

45,000 ACRES IN RUBBER PLANTATION

United States Rubber Company Producing Own Crude Product in Quantities.

5,000,000 TREES THRIVE

Long Process Between Smooth-Going Pneumatic Tire and Crude Rubber as It Is Raised in Midst of the Jungle.

Announcement by the United States Rubber Company that its rubber plantation in Sumatra has begun to produce crude rubber in substantial quantities, has focused the attention of the rubber world on the remarkable achievement of the company in transforming 45,000 acres of dense jungle in this Dutch island into the largest single rubber plantation on earth.

When in 1911 the company purchased 44,000 acres of land in Sumatra and announced its intention of establishing its own rubber plantation the project was regarded as a somewhat doubtful experiment; but today the expenditure of over \$10,000,000 on the enterprise stands as clearly justified, for not only is the plantation a model for the world in the number and quality of trees, but it also promises to be one of the best financial investments ever made by the company.

The location of the plantation is ideal for rubber trees, but the conditions are hard on human beings. The rays of the equatorial sun blaze straight down and the rainfalls are prodigious. Most of the time the humidity is so great that the atmosphere fairly drips moisture.

Climate Ideal for Rubber.

When the high temperatures and high humidity come at the same time the white people hunt for shady spots and the Asiatic laborers begin to shed their clothes. Speaking of the climate, a considerable part of the Asiatic employees regard them as unnecessary at times, although an association with Americans and Europeans is gradually changing their standards.

The combination of heat and moisture with an absence of high winds, makes the most satisfactory climate for rubber trees and the 5,000,000 trees now growing in stately ranks on the plantation are thriving. The distance between the trees is carefully cultivated because carelessness in cultivation brings on diseases which quickly work havoc among the trees.

On the plantation the company employs English and American experts. The active management of the estates comprising the plantation is in the hands of the Dutchmen, in recognition of the fact that Sumatra is a Dutch possession. In accordance with custom, yearly fees are paid to the native Sultans, whose claim of overlordship over the various localities in which the plantation is situated is recognized by the Dutch government.

The laborers are Javanese, Batak, Chinese, Malays and Tomils, the latter from Southern India. In this polyglot group of employees are about 14,000 persons.

Constant Race With Jungle.

When work on the project began, the rubber company had to fight a race with the jungle. Foot by foot was cut through, great trees were cut down and the roots pulled out and the heavy undergrowth cleared away. In a race does the jungle run with civilization, that were the plantation abandoned for three years, little trace of it could be found. In three years it had elapsed. At present, however, the 10 square miles comprised in the plantation are kept in a way that would gladden the heart of an American farmer.

Although the jungle has fallen back before the axe and the hoe, there are frequent reminders that it has not lost its power. Recently a trap was set for a man-eating tiger that was committing depredations on the edge of the clearing, but the victim was a 16-foot python.

The python is not so much dreaded by the natives as the smaller but deadlier cobra. A few weeks ago there was received at the company's New York office the skin of an 11-foot cobra, the largest ever killed on the plantation. Elephants, which were a pest at first, because they seemed to find great pleasure in pulling up the young rubber trees, are now very scarce.

Monkeys Steal Crops.

Monkeys are to be found in large numbers and are particularly bothersome, in that they steal the latex cups from the trees and hide them and play other pranks that interfere with the work. Small bands of the chattering type, crawl about the homes unmolested, because they are the natural enemy of the mosquito, the worst pest of all. Large nurseries provide the young rubber trees, which are set out on the plantation when they are very small. They grow rapidly. In a year they are 10 feet tall, in three years attain a height of 25 feet, and after that soon become towering trees. At the end of four or five years they begin to produce.

As yet, there are no reliable statistics to show the life of a rubber tree, but there are 25-year-old trees on the Peninsula which manifestly have not yet reached their prime, while in the upper Amazon in South America, there are rubber trees more than 100 years old and nearly a yard in diameter which still yield richly.

When the plantation work began, a staff of chemical agricultural and practical experts took up their residence at the headquarters on the island with the express purpose of developing crude rubber that would be especially adapted for use in the United States tires.

Tire Requirements Studied.

In the group of experts were men who had learned by long experience in the tire factories of the company just the kinds of rubber best suited for tire needs. As a result of their experimentation, many new processes have been devised which make the plantation product different from all other crude rubbers in the market and give it qualities peculiarly adapted for use in tires. Another institution which has attracted attention is the plantation hospital, which, with a modern equipment, capable of caring for 500 patients, has proved a boon to the laborer and has won a prize from the government of Holland. Another interesting feature is a railroad which extends to every corner of the great tract.

Overheating Radiator.

In cases where overheating is a chronic motor trouble, it may be cured by installing a two-quart can of appropriate shape behind the radiator and connecting it top and bottom with the inlet and outlet of the radiator, so as to permit the water to circulate through this extra can. This will add enough to the original contents of the radiator to prevent further overheating. It is particularly adapted to thermosiphon systems.

