OREGON LURKS IN ALL NOOKS AT FAIR

Anne Shannon Monroe Says Own State Looms Even in Horticultural Building.

BIG APPLE WONDER OF ALL

Comforts of Homelike Rest-Room Win Praise From Weary Visitors Who Stand Amazed at Beauties Pictured in Exhibits.

BY ANNE SHANNON MONROE.

OREGON BUILDING, Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, Feb. 27.—(Special.)—It's nice to be an Oregonian at the exposition, and it gets nicer every day. I am just gradually getting acquainted with even Oregon's entire exhibit. I strolled into the Horticultural building this morning and ran right smack into Oregon again. I had to bat my eyes hard; I thought maybe I was seeing things—for there as plain as life was the Oregon building all over again, and I had left Oregon safe and snug some hours before at the other end of the Exposition grounds. If there is anything absolutely substantial about the Fair, it is the Oregon building.

All the others might take wings and fly, but not those giant columns; and yet—but luckily right here C. N. Ravlin, director of horticulture for Oregon, and apparently on the spot and awake every moment, came to my relief and explained that this was only an imitation of Oregon's state building, that they had used their space in the Horticultural building to continue the same general plan that has proved so attractive at the building. It really is the loveliest thing. If I could only whisper it so all the rest wouldn't hear I would like to tell the straight unvarnished truth and say it is the most notable exhibit by far in the entire Horticultural building.

Greenery of Woods Abundant.

The entire framework, railings, partitions, all the woodwork that sets the Oregon exhibit off, are of Oregon logs with the bark intact. In between double rows of these timbers, not so large as those in the Oregon building but sufficiently large to be stately, are growing Oregon grape, Oregon holly full of berries—Easterners say they never saw such holly, ferns, mistletoe, brakes and all the many real woodland greens that we of Oregon are accustomed to in our woods.

This gives the beautiful natural appearance, the natural environment in which all the wonderful things exhibited live and thrive. One steps bodily into Oregon. It isn't just a sample here and there of what Oregon raises, but you get the atmosphere of the state. Mr. Ravlin says the first day of the exposition 80,000 people visited this exhibit. The average for the first three days he fixed at 364 a minute.

Apple Acclaimed Best Exhibit.

The great Hood River apple is the feature exhibit of the entire Horticultural building. Prominent publicity men from all over the United States have visited the big apple and without exception they proclaim it the finest publicity exhibit on the entire grounds. Of course every one in Oregon has heard of it, so I will describe it only briefly. Standing 17½ feet high, a perfect red apple in general appearance, has a huge bite taken out of one side. In the aperture is a relief representation of Mount Hood, Hood River Valley, the Columbia River, the apple orchards and hills and mountains, and paralleling the river a tiny train of cars that travels rapidly along on a fine, smooth roadbed.

That little train, so Mr. Ravlin figured up, travels 36 miles a day in its trip along the river. The painting of the apple interior is most realistic and gives a fine idea of the Hood River Valley and of Mount Hood. Yet the whole thing, from the outside, looks really like an apple.

One gaping onlooker said to Mr. Ravlin, "Do apples really grow that size in Oregon?" Poor soul, she had seen the immense timbers of the state building and had been told that trees really grew that size, and she was ready to believe almost anything.

Display Is Made Attractive.

Another nice feature, the apple display is all in mounds and banks, or in attractive woodland baskets. This is so much wiser than merely placing the apples in boxes, for no matter how large and fine and perfect they are, they are, after all, only a box of apples.

Oregon certainly has captured the most modern idea of right advertising. I remember at the St. Louis fair how one was laden down with "free samples," with advertising posters, with printed matter, books, circulars and cards, and how one could get quite a luncheon from the "free" tastes of coffee, cakes and soups. This had been the method and has been up to the present.

Now the method is to photograph a state or section on the visitor's mind by making the exhibit breathe the atmosphere of the state. This Oregon has done more successfully than has any other exhibit unless I except Canada and Japan.

The flowers and ferns and shrubs and bushes are transplanted. The logs themselves that surround the enclosure; the fruit that grows on her trees and vines; and in the Oregon building not only the huge timbers from which the structure is built, but the materials that form the booths, are transplanted.

Location of Section Strategy.

