Second Section
Pages 1 to 8

Morning Register

Editorial - Society
Churches - Stage
Classified Ads

L. LIII — EUGENE, LANE COUNTY, OREGON, SUNDAY, MAY 6, 1923 — NUMBER 21

RESS ACT PROVIDES CH AID FOR FARMERS

ultural Credits Measure Designed for Relief

FELT FOR 50 YEARS

rt of Act Provides Government Agencies for Handling n Agricultural Loans

(Correspondence of Associated Press)

HINGTON, April 25.—Fi relief for farmers is pro n the new agricultural cred which the secretary of ag e, Henry C. Wallace, says ill be functioning. Mr. Wal e describing the new act. "On the last day it was in congress enacted the agri l credits act. This act is d to give the farmer the credit he needs to produce ly and market in an or way the products of the It is an effort by congress a need which has been felt least fifty years. The act t be perfect. Experience ow the need of amendments me to time. But is furn e basis for a system of in ate credit adapted to farm ns and farm needs. Also d bring about a reduction interest which farmers pay ey borrowed.

act is divided into two In the first it provides gov t agencies for handling ag l loans. In the second it es the organization of pri encies under government ion for making loans on k security and on farm dities on the way to mar-

unct to Land Banks

government loan activities carried on in connection e federal land banks. At sent time the country is into twelve districts, in which there is a federal nk that makes land mort ans. These twelve banks rted by a central federal an bureau in Washington. nection with each of these nks there is to be estab a intermediate credit bank, in the same city with the nk and under the super of the officers and directors land bank. The federal ent supplies each of these diate credit banks with a of not to exceed $5,000,000. intermediate credit banks horized to discount farm s which have been taken ks and other financial in n and then can carry such for a term of from six to three years. The banks n loan direct to farmers' tive associations under ns set forth in the act.

nks Issue Debentures

e intermediate credit banks ue debentures which will rk of them the farmers' hich the banks have taken. s is that these debentures sold to people who wish a estment. They are exempt xation, just as are the issued by the federal land The interest charged by rmediate credit banks may ed by more than one per e interest paid on the de s issued, and the farmer rrows must not be charged rest rate of more than one e-half per cent above the charged by the intermed edit bank.

doubt some time will be re to get this machinery in working order. It will be e building up a new busi It should not be very long, r, before the benefits will arent and the farmer will at he can borrow needed for a period up to three without having to pay an high interest rate, without to renew his notes every days or six months, and being in danger of hav sacrifice his crops or live ecause of a sudden finan rry.

Corporations Provided

second division of the act es the organization, under al charter, of national ag al credit corporations, o be organized by private They will be under the sion of the comptroller of y, just as are other national institutions. They must capital stock of at least 0. They may issue collat st debentures up to ten their capital and surplus. orporations will probably nized in the western states he livestock industry is im and where cattle loan com now are in operation.

addition to the provisions act designed to furnish the much needed intermediate certain charges have been n the law under which the land banks operate and in eral reserve act. Provision establishment of the so permanent organization of ive federal land banks is y providing that three out seven directors for each e to be elected by the bor from the bank while three be appointed by the federal oan bureau. The seventh who will be the president board, will be chosen from ee persons who have re the highest nomination r this position by the bor or stockholders in the

efore the maximum which might be loaned to ividual by the federal land has been $10,000. This has ncreased to $25,000. Also rpose for which mortgage may be made has been ned to include the repay of any existing indebtedness. federal reserve act is ed by broadening the defini what is called agricultural

ntinued on Page 3, Col. 5)

SAYS COST OF CLOTHING MUST BE BROUGHT DOWN

MR. WRY DECLARES DEALER STANDS IN OWN LIGHT

How to Reduce Price Level of Clothing Will Be Prime Topic of September Convention

(Correspondence of the Associated Press)

CHICAGO, May 5.—How to get clothing to the customer at the lowest price, or in other words a lesson in the reduction of overhead expense similar in character to an abbreviated university course will be offered to everyone who attends the tenth anniversary convention and exposition of the National Association of Retail Clothiers which will be held here during the last week in September.

According to the arrangements made by Charles E. Wry, executive director of the association, everyone who addresses the convention will place particular emphasis on this important subject.