SCENES ON 45,000-ACRE RUBBER PLANTATION OF UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY ON ISLAND OF SUMATRA, WHERE 5,000,000 TREES ARE HELPING TO RELIEVE THE RUBBER SHORTAGE.



Jungle Felled and Partly Cleared, Tanah Radja Estate.

Trees 15 Months Old, Soengei Sikassim Estate.

NO GASOLINE SHORTAGE

FUEL ADMINISTRATION SAYS SUPPLY IS ADEQUATE.

By Lowering Specific Gravity of Gasoline Only One Degree, Increase Is 12 Per Cent.

There is no shortage of gasoline and there is no prospect of there being any. This is the opinion of the fuel administrator of California and he is the best-posted man in that oil-producing state on the fuel situation. Folsom says that the supply is adequate and will remain so as far as humans can foresee for many months.

This gasoline shortage bugaboo has been rumored and then rumored some more in many parts of the country ever since the war started. All the officials of the Government, who have had anything to do with the fuel administration, declare that there is no shortage here or in any other part of the country and that there is no prospect of there being any shortage.

"We have heard this rumor time and time again and, from all the reports we get, there is not a grain of truth in any of it," asserts Harry Lyon, manager for Cook & Gill, fuel distributors. "There is an argument that is unnecessary, but it is an argument that is made by oil companies of the country. This is it: By lowering the specific gravity of gasoline one degree the yield can be increased about 12 per cent; two degrees, 24 per cent. Automobiles can be operated efficiently on lower grade gas than is now being supplied."

"If the gasoline gravity is lowered the yield is enormously increased. Added to this, the oil refiners have discovered new methods that increase the amount of gasoline obtained from crude oil."

"The very fact that the gravity of gas has not been lowered means that there is plenty now and will be for some time to come."

RESERVE POWER SOUGHT

C. M. MENZIES DISCUSSES FEATURE OF COLE EIGHT.

New Aero-Type Car Can Loaf Economically or Jump to High Speed in Few Seconds.

A new expression is creeping into the vocabulary of the motorist. It is "reserve power." Motorists are attaching more significance to it than to almost any other characteristic of their cars, according to C. M. Menzies, of the Northwest Auto Company.

What "reserve power" is may interest those who have as yet not come in contact with it, says Mr. Menzies. "The average requirements of a car do not call upon it to exert more than the usual amount of power in overcoming obstacles. But emergencies arise when a super-maximum amount of energy is needed to 'take it over the top,' so to speak."

For instance, in the case of the new Cole Aero-Eight, the S. A. E. rating (reckoned from actual motor dimensions) is 39.22 horsepower. That rating classifies it as being more powerful than any other stock eight-cylinder car built in America.

"But the Aero-Eight motor actually develops more than 50 horsepower. Hence the Cole Aero-Eight is able to run with economy at the very lowest speeds and with the greatest ease at the same time, when pushed to capacity, the car can be made to acquire a speed of more than 70 miles an hour and

maintain it without difficulty and without causing any perceptible increase in the amount of fuel used than if it were traveling at from 35 to 40 miles an hour.

"This reserve power feature of the Aero-Eight is also apparent when it is necessary to accelerate. The swiftness of pickup of the car is remarkable. It will increase its speed from 10 to 60 miles an hour in a few seconds, yet it can be throttled down to a mere crawl instantly."

"Should it be necessary to run on intermediate or low gear for great distances, the 27 per cent reserve cooling system prevents overheating. In climbing the longest hills the triple capacity vacuum system assures the driver that he has sufficient gasoline in the tank at all times to overcome the gravity pull, which has a tendency to cut out the flow of fuel on long, stiff grades."

"From 10,000 to 15,000 miles on a set of tires is the consistent average of the Aero-Eight cars. They weigh only 3500 pounds ready for the roads, and yet 235-inch cord tires are standard equipment—tires large enough to support the weight of a car almost twice that weight and yet small enough in circumference to enable it to attain extreme speeds without waste of energy."

"The hot-spot manifold breaks up the gasoline in a manner that assures perfect carburetion at all speeds and under all climatic conditions, without dependence on the heat units which make for power."

"The counter-balanced crankshaft, with its overbalanced bearings, the light clutch and red-coasting parts eliminate all strains from the operation of the motor."

"It is interesting to know also that the Aero-Eight has been subjected to rigid tests by the engineering corps in training for service at Indianapolis, and the Cole Eights are now in intensive use by the American expeditionary force in France."

KNAUS FISHES ALL AROUND

After Trying Wilson, Chandler Distributor Fishes on Trask, Too.

