAN. 22 (Budget Day)
 - FRIDAY, JAN. 23 (Safe Investments Day)
- The Ten Point Success Creed!**
- 1—WORK AND EARN
 - 2—MAKE A BUDGET
 - 3—RECORD EXPENDITURES
 - 4—HAVE A BANK ACCOUNT
 - 5—CARRY LIFE INSURANCE
 - 6—OWN YOUR HOME
 - 7—MAKE A WILL
 - 8—INVEST IN SAFE SECURITIES
 - 9—PAY BILLS PROMPTLY
 - 10—SHARE WITH OTHERS

Immediately following it is "Share With Others Day." The benefits to be derived by sharing with others in the proper manner are known to most of us. And so on down the list—each day is set aside with some definite purpose in mind.

The value of such an educational force in this community cannot be over-estimated. Not only for a week, but for the entire year does this event act as a reminder that thrift is one of the cardinal purposes of success.

Those who have signed this co-operative advertisement ask you to follow National Thrift Week day by day. It is an investment of time which will pay you and your community big dividends.

EUGENE CLEARING HOUSE
BANK OF COMMERCE
UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK
EUGENE LOAN AND SAVINGS BANK
FIRST NATIONAL BANK