Stands in Own Light

"The retail clothing dealer who favors high prices, if there still exists such a merchant," said Mr. Wry while discussing the preparatory work of the convention and exposition, "is standing in his own light. We had one sad experience with high prices not so very long ago, and it taught us a lesson. High prices don't mean big profits to the dealer by any means. In fact, they mean just the opposite. What we are endeavoring to do all the time, and what we are going to emphatically drive home to everyone who visits our convention and exposition, is that reasonable price brought about by economy in overhead expense, such as rents, efficiency in handling goods and other incidentals to the handling of clothing, mean reasonable profits and satisfied customers.

"A careful survey of the clothing industry by qualified experts resulted in this conclusion, and this lesson is going to be taught at our convention and exposition morning, noon and night."

COPRA ENRICHES NATIVES

MAIN PRODUCT OF TAHITI IS REVENUE PRODUCER

(Correspondence of Associated Press)

PAPEETE, Tahiti, April 4.—Better prices for copra, the main product of these islands, has improved the commercial situation in Tahiti by increasing the purchasing power of the native population.

The buying power of any native is limited only by the cash he owns. What he has he spends. It is a popular saying that a Tahitian native could be turned loose in the morning with one thousand dollars in gold in his pockets and be picked up at night without a single paper franc to his name.

The only thing he will not part with permanently is his land, for this he believes is guarded by the spirits of his ancestors whose anger he would incur if he sold the ancestral holdings. Therefore, he does not ordinarily sell his land, and it is this belief that makes it almost impossible for foreigners to acquire plantations in the islands.

WOMEN DISCARD VEILS

SOVIET BRINGS CHANGE IN AGE-OLD CUSTOM

(Correspondence of Associated Press)

MOSCOW, April 7.—Communistic party workers say they now are at last having some effect in their campaign to modernize the Moslem women of the near east.

It took hundreds of communist "missionaries" nearly two years in some localities to persuade the women to remove their veils and participate in politics. Now, in Adjerbijan alone, however, more than 22,000 women have been organized in industrial activity, while workshops for feminine Mohammedans, where they are taught that the role of woman is far different from that of the usual Moslem conception, have been established by hundreds in Turkestan, Bokhara and elsewhere.

CALCULATING DEVICE IS FOUND IN ANCIENT TOMB

ANCIENT INCA CIVILIZATION OF PERU WELL VERSED

Mr. Loaysa Finds Incas Had Well Developed System of Arithmetic Based on Decimal System

(Correspondence of the Associated Press)

LIMA, Peru, April 2.—The fact that ancient Inca civilization in Peru possessed an efficient calculating device has been established by a remarkable discovery of Francisco Loaysa of Lima. The instrument consists of a knotted cord, or "quipu," unearthed in a prehistoric tomb near Cajamarca. While it has been well known that the Incas made use of "quipas" in common with many other aboriginal peoples in the new world, Mr. Loaysa is the first historian who has been able to interpret and describe fully the use to which this device was put. His studies show that the Incas had a well developed system of arithmetic, based on the decimal system, and they employed the "quipu" for purposes of rapid calculation in subtraction, multiplication and division.

Quipu Consists of Cord

The "master quipu" discovered by Mr. Loaysa consists of a cord about 16 yards long, containing 100 knots. These are divided into 10 unequal sections by as many silver beads, representing the odd numbers from 1 to 19. The sections are of different colors, including red, brown, yellow, blue and green. The colors are important factors in the calculating process. The silver beads placed between the groups represent the even numbers from 2 to 20. By counting according to the rules discovered by Mr. Loaysa, all arithmetic operations can be carried out in a rapid and mechanical manner. Calculations involving ten, hundreds and thousands are possible by this device.

Many simple forms of quipus have been found in Peru, but this is the only highly developed one yet discovered. These master cords were not in ordinary use, but were probably reserved for the royal statisticians.

Mr. Loaysa does not believe that the quipu originated with the Incas, but declares that the first device was first used by the ancient Chinese, later by the Japanese, and believes that it was brought to America by Asiatic migrations in ages past.

MURDER CLUE IS UNIQUE

EMPTY EYE SOCKETS SOLVE CHINESE MYSTERY

(Correspondence of Associated Press)

SHANGHAI, April 8.—Why two Chinese policemen were murdered under singular circumstances recently in what is called the Klangwan district, Shanghai, remained a puzzle until, by chance, two days after the crime it was ascertained that the eyes of both victims had been gouged out. This discovery cleared up the mystery for the Chinese authorities, who recognized an ancient criminal practice.