Arthur H. Knaus, president of the Twin States Motor Car Company, Chandler and Saxon distributors, is as ardent an angler as he is a fisherman. After his experiences a couple of weeks ago when he got on the old Wilson River by accident and had to drive a Chandler distributor through the river, he decided to try the Wilson last Sunday. Fishing on the Wilson had been so good that he figured he might do something on the Trask. So he and R. R. Coster and Frank Catterlin, Chandler salesman, drove to Tillamook Friday morning in a Chandler, and there retraced 20 miles into the hills along the Trask road. They fished Friday evening, Saturday morning and Sunday, and found the fishing all that they had hoped for, and more. In fact, they came out with between 300 and 400 fish as the result of their expedition.

They left Tillamook Sunday night at 8 o'clock for Portland, and arrived here at 2:35, having survived the roughness of the Grand Ronde road. Now they are planning to go up the Wilson River again or try the Trask once more.

Trucks Help Roads.

Trucks will force the building of hard roads to replace the present macadam roads which have given out badly under the steady use of automobiles in the winter. William B. Hurlbut, president of the Hurlbut Motor Truck Company, takes exception, however, to the statement that trucks have caused the wearing out of the roads. He believes that the trucks really benefit the highways by rolling them down. Passenger cars tearing through the country, jumping from side to side, and leaping forward under high speed, loosen the roadbed and strong winds blow away the material and leave the roads stripped of their top surfacing.

BIG ORDER OF HARLEY-DAVIDSON MOTORCYCLES BEING TURNED OVER TO OREGON MILITARY POLICE.

P. L. Abbott, of the Motorcycle Supply Company, formerly delivering 12 fully equipped electric model Harley-Davidson to Lieutenant Campbell at the Army.

Each of these motorcycles will carry three men in emergency, being equipped with tandem, side-car and speedometer. The Motorcycle Supply Company last week also delivered six Harley-Davidsons to the Multnomah Guard.

MOTORISTS CAN HELP

AID IMPORTANT IN PREVENTING FOREST FIRES.

Those Who Drive Through Mountains and Forests Asked to Use Greatest Care.

Fifty dollars was the fine paid by one camper last week who left his camp fire burning. Such carelessness cannot be tolerated, because the grass is already dry and range feed is very scarce on account of the lack of rainfall. Throughout the mountainous timber owners, stockmen, ranchers and the Forest Service are closely watching every camper, traveler and the state laws and Federal Forest Service rules will be strictly and impartially enforced.

Those who motor through the mountains and valleys must be careful at all times, not only to prevent starting fires, but also to report any fire they may see anywhere unless they can put it out immediately. Campers, hunters, hikers and all who enjoy the great outdoors must be careful. No grain, hay, straw or other food products must be burned and the timber must be saved.

The precautions are simple and easily complied with. Never leave a camp fire burning nor build one where it may spread. Never throw away a burning match, cigar, cigarette or ash from a pipe. Be careful and help win the war.

DAMP AFFECTS FABRIC

CARCASS GETS MOULDY SOON IF EXPOSED TO MOISTURE.

Lawrence Talbot Advises Motorists When Storing Tires to Do So in a Cool, Dry Place.

Lawrence Talbot, of the Talbot Auto Supply Company, local selling agent for the Michelin Tire Company, says that the action of dampness on the rubber raising the tire is insignificant, but its effect on the canvas is serious.

When cotton fabric is left in a moist atmosphere, such as on the floor of a damp cellar, for example, it is not long before spots and stains appear. Such stains denote the presence of minute destructive growths or tiny mushroom organisms, the action of which reduces the fabric to mould. The same is true of wall paper hung in a damp room; eventually the paper will fall from the wall and the room be serious.

The application of these experiments to automobile tires is easily followed. Sometimes a casing will blow out suddenly, perhaps when the car is being used for the first time in the spring, the cause being weakness resulting from the decay of canvas.

In order to judge the seriousness of such damage it must be determined whether the canvas of the tread only has been affected, for in that case the tire can be retreaded and restored to thoroughly serviceable condition. If the body canvas of the casing is affected, as well as the tread, it becomes necessary to have the casing completely rebuilt.

Deterioration caused by dampness can be prevented by storing tires in absolutely dry, cool places.

Don't Bug the Wrong Side of the Road

In order to enable you to take a corner at high speed. There may be a car coming from the other direction, and the driver needs all the room you can give him.

RIGHTS OF BUYER SUBJECTLY IMMEDIATE

Purchaser Under Foreclosure Makes Improvements at His Own Risk.

COURTS HOLD FOR OWNER

Chairman of Portland Realty Board Legal Committee Explains Matter of Much Importance to Foreclosure Buyers.

BY W. B. SHIVELY, Chairman Legal Committee Portland Realty Board.

Can the purchaser of real estate at a foreclosure sale, who enters into the possession of the premises at the time of the sale and retains possession until a redemption takes place, recover from the party redeeming the expenses incurred by such purchaser in repairing, preserving and improving the property?