A small workroom that was needed in the Horticultural building also was made of Oregon logs. The Oregon section's location in the northeast corner of the building, opening on to the Honolulu gardens and restaurant, where natives sing, in itself is a strategy, as a crowd moves continually from one place to the other. After seeing the Oregon exhibit it is pleasant to go next door and be served some interesting island dish and hear the island singers.

The Oregon exhibit in the Horticultural building received 15 credits from the Exposition commissioners for its attractiveness and for being ready on time. When the judging of exhibits takes place this extra 15 credits will come in handy.

Rogue River Valley pears, all the smaller fruits of the Willamette and other sections are well displayed and hold admiring throngs.

Speaking of a state being transplanted bodily by means of its exhibit, nothing "transplants" Oregon and all that Oregon stands for better than the solid comfort and home-like hospitality of the big reception-room in the Oregon building. I asked a number of people, who were enjoying our fireside today if they were Oregonians and they said: "No, it just looked so comfortable we came in."

Many Find Cozy Nook With Oregon.

This is something I notice every day in our building. So many people wander in, find a comfortable chair, or draw up by the big log fire that continually blazes on Oregon's hearth, and "feel so comfortable they just stay." Some way the room has got that comfortable, at-home atmosphere. Any man or boy would enjoy it, as hundreds do, daily.

There are desks for writing and big easy chairs—plenty of them—and substantial-looking Navajo rugs that you are not afraid to step on. This is the quality of hominess that attracts, I believe, and makes so many strangers wander in and "just stay." Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Carr, of La Grande, were enjoying the fire today with Mrs. F. A. Wood, Mrs. Carr's mother, of Coos Bay.

Whatever you do when you come down, see the wonderful myrtle wood articles. When you realize that the exquisite patterns are in the wood itself, and that the finish is natural, that no oil or stain is used, you understand what a perfect thing old Mother Nature did when she planted myrtle in Southern Oregon.

STREETCAR IS HELD UP

LONE ROBBER AT RAYMOND RELIEVES CONDUCTOR OF $30.

Four Passengers Not Molested, but Are Terrified by Shots Through Rear When the Outlaw Leaves.

RAYMOND, Wash., Feb. 27.—(Special.)—A solitary highwayman held up and robbed a South Bend bound streetcar on the outskirts of this city at 9:30 o'clock last night, escaping with Conductor Walter Hicks' "poke," containing between $28 and $30, which represented the conductor's receipts from about 11 o'clock in the morning.

The robber boarded the car at Peters street, which is about eight blocks from the City Hall, and rode to Coates' shingle mill before alighting with his booty. He was masked and armed with a heavy revolver and as he boarded the car demanded of the four passengers, one of whom was a woman, that they "hold up their hands and keep quiet." His demands were heeded promptly and when Conductor Hicks handed over the day's receipts the robber remarked that it was "a pretty good haul."

The passengers were not molested, but were badly frightened when, upon leaving the car, the highwayman began firing shots through the rear windows. The holdup, being the first in this city, caused considerable excitement and attracted an army of people, who went to the scene in automobiles and other vehicles, in the hope of assisting in the capture of the perpetrator, but thus far he has not been apprehended.

TOPPENISH GAINS GREAT

CITY GROWS FROM 500 TO 2000 POPULATION IN SEVEN YEARS.

Brick and Stone Business Buildings and Modern Residences Go Up and Water Plant Is Constructed.

TOPPENISH, Wash., Feb. 27.—(Special.)—Seven years ago Toppenish had fewer than 500 people, with hardly a brick building or a modern residence in the town. Today it has a population of more than 2000, with practically every business house in the city either brick, block or stone, and a large number of fully modern residences.

It has a sewer system costing more than $60,000, a municipal water plant with a tank elevated 105 feet above ground, and more than nine miles of water mains. It also has 14 blocks of pavement, three parks, three public schools, six churches, 4000 shade trees on the streets, 15 miles of graded streets and 20 miles of sidewalks. It has a second-class postoffice, with a payroll of $8556 a year, free mail delivery, free delivery of express, an uptown telegraph office and distributing stations for the Pacific Power & Light Company and the Standard Oil Company.

For the year ended August 1, 1914, there were shipped from Toppenish 2312 cars of hay, 285 cars of fruit, 697 cars of stock, 138 cars of potatoes, 58 cars of grain, 85 cars of melons and 20 cars of nursery stock. In addition, many thousand pounds of express were sent out.