The two police had been bludgeoned at different times at night and their bodies, one a half mile from the other, had been left near the Shanghai-Woosung railway line. They had not been robbed and their carbines were found with the bodies. A foreign inquirer, questioning the Chinese police official about the murders, was answered briefly:

"Police see too much," the official said.

Norway Holds Lost Harpoon

(Correspondence of Associated Press)

BERGEN, April 17.—In the carcass of a whale caught in the Davis strait, Greenland, and recently brought into a Norwegian port, the head of an old harpoon has been found, deeply embedded in the blubber.

Experts declare that the whale must have carried the harpoon in its body for some 50 years, since it is of a pattern used by American whalers when they fished the Greenland coasts half a century ago.

Boy New York's Mayor for a Day

Eddie Meehan, a typical 14-year-old schoolboy, has been selected to be mayor of New York city for one day, as one of the features of Boy week in the world's largest city. Other youths are to be heads of all the city departments.

NATION'S PACE SET BY FARMERS, SAYS WALLACE

Relations Between Agriculture, Business Pointed Out

ALL LOSE IF TILLER POOR

Truth of Statement That Agriculture Is Basis of National Life Recently Driven Home

(Correspondence of the Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The urgent need for a better understanding between the important groups of citizens engaged in agriculture, in industry, and in general business, is forcefully pointed out by Henry C. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, in a statement discussing their relationship.

"As our civilization becomes more complex," he declares, "the relationship between agriculture, industry and general business becomes more and more intimate. What hurts the one will certainly hurt the others. In general, what helps one will help the others. They must work together for the common good.

"There has always been a tacit recognition of our national dependence upon agriculture. We have given an intellectual assent to such statements as, 'The farmer is the backbone of the nation,' 'A prosperous nation depends upon a prosperous agriculture,' 'Agriculture is the basis of national life,' and so on. The truth of such statements has never been driven home to us so effectively as during the last two years.

Farmers First to Suffer

The drop in prices which began early in 1920 is familiar history. Farmers were the first to suffer and suffered most. Taking prices of 1913 as representing 100, the prices of farm products in May, 1920, stood at 238. During that month they began to fall, and before the decline could be arrested they had dropped below the 1913 level, standing at 94 in December, 1921. Then we had a terribly vivid illustration of our dependence upon agriculture and the intimate relationship between agricultural prosperity and business prosperity. Many farmers could not pay current expenses. The ratio between prices of things the farmers produced and sold and prices of the things they bought was so distorted that they were forced to practice the most rigid economy and reduce their buying to absolute necessities. Great industries which depend directly upon farm buying were plunged almost immediately into profound depression. Thousands of manufacturing plants had a similar experience. The railroads suffered through reduction in freight on things farmers buy. Business of every sort shared the disaster. Hundreds of banks failed. Thousands of banks tottered along the edge of bankruptcy. Perhaps three million men were thrown out of work. The financial depression was widespread.

"The turn was reached in the winter of 1921-22, since which time there has been a gradual increase in the prices of farm products. Gradually farmers have been able to pay some of their debts and resume their buying. As a result there has been a steady improvement in business, until now there is general optimism. The ratio between prices of farm products and prices of other commodities is still abnormal. Until this ratio becomes more nearly normal the full measure of prosperity will not be restored.

Agriculture Business Barometer

"While the experience of the last three years has brought sharply to our attention the intimate relationship between business and agriculture, the existence of such intimate relationship is no new thing. A comparison of the farmer's purchasing power with business failures during the last third of a century tells the story in a graphic way. During the 10 years 1890 to 1900 the purchasing power of the farmer was below the 30-year average; the percentage of business failures was considerably above. From 1900 to 1920 there was a gradual increase in the farmer's purchasing power. From 1901 to 1908 this purchasing power was almost the average of the 30-year period, while from 1908 to 1920 it was considerably above. The percentage of business failures dropped below the 30-year average from 1899 to 1920 with the exception of two short periods, one in 1908 and the other in 1914 and 1915.

"We have about 6,500,000 farms. More than one-fourth of all our people who are engaged in gainful occupations work on the farms. The capital invested in farming is about $70,000,000,000. The money invested in farm buildings, machinery and livestock, not including the value of the farm land, would buy all of the railroads in the United States, and in addition a considerable number of the mines.

