

ARMY LACKS NEW EQUIPMENT AND AERIAL SQUADRONS

(Associated Press Leased Wire.)
KIO, April 25.—(A. P.)—The Japanese army are endeavoring to modernize the organization of the Japanese army. Lieutenant-General Kazushige Arima, minister of war, has appointed a commission with the vice-minister of war, Lieutenant-General Ichiro Tsuno, as chairman, to study the question of bringing the equipment of the Japanese army up to date. Its report is ready by March of 1925. In connection with this work a party of Japanese army officers has gone to Europe to study modern organization of the Japanese army. The United States, Great Britain and the United States.

It is pointed out that generally the equipment of the Japanese army has not improved since the Russo-Japanese war. At the same time it is realized that the question of money is one of the most difficult involved in the problem. Earthquake reconstruction is keeping the army appropriations to a low figure. The modernization program, in the beginning, will be paid for largely out of economy effected within the army. The Japanese military leaders consider the greatest deficiency to be in aviation.

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tion. The army air forces now consist of six flying squadrons. The high command would like to double this number, although the problem of training enough aviators is a serious one, probably more serious than the shortage of funds at present, for the Japanese have not proved themselves good aviators, and the high casualty rate among flying officers does not make the service attractive to young men seeking a military career. However, the authorities are considering an aviation expansion program to spread over approximately five years.

Chemical warfare is almost a closed book to the Japanese army. Although Japan has no intention of nullifying the Washington submarine and poisonous gas treaty, her army leaders plan extensive research into the employment of and defense against the latest chemical weapons. Japan is without tanks, to all practical purposes. A few were brought back to Japan after the war for study purposes, but there is no branch in the Japanese army corresponding to the tank corps of the American and European forces. Motor transport also is backward in the Japanese army. The use of armored cars also will receive consideration from General Tsuno's committee.

Machine guns and automatic rifles still are comparatively little employed in Japan's army, and one of the chief duties of the party now in Europe will be the study of such weapons. In field artillery there is believed to be considerable room for modernization. In all discussion of the proposed army program Japanese officers insist on the non-aggressive intentions behind it. It is stated that Japan merely desires to bring her army to something like the standards held by the other great powers, who learned at first hand the bitter lessons of the great war.

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HUMOR OF ICE CREAM SHAKES LAWMAKERS IN COMMONS DEBATE

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, April 26.—The fun poked by Americans at the British habit of "pottering" around for tea every afternoon is mild compared to the almost hilarious attitude of the Briton toward ice cream. To most Englishmen there seems to be something scarily funny about ice cream. The House of Commons has seldom echoed more laughs in a few minutes than it did the other day when a member asked for permission to introduce a bill permitting the sale of ice cream after 9:30 at night. Since the war nocturnal purchasing of ice cream has been illegal, unless it was accompanied by a meal.

The laughter broke out first when Harry Becker, the member for Richmond, introduced his plea. It waxed louder when he said the object was to encourage the development of ice cream and soda fountains in the country. At present, he said, ice cream could be sold after 9:30 only if it was part of a meal, and this was a vexatious infringement on the liberties of the people. More laughter and a few cheers. If ice cream could not be sold after 9:30, the speaker argued, it began to melt and bacteria developed. Uproarious laughter. What would the colonial and foreign visitors to the Empire Exhibition think if they could not order an ice cream after 9:30, or entertain their friends at home with mineral waters? Loud guffaws.

Hearty old Tories shook with amusement, back-bench Laborites grinned, and the faces of some of the lady members broke out with smiles as Mr. Becker sat down. Then someone added to the general mirth by suggesting a division to let the whole House decide whether the ice cream bill might be presented. It all seemed too funny for words, so no one seconded the motion.

It will be interesting to observe just what the colonial and foreign visitors this summer will think about the way England puts up legal hedges around ice cream and chocolate candies and cigarettes and other pleasurable commodities, soon after sunset each evening. It is illegal to buy any of them after 9:30 unless a meal is ordered. Similar restrictions are imposed on beer and stronger beverages after the bars close at 10 or 11.

Most of the night-time restrictions on personal habits were imposed during the war. Some patriot conceived the idea that the military forces of the allies would be aided if people gave up buying ice cream, tobacco, soft drinks, bon bons and lollypops at late hours. It was argued that this would release workers for more essential employments. Doubtless it did. And now, five years after the armistice, the war-time restrictions continue unrepented. They have almost become a tradition.

"Punch" made recently a significant comment on the rising tide of laws. "Mr. Rupert Hughes," it observed, "has described American laws as the laughingstock of Europe. The trouble is that just when we are getting ready to laugh at United States legislation, we think about some examples of our own."