The public schools own 20 acres of land and conduct an experiment farm. Manual training and domestic science are among the branches that are taught.

MANY SEEK FAIR JOBS

100 STUENDTS AT UNIVERSITY WOULD BE GUIDES.

Four Chosen From Many Applicants, but Between 20 and 30 Others Will Be Selected.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene, Or., Feb. 27.—(Special.)—More than 100 students have filed applications at the registrar's office to act as guides in the Oregon building at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco. Four men have been chosen. Two are "on the job" now and the other two soon are to begin their duties.

During the months of the fair other students, numbering between 20 and 30, will also be sent to the exposition. The choosing of the men for positions that so many have applied for has been a matter of much concern to the university faculty, and as a result a wide field of knowledge of state and municipal forms of government, industries and established commerce has been required of the students who are to serve as guides.

An examination will be held at an appointed time and the final selections will be made as a result of it.

Baker Hunts Lost Power.

BAKER, Or., Feb. 27.—(Special.)—What has become of half the expected power from the new municipal lighting plant? That is the question bothering Baker Commissioners. Commissioner Finley says that when the plant was constructed several months ago engineers estimated that it would produce from 90 to 100 kilowatt hours of electricity, but at present only half that amount is being developed.

A hunt for the balance has been made but the Commissioners cannot find it. Commissioner Finley says it is in the water wheel or in the penstock and he is now having the wheel tested. The plant is running full but the power is only 50 per cent of what it should be.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to thank our many friends and neighbors for the many beautiful floral offerings and sympathy shown us during our sad bereavement in the loss of our dear son and brother, Harvey S. Matthies. MRS. J. P. PETERSON AND FAMILY.
Adv.

CARD OF THANKS.

I wish to thank my many friends for their kindness shown in my recent bereavement and for the beautiful floral offerings.
CONRAD R. SOLUM.
Adv.

WAR AGAINST WAR URGED BY H. G. WELLS

Pacificists Told to Organize to Expose "Mangling and Malignant Mischief."

TOLERANCE COMES FIRST

Sedulous Propaganda of Truth of War, and Ridicule of High Silliness of Militarist Suggested as Remedies.

(Continued From First Page.)

in everyone a certain discord with regard to war. Every man is divided against himself. On the whole, most of us want peace. But hardly any one is without a lurking belligerence, a lurking admiration for the vivid impacts, the imaginative appeals of war.

War Has Its Attractions.

I am sitting down to write for the peace of the world, but immediately before I sat down to write I was reading the morning's paper, and particularly of the fight between the Sydney and the Emden at Cocos Island.

I confess to the utmost satisfaction in the account of the smashing blows delivered by the guns of the Australian. There is a sensation of greatness, a beautiful tremendousness, in many of the crude facts of war; they excite in one a kind of vigorous exaltation; we have that destructive streak in us, and it is no good pretending that we have not; the first thing we must do for the peace of the world is to control that. And to control it one can do nothing more effective than to keep in mind the other side of the realities of war.

As my own corrective I have at hand certain letters from an able woman doctor who returned last week from Calais. Lockjaw, gangrene, men tied with rags and lying bitterly cold in coaly sheds; men unwounded, but so broken by the chill horrors of the Yser trenches as to be near demented—such things make the substance of her picture.

Officer Breaks Into Tears.

One young officer talked to her rather dryly of the operations, of the ruined towns and villages, of the stench of dead men and horses, of the losses and wounds and mutilations among his men, of the list of pals he had lost.

"Suddenly he began to cry. He broke down just like an overtaxed child. And he could not stop crying. He cried and cried, and I could do nothing to help him." He was a strong man and a brave man, and to that three months of war had brought him.

And then this again:

"There were a fair number of Belgian doctors, but no nurses except the usual untrained French girls, almost no equipment and no place for clean surgery. We heard of a house containing 61 men with no doctor or nurse—several died without having received any medical aid at all. Mrs. —— and I even on the following Wednesday found four men lying on straw in a shop with leg and foot wounds which had not been dressed since Friday and had never been seen by a doctor. In addition there were hundreds and hundreds of wounded who could walk trying to find shelter in some corner, besides the many unwounded French and Belgian soldiers quartered in the town.