"The number of people engaged in farming is 80 per cent greater now than in 1870, but the volume of crop production in 1920 was 256 per cent greater than in 1870.

"Business and agriculture are dependent upon one another. A prosperous agriculture means a prosperous nation. It is to the advantage of the business man that the farmer be fairly prosperous. Conversely it is to the advantage of the farmer that business be fairly prosperous. It is not to the advantage of either that either the one or the other should be so prosperous that intemperate speculation and waste is stimulated, because adversity always follows such a period."

Says Americans Still Drink

(Correspondence of the Associated Press)

LONDON, April 2.—During the discussion in the house of commons of Lady Astor's temperance bill, W. A. Jenkins said that Americans were divided into two classes, those who "still had a little," and those who "had a little still."

Vienna to Have Bullfights

VIENNA, April 2.—The building of an arena which is to serve for bull fights is nearing completion in the Prater in Vienna. Bull fighting is a sport hitherto unknown in Austria.

¶ *A sale without a reason is ridiculous; but a sale with a reason is a wonderful event.*

—"THE MAN IN CHARGE"

Five thousand new customers must be made for this store. A sensational undertaking that demands sensational methods. Business is practically at a standstill; we're honest with you as well as with ourselves. It must be revived, no one can say what may happen if it isn't. So this Mercantile Revival is to be so stupendous in value-giving that it will out-distance and eclipse any former Revival—barring none—or no matter what the nature of it might be. Thousands of the season's choicest, smartest, newest creations are in the racks of this store. The goods must be poured out and the customers must flock in. Like a seething tempest unchecked and unrestrained, is the power for value-giving back of this sale. This is not an ordinary "clearance" sale, or a "disposal," but a monster merchandising event to get 5000 new customers into this store! Nothing will stand in the way to get those customers! Prices, Costs, Values, etc., are entirely DISREGARDED!—the only situation remaining is how LOW must the price be before the goods will sell. And sell they will, because this is an event of such gigantic importance that the public will be staggered and amazed at the scene they will behold when they crowd and cram this store after we swing the doors open!

Bursting forth as a mighty torrent are the great resources and energy back of this Stupendous Mercantile Revival!

Be Here When the Doors Open—You'll Be Amazed at the Scene

Ladies' Coats
At Drastic Prices!

$20.00 NEW SPORT COATS
Materials of overplaid polair in tan and cream with beautiful invisible overplaids. Stupendous Mercantile Revival Price $9.85

$25.00 SMART POLO COATS
High grade Polo Cloth in newest shades; many full lined, others half-lined. Stupendous Mercantile Revival Price $14.85

$45.00 NEWEST DRESS COATS
Material of finest grade velour, newest shades, beautiful tailoring, full silk lined. Stupendous Mercantile Revival Price $23.85

$55.00 FINEST DRESS COATS
Beautiful Bolivia material in the shades of silver, gray and tan. Newest trimmings and effects. Stupendous Mercantile Revival $29.85

Ladies' Dresses
At Half Their Value!

$20.00 NEW SILK DRESSES
Season's newest styles in beautiful quality and color combinations. Stupendous Mercantile Revival Price $7.75

$25.00 NEW SILK DRESSES
Beautiful, pure silk crepe knit in charming tan and two-tone color effects. Clever models. Stupendous Mercantile Revival Price $12.75

$37.00 CANTON CREPE DRESSES
Material is of the finest quality in all the newest dark color schemes; fascinating styles. Stupendous Mercantile Revival Price $18.75

$55.00 FLAT CREPE DRESSES
Most gorgeous creations in richest dark colors; daintily but effectively trimmed. Stupendous Mercantile Revival Price..... $27.65

$6.00 Ladies' NEWEST PAISLEY SILK BLOUSES Stupendous Mercantile Revival Price	$6.00 Ladies' SPORT SKIRTS PLEATED AND PLAIDS Stupendous Mercantile Revival Price	$7.50 Ladies' WOOL PRUNELLA SPORT SKIRTS Stupendous Mercantile Revival Price	$12 Ladies' SILK AND SATIN SPORT SKIRTS Stupendous Mercantile Revival Price	$6.00 Ladies' JAP CREPE PORCH FROCKS Stupendous Mercantile Revival Price
$3.65	$2.95	$3.95	$6.95	$2.95

It Starts Again Monday at 9:00 A. M.

Eugene Emporium

825—Willamette Street—825