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Business Statement, December 31, 1923

Assets	\$1,431,399,418.27
More than any other Insurance Company in the World	
Liabilities	
Reserve for Policy Obligations	\$1,290,579,178.00
Dividends to Policyholders payable 1924	25,572,037.69
All Other Liabilities	40,498,790.35
Unassigned Funds	74,749,412.23
1,431,399,418.27	
Increase in Assets during 1923	171,549,093.04
More than any other Insurance Company in the World	
Income in 1923	396,311,664.25
More than any other Insurance Company in the World	
Gain in Income, 1923	55,643,362.95
More than any other Insurance Company in the World	
Paid-for Insurance Issued, Increased and Revived in 1923	2,359,034,859.00
More than ever placed in one year by any Company in the World and 889 million dollars more than any other company in 1923	
Gain in Insurance in Force in 1923	1,430,697,111.00
More than any other Company in the World	
Number of Policies in Force December 31, 1923	30,221,727
More than any other Company in the World	
Number of Policy Claims paid in 1923	430,866
Averaging one claim paid every 20 seconds of each business day of 8 hours	
Payments to Policyholders averaged \$919.15 a minute of each business day of 8 hours	
Total Bonuses and Dividends paid or credited to policyholders 1892-1923—plus dividends declared for 1924	180,294,982.83

Insurance Outstanding

ORDINARY (Insurance for the larger amounts, premiums payable annually, semi-annually, quarterly or monthly)	\$4,710,630,635.00
More than any other Company in the World	
INDUSTRIAL (Premiums payable weekly)	3,910,156,319.00
GROUP	617,467,114.00
All placed within seven years	
TOTAL INSURANCE OUTSTANDING	9,238,254,068.00
More than any other Company in the World	

GROWTH IN TEN-YEAR PERIODS

Year	Income for the Year	Assets at End of Year	Unassigned Funds at End of Year	Number of Policies in Force at End of Year	Outstanding Insurance at End of Year	Year
1883	\$ 2,082,619.05	\$ 2,186,622.24	\$ 627,368.24	531,048	\$ 63,425,107	1883
1893	15,216,236.65	19,343,705.06	4,109,689.92	2,940,226	353,177,217	1893
1903	49,887,804.11	105,656,311.60	10,691,857.56	7,523,915	1,342,381,457	1903
1913	117,503,043.89	447,972,404.85	35,728,077.34	13,957,748	2,816,504,462	1913
1923	396,311,664.25	1,431,399,418.27	74,749,412.23	30,221,727	9,238,254,068	1923

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The Metropolitan sends trained nurses to the homes of thousands of Industrial (i. e. weekly premium) policyholders when they are sick. In 1923 these nurses made 2,482,919 visits.

While the average life span in the general population of the United States is 5½ years greater than it was 11 years ago, the life span of the Industrial policyholders of the Metropolitan increased nearly 8½ years in the same interval. This greater gain has resulted in large part from the Metropolitan's Health Service.

During 1923 the Metropolitan distributed 33,790,840 booklets and pamphlets dealing with health, general welfare and longer life. The total number of pieces distributed to date amounts to 305,990,507.

The Metropolitan arranges for free periodic health examinations for holders of Ordinary policies. Among those who availed themselves of this privilege, the death rate was found to be 28% lower than was expected for the group.

The Metropolitan cooperates with the companies to which it has issued group insurance for their employees—cooperates not only in giving insurance protection but also to promote better health, better working conditions, better living conditions and happier social conditions.

Life insurance, which cares for the home and family, is born of a deep sense of responsibility. When millions of people join in a mutual sharing of this responsibility the result is the splendid picture shown in the 1923 report of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Never before has the world seen such a Business Statement nor had such an opportunity to look into the hearts of men and women, and to find there—Kindness.

Harry Ficke
President



LOCAL NEWS

Arundel, piano tuner. Phone 159-L.

T. B. Davis of Glide spent a few days in Roseburg attending to business matters.

Garden tools at right prices. Powell's.

W. E. Clifton spent was in the city for a short time Friday afternoon from his home in Looking Glass.

Moore Music Studio—116 S. Jackson St.

Will Singleton who resides in Glide was in the city for several hours Saturday transacting business and visiting with friends.

Miss Annette Whipple who teaches in the Riddle schools was in the city for a few hours Saturday shopping and visiting with friends.

Mrs. E. L. Wolff and daughter, Miss Ruth, arrived in this city Friday evening from their home in Portland to spend the next few

days visiting with Mrs. Wolff's brother, Herman Marks.

Watkins products, 120 W. Lane street. Orders delivered. Phone 177.

Ralph Weaver of Riddle was a business visitor in the city for a few hours Friday afternoon.

We buy and sell everything in furniture at Powell's Second Hand Store.

J. Moneymaker of Wilbur was a business visitor in the city for several hours Friday.

J. S. Kirkendall who resides in Camas Valley spent Friday in this city looking after business affairs.

See Roseburg's Baby Peggy two dance in the Heintzelman Conservatory dance recital at Antlers theatre May 6th.

C. A. Lockwood of the Lockwood Motor garage spent Friday in Glendale looking after business interests.

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Hodges of Myrtle Creek spent Friday in this city shopping and attending to other affairs.

S. S. Clough, a resident of Riddle spent Friday afternoon in Roseburg transacting business.

H. B. Hastings who resides in Wilbur was in Roseburg for several hours Friday morning attending to business matters.

Ed Mundt was in this city for a short time Friday transacting business. Mr. Mundt resides in Looking Glass.

E. N. Camp of Glendale arrived in Roseburg Friday afternoon to spend a few days here looking after business matters.

A. M. Beaver of Portland, representative of the Oldsmobile Motor company, arrived in Roseburg Friday to spend a few days here in the interests of the company.

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