Misery Makes Inferno for All.

"As if this inferno of misery were not enough, there were added the refugees. These were not Belgians, as I had imagined, but French. It appears that both English and French armies have to clear the civil population out of the whole fighting area—partly to prevent spying and treachery (which has been a curse to both armies) and partly because they would starve. They are sent to Calais and then by boat to Havre.

"That first Sunday evening an endless procession flowed from the station to the quays in the drenching rain. Each family had a perambulator (a surprisingly handsome one, too) piled with sticks of bread, a few bundles of goods and, when we peered inside, a couple of crying babies. There were few young people; mostly it was whimpering, frightened looking children and wretched, bent old men and women. It seemed too bad to be true: even when they brushed past us in the rain we could not believe that their sodden figures were real. They were dematerialized by misery in some odd way.

Shipwreck Added to Horrors.

"Some of them slept in skating rinks, trucks, some in the Amiral Ganteaume. (One's senses could not realize that to the horrors of exile these people had added those of shipwreck next day.) Some certainly stood in the booking hall outside our hotel all night through. This sort of thing went on all the week, and was going on when we left."

Nevertheless, I was stirred agreeably by the imagination of the shells smashing the Emden and the men inside the Emden, and when I read the other day that the naval guns had destroyed over 4000 men in the German trenches about Middlekirche I remarked that we were "doing well." It is only on the whole that we who want to end the war hate and condemn war; we are constantly lapsing into fierceness, and if we forget this lurking bellicosity and admiration for hard blows in our own nature then we shall set about the task of making an end to it under hopelessly disabling misconceptions. We shall underrate and misunderstand altogether the very powerful forces that are against pacifist effort.

Let us consider first, then, the forces that are directly opposed to the pacification of the world, the forces that will work openly and definitely for the preservation of war as a human condition. And it has to be remembered that the forces that are for a thing are almost always more unified, more concentrated and effective than the forces that are against it.

Other Things to Be Preferred.

We who are against war and want to stop it are against it for a great multitude of reasons. There are other things in life that we prefer, and war stops these other things. Some of us want to pursue art, some want to live industrious lives in town or country, some would pursue scientific developments, some want pleasures of this sort or that, some would live lives of religion and kindliness, or religion and austerity.

But we all agree in fixing our minds upon something else than war. And since we fix our minds on other things, war becomes possible and probable through our general inattention. We do not observe it, and meanwhile the people who really care for war and soldiering fix their minds upon it. They scheme how it shall be done, they scheme to bring it about. Then we discover suddenly—as the art and social development, the industry and pleasant living, the cultivation of the civil enterprises of England, France, Germany and Russia have discovered—that everything must be pushed aside when the war thinkers have decided upon their game. And until we of the pacific majority contrive some satisfactory organization to watch the warmakers we shall never end war, any more than a country can end crime and robbery without a police. Specialist must watch specialist in either case. Mere expression of a virtuous abhorrence of war will never end war until the crack of doom.

Nucleus Must Be Destroyed.

The people who actually want war are perhaps never at any time numerous. Most people sometimes want war and a few people always want war. It is these last who are, so to speak, the living nucleus of the war creature that we want to destroy. That liking for an effective smash which gleamed out in me for a moment when I heard of the naval guns is with them a dominating motive. It is not outweighed and overcome in them, as it is in me, by the sense of horror and by love for men who can do brave deeds and yet weep bitterly for misery and the deaths of good friends. These war lovers are creatures of a simpler constitution. And they seem capable of an ampler hate.

You will discover if you talk to them skillfully that they hold that war "ennobles," and that when they say ennobles they mean that it is destructive to the 10,000 things in life that they do not enjoy or understand or tolerate—things that fill them, therefore, with envy and perplexity; such things as pleasure, beauty, delicacy, leisure. In the cant of modern talk you will find them call everything that is not crude and forcible in life "degenerate." But back to the very earliest writings—in the most bloodthirsty outpourings of the Hebrew prophets, for example—you will find that at the base of the warrior spirit is hate for more complicated, for more refined, for more beautiful and happier living.

Military Peoples Hard and Stupid.

The military peoples of the world have almost always been hard and rather stupid people, full of virtuous indignation of all they did not understand. The modern Prussian goes to war today with as supreme a sense of moral superiority as the Arabs when they swept down upon Egypt and North Africa. The burning of the library of Alexandria remains forever the symbol of the triumph of a militarist "culture" over civilization. This easy belief of the dull and violent that war "braces" comes out of a real instinct of self-preservation against the subtler tests of peace. This type of person will keep on with war if it can. It is to politics what the criminal type is to social order; it will be resentful and hostile to every attempt to fix up a pacific order in the world.

This heavy envy, which is the dominant characteristic of the pro-military type, is by no means confined to it. More or less it is in all of us. In England one finds it far less frequently in professional soldiers than among sedentary learned men. In Germany, too, the more uncompromising and ferocious pro-militarism is to be found in the frock coats of the professors. Just at present England is full of virtuous reprehension of German military professors, but there is really no monopoly of such in Germany, and before Germany, England produced some of the most perfect specimens of aggressive militarists conceivable. To read Froude upon Ireland or Carlyle upon the Franco-German war is to savor this hate-dripping temperament in its perfection.

Bellicosity Largely Pathological.

Much of this literary bellicosity is pathological. Men overmuch in studies and universities get ill in their livers and sluggish in their circulations; they suffer from shyness, from a persuasion of excessive and neglected merit, old maid's melancholy and a detestation of all the levities of life. And their suffering finds its vent in ferocious thoughts. A vigorous daily bath, a complete stoppage of wine, beer, spirits and tobacco and two hours of hockey in the afternoon would probably make decently tolerant men of all these fermenting professional militarists. Such a regimen would certainly have been the salvation of both Froude and Carlyle. It would probably have saved the world from the vituperation of the Hebrew prophets—those models for infinite mischief.

The extremist cases pass to the average case through insensible degrees. We are all probably, as a species, a little too prone to intolerance, and if we do in all sincerity mean to end war in the world we must prepare ourselves for considerable exercise in restraint when strange people look, behave, believe and live in a manner different from our own. The minority of permanently bitter souls who want to see objectionable cities burning and men fleeing and dying form the real strength in our occasional complicities.

Intolerance Must Be Routed.

The world has had its latest object lesson in the German abuse of English and French as "degenerates," of the Russians as "Mongol hordes," of the Japanese as "yellow savages," but it is not only Germans who let themselves slip into national vanity and these ugly hostilities to unfamiliar life. The first line of attack against war must be an attack upon self-righteousness and intolerance. These things are the germ of uncompromising and incurable militarism everywhere.

Now, the attack upon self-righteousness and intolerance and the stern, self-satisfied militarism that arises naturally out of these things is to be made in a number of ways. The first is a sedulous propaganda of the truth about war, a steadfast resolve to keep the pain of warfare alive in the nerves of the careless, to keep the stench of war under the else indifferent nose. It is only in the study of the gloomily megalomaniac historian that aggressive war becomes a large and glorious thing. In reality it is a filthy outrage upon life, an idiot's smashing of the furniture of homes, a mangling, a malignant mischief, a scalding of stokers, a disemboweling of gunners, a raping of caught women by drunken soldiers. By book and pamphlet, by picture and cinematograph film, the pacific must organize wisdom in these matters.

Ridicule Most Effective Weapon.

And not only indignation and distress must come to this task. The stern, uncompromising militarist will not be moved from his determinations by our horror and hostility. These things will but "brace" him. He has a more vulnerable side. The ultimate lethal weapon for every form of stupidity is ridicule, and against the high stillness of the militarist it is particularly effective. It is the laughter of wholesome men that will finally end war. The stern, strong, silent man will only cease to trouble us when we have stripped him of his last rag of pretension and touched through to the quick of his vanity with the realization of his apprehended foolishness. Literature will have failed humanity if it is so blinded by the monstrous agony in Flanders as to miss the essential triviality at the head of the present war. Not the slaughter of 10,000,000 men can make the quality of the German kaiser other than theatrical and silly.

The greater part of the world is in an agony, a fever, but that does not make the cause of that fever noble or great. A man may die of yellow fever through the bite of a mosquito; that does not make a mosquito anything more than a dirty little insect or an aggressive imperialist better than a pothouse fool.

Henceforth we must recognize no heroic war but defensive war, and as the only honorable warriors such men as those peasants of Visa who went out with shotguns against the multitudinous overwhelming nuisance of invasion that trampled down their fields.

Or war to aid such defensive war.

CARD OF THANKS.

We desire to extend our heartfelt thanks to the many kind friends who lent their aid and comfort to us during the sickness and after the death of our beloved mother, Mrs. Anna E. Rhoades, a pioneer of 1850. WILL S. RHOADES, J. E. RHOADES.
Adv.

New Manhattan Shirts

Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

New Stetson Hats

SOME of the new checks in the Spring clothes are particularly good; we're anxious for an opportunity to show you what we have here.

Hart Schaffner & Marx

use so large a variety of good fabrics, both imported and domestic, that there's no question about our being able to show you just the one you'll look best in.

Special values at $25. Come and see the new Varsity models; especially Varsity Fifty Five.

See the New "Multnomah" Hats None better at $3

Sam'l Rosenblatt & Co.

The Men's Shop for Quality and Service

Northwest Corner Third and Morrison

FLIPS BY AIRMAN ADD THRILLS TO FAIR

Lincoln Beachy Initiates San Francisco Throng to New Feat at Dizzy Height.

3 BUILDINGS DEDICATED

Exhibits From Philippine Islands, Norway and Illinois Are Opened With Impressive Ceremonies. Monday Is Oregon Day.

BY ANNE SHANNON MONROE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—(Special.)—Events of special interest at the Panama-Pacific Exposition Friday, which brought out immense crowds and which were blessed with clear skies, were the dedications of the exhibits of the Philippine Islands, Norway and Illinois, and the new feat by Lincoln Beachy in his aeroplane which he terms the "tall slide."

The stiffest breeze the exposition city has had did not discourage Beachey, who made his first official ascent today. He rose perpendicularly, apparently, to a tremendous height, appearing like some great bird, the outlines almost lost, then swooped, circled and turned playing tricks with the air currents, finally to come down almost a straight drop to the ground. Many thousands of people strained necks and backs to watch the thrilling spectacle.

The dedicatory ceremonies at the Philippine building were intense in human interest. Dr. Leon Ma Guerro, president of the Philippine board, spoke in Spanish, M. Morales acting as interpreter. It was a plea for the people he represents.

Independence Is Asked.

His language was cultivated and beautiful. He spoke of "the texture of the National soul, which, fortunately, is strong and healthy"; the progress of his country, made in less than a decade, and the hope that a few decades would see his people in the forefront of progress, for "stirring within them was a world of fertile initiative."

"My people admire you because you represent a new humanity; because you represent ideals. They bless you because they hope from you, with the faith of belief, their complete political emancipation," he said.

He paid eloquent tribute to President Moore as "the giant soul of the great exposition enterprise."

"We hear a note of appeal, almost demand, something in the nature of a requirement that our Government live up to its pledges to the Philippine people," said William B. Lamar, replying as a representative of the National Government.

"We do not regard ourselves as conqueror, but as friend; our flag stays there as friend and guardian, and after granting independence to these people we will ever remain friend, colleague, adviser and, if necessary, guardians of their political and civil liberty."

A Filipino band furnished music.

Norway Pays Tribute.

The Norwegian dedicatory services immediately following brought out an equally large audience.

The Norwegian Commissioner, Mr. Godde, made an impassioned address, in which he spoke of the large number of sons and daughters Norway has sent to the United States.

The building is presented by Norway at home and in America together.

He reminded us that our first discoverer was Leif Ericson, from his country, and that the old country of Norway had taken its constitution from young America.

He paid high tribute not only to the fair, but to all America.

Illinois was especially represented by Adolph Karpen, chairman of the Commission of Illinois, and called the most popular business man in Chicago.

Many notable Illinoisans were present and an immense throng listened to the programme of songs, speeches and later an organ recital, this being the first time their new organ has been heard.

At all the dedicatory services President Moore, Governor Johnson and Mayor Rolph were heard. These men make many speeches daily, but are always eloquent, ready of wit and a delight to hear.

Monday is Oregon's formal opening, when she will receive the bronze plaque of commemoration and all fair, state and city officials will visit her main building.

It will be worth every Oregonian's while to be present and add to the enthusiasm of the day.

Robert A. Booth will make the official address.

OUCH! LAME BACK. RUB LUMBAGO OR BACKACHE AWAY

Rub pain right out with small trial bottle of old "St. Jacob's Oil.

Kidneys cause headache? No! They have no nerves, therefore cannot cause pain. Listen! Your backache is caused by lumbago, sciatica, or a strain, and the quickest relief is soothing, penetrating "St. Jacobs Oil." Rub it right on your painful back, and instantly the soreness, stiffness and lameness disappears. Don't stay crippled! Get a small trial bottle of "St. Jacobs Oil" from your druggist and limber up. A moment after it is applied you'll wonder what became of the backache or lumbago pain.

Rub old, honest "St. Jacobs Oil" whenever you have sciatic, neuralgia, rheumatism or sprains, as it is absolutely harmless and doesn't burn the skin.—Adv.

RAISE OWN CALVES URGED

O. A. C. Speaker Tells Dairymen How to Succeed in Work.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis, Feb. 27.—(Special.)—"There is only one practical way for the dairyman to increase the herd and that is to raise his own calves," said Professor C. H. Eckles, professor of dairy husbandry, University of Missouri, when speaking before the dairymen's convention during the farmers' week at the Oregon Agricultural College. "You can't buy good stock. Heifers should be raised with a good deal of care and attention. You say it costs too much. But I believe that, under any ordinary conditions, you cannot afford not to do it.

"They say about one cow out of every three is not going to be a profitable animal, but the success of the dairy farmer depends to no slight extent upon the careful rearing of the calves. The careful dairyman sees in every heifer calf the possibility of a cow that will not only replace a discarded member of his herd, but help to raise the average production. By proper care in the choice of the sire and by careful attention to the rearing of the calves, the dairyman who is compelled to start with a herd of ordinary quality may, within a few years raise the average of production of his herd to a marked extent. On the other hand, carelessness in breeding and in calf raising is bound to result disastrously to a herd, or at least to keep it at a standstill, as far as improvement is concerned."

Fruit Tonnage Campaign Planned.

WENATCHEE, Wash., Feb. 27.—(Special.)—Officers of the Wenatchee-North Central Washington Growers' League have been notified by W. H. Paulhamus, executive head of the growers' council, that he would be here next Friday and Saturday for a two days' campaign for tonnage for the new growers' league. Mr. Paulhamus is in the Yakima Valley now.

SYNOPSIS OF THE ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

The Standard Accident Insurance Co.,

of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, on the 31st day of December, 1914, made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Oregon, pursuant to law:

Capital.	
Amount of capital paid up	$1,000,000.00
Income.	
Net premium and policy fees received during the year	$2,165,947.51
Interest, dividends and rents received during the year	188,705.76
Income from other sources received during the year	16,401.99
Total income	$2,371,055.47
Disbursements.	
Losses paid during the year, including adjustment expenses, etc.	$1,468,322.92
Dividends paid during the year on capital stock	572,500.00
Commissions and salaries paid during the year	1,126,593.74
Taxes, licenses and fees paid during the year	71,416.02
Amount of all other expenditures	196,774.20
Total expenditures	$3,435,326.78
Assets.	
Value of stocks and bonds owned (market value)	$4,085,923.40
Loans on mortgages and collateral, etc.	148,216.22
Cash in banks and on hand	211,759.47
Premiums in course of collection written since September 30, 1914	417,925.60
Interest and rents due and accrued	76,424.41
Total assets	$4,935,229.11
Less special deposits in any state (if any there be)	4,898.90
Total assets admitted in Oregon	$4,930,330.21
Liabilities.	
Gross claims for losses unpaid	$ 243,866.36
Investigation and adjustment	18,550.30
Special reserves for liability workmen's compensation claims to accrue	1,048,928.83
Total	$1,421,045.49
Amount of unearned premiums on all outstanding risks	$1,187,166.07
Due for commission and brokerage	13,334.55
All other liabilities	26,458.94
Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus over all liabilities	1,098,164.96
Total liabilities	$4,930,330.21
Total premiums in force December 31, 1914	2,287,130.42
Business in Oregon for the Year.	
Gross premiums received during the year	$ 14,192.52
Premiums returned during the year	2,166.93
Losses paid during the year	4,108.32
Losses incurred during the year	4,108.32

THE STANDARD ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY.
By J. P. HEATON, Sec.
Statutory resident general agents and attorneys for service: GEO. S. RODGERS, Portland, Or.
Agents, ROGERS, HART, GIBSON CO., Portland, Or., Chamber Commerce Bldg.

SYNOPSIS OF THE ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

Maryland Casualty Co.

Of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, on the 31st day of December, 1914, made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Oregon, pursuant to law:

Capital.	
Amount of capital paid up	$1,000,000.00
Income.	
Net premiums received during the year	$6,114,737.81
Interest, dividends and rents received during the year	297,957.19
Income from other sources received during the year	70,545.41
Total income	$6,483,260.41
Disbursements.	
Losses paid during the year, including adjustment expenses, etc.	$2,260,238.48
Dividends paid during the year on capital stock	200,000.00
Commissions and salaries paid during the year	1,978,972.20
Taxes, licenses and fees paid during the year	218,496.49
Amount of all other expenditures	480,885.25
Total expenditures	$4,118,592.14
Assets.	
Value of real estate owned (market value)	$1,245,762.92
Value of stocks and bonds owned (market value)	4,176,202.49
Loans on mortgages and collateral, etc.	41,617.46
Cash in banks and on hand	471,488.17
Premiums in course of collection written since September 30, 1914	930,299.92
Interest and rents due and accrued, $28,019.85; other assets $7492.05	35,511.90
Total assets	$8,892,372.26
Total assets admitted in Oregon	$8,892,372.26
Liabilities.	
Gross claims for losses unpaid	$1,502,926.58
Amount of unearned premiums on all outstanding risks	2,906,087.17
Due for commission and brokerage	257,572.58
All other liabilities	146,729.65
Total liabilities	$4,793,316.98
Total premiums in force December 31, 1914	5,718,836.28
Business in Oregon for the Year.	
Gross premiums received during the year	$ 122,912.24
Losses paid during the year	49,038.48
Losses incurred during the year	42,932.95

MARYLAND CASUALTY CO.
By J. A. F. MITCHELL, Sec.
Statutory resident general agent and attorney for service:
GEORGE S. RODGERS, Portland, Or.

SYNOPSIS OF THE ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

Western Union Life Insurance Company

of Spokane, in the State of Washington, on the 31st day of December, 1914, made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Oregon, pursuant to law:

Capital.	
Amount of capital stock paid up	$ 200,000.00
Income.	
Total premium income	$ 634,095.14
Interest, dividends and rents received during the year	97,252.24
Income from other sources received during the year	35,597.51
Total income	$ 776,944.89
Disbursements.	
Paid for losses, endowments, annuities and surrender values	$ 119,006.61
Coupons paid or credited to policy holders during the year	35,357.94
Dividends paid on capital stock during the year	16,000.00
Commissions and salaries paid during the year	204,149.97
Taxes, licenses and fees paid during the year	18,077.74
Amount of all other expenditures	77,122.58
Total expenditures	$ 467,583.89
Assets.	
Market value of real estate owned	$ 130,611.50
Market value of warrants and bonds owned	124,584.47
Loans on mortgages and collateral, etc.	258,844.67
Premium notes and policy loans	278,298.65
Cash in banks and on hand	182,331.04
Net uncollected and deferred premiums	81,[illegible]
Other assets (net)	35,436.77
Total assets	$ 1,470,911.29
Total assets admitted in Oregon	$ 1,470,911.29
Liabilities.	
Net reserve	$ 1,121,789.84
Total policy claims unpaid	5,000.00
All other liabilities (including surplus)	245,621.16
Total liabilities exclusive of capital stock of	200,000.00
	1,470,911.29
Total insurance in force December 31, 1914	$20,572,091.53
Business in Oregon for the Year.	
Total risks written during the year	$ 532,782.00
Gross premiums received during the year	25,353.02
Losses paid during the year	7,000.00
Losses incurred during the year	5,000.00
Total amount of risks outstanding in Oregon December 31, 1914	1,656,189.50

By J. N. WRIGHT, Secretary.
Statutory general agent and attorney for service, C. G. HULSE.

STATEMENT—Liberal contract and exclusive territory to responsible, aggressive salesmen. Also good city man wanted.
L. A. DUNCAN, General Agent Oregon Division, suite 229 Pittock Block, Portland, Or.