This question is somewhat analogous to that presented in last week's report, wherein was discussed a recent decision of the Supreme Court holding that a purchaser at an execution sale was obliged to account to the party redeeming for rents and profits received by him out of the foreclosed premises. The problem now stated, however, is intended to cover a case where the purchaser at the execution sale expends in improving the property more than he has received in rents and profits.

This question is of importance at this time for the reason that many dwellings upon which mortgages have been foreclosed during the past year are permitted by the owner to be sold down prior to the foreclosure and now require considerable repairs in order to be habitable. Having acquired such a property at a foreclosure sale, can the purchaser proceed to improve the same and later, in the event of a redemption, recover the cost of the improvements from the redemptioner?

Court States Principles.

The Supreme Court of Oregon discusses the rights of purchasers in this connection in the case of Reichert vs. Schoy, 85 Ore. 251, 165 Pac. 1174, 1184. While in that case an orchard was foreclosed upon and the purchaser at the Sheriff's sale sought to recover from the party redeeming the expense of caring for the same, the principles laid down by the court relative to the orchard would apply with equal force to the case of a dwelling or any other property upon which it was necessary to expend time, money and effort to make the same habitable or useable.

It will be remembered from last week's report that when a Sheriff's sale takes place the purchaser thereof is entitled by law to the immediate use and possession of the premises and has the right to collect the rents and profits therefrom, but that at the time of the sale he is not to be held liable for the improvements made by him on the property, including the owner of the property, may redeem the premises from the sale by paying the purchase price with 10 per cent interest thereon up to the time of redemption, plus all taxes paid by the purchaser while in possession.

In the Reichert-Schoy-Smith case the facts were that a mortgage upon a 19-acre tract was foreclosed by the regular way and the plaintiff, who stood in the position of the purchaser at the Sheriff's sale, entered into possession of the property, cultivated, pruned, sprayed and otherwise cared for the fruit trees for nearly a year, when he harvested a crop therefrom on which he realized a gross return of approximately \$167.

Owner Redeems Orchard.

Within the time fixed by law the owner redeemed the property and resumed possession of the premises, whereupon Reichert began a suit to recover from the owner his expenditures and the value of his services in caring for the orchard while he was in possession thereof.

He alleged in his complaint that at the time he entered into possession of the property the fruit trees in the orchard were in a "very bad, decayed, misused, neglected, wasted, run-down condition," that he had expended much of the trees were affected with "blight"; that the ground was badly in need of cultivation; that shortly after his possession of the property he had caused the ground to be cultivated, pruned, sprayed and otherwise cared for the fruit trees for nearly a year, when he harvested a crop therefrom on which he realized a gross return of approximately \$167.

The purchaser alleged that in accordance with the demand of the fruit inspector he attempted to eradicate the blight so far as possible, and at the time the premises were finally redeemed he expended, in cultivating, pruning and spraying the orchard, and taking care of the fruit trees, in eradicating the blight and in purchasing materials for said purpose approximately \$100. His complaint he acknowledged receipt of the \$167, the proceeds of the crop harvested by him, and demanded judgment for the balance.

The court held that between the date of the sale and the expiration of the period for redemption the possession of the purchaser at the Sheriff's sale is tentative, and is subject to be terminated at any time by a redemption, and that at all times during this tentative period the purchaser must be prepared to restore the property to the party from whom it was purchased, partly, but completely and without waste. Waste is defined by Sec. 251 of Lord's Oregon Laws, as follows:

"It shall not be deemed waste for the person in possession of the property at the time of sale, or entitled to possession after the expiration of the period for redemption, to continue to use it in the same manner in which it was previously used; or to use it in the ordinary course of husbandry; or to make the necessary repairs to buildings thereon; or to use wood or timber on the property thereof; or for the repair of fences; or for fuel in his family while he occupies the property."

In commenting upon the section the court said:

The expense the purchaser incurs under this section are for his own benefit and he cannot charge them to the redemptioner. It has been aptly said that we cannot add to the burden of the re-

LIFE INSURANCE MONEY CAN'T BE TAKEN FROM BENEFICIARY

Wills Are Often Broken, but Courts Hold That Vested Right of Beneficiary Is So Strong Neither Insured Nor His Creditors Can Impair Policy.

WHILE there is a wide latitude of belief as to the love of money being responsible for much evil, certain it is that in connection with the estate of the late Jacob Appell, of New York, money, at least, has been the bone of contention among his children.

A disagreement over the distribution of an income of more than \$100,000 a year from Mr. Appell's estate has made enemies of his children, Albert J. Appell, Anna Appell and Amanda Appell. Jacob Appell, an owner of large realty interests, died a couple of years ago, and papers were recently filed with the Supreme Court of New York asking Justice Guy to appoint a receiver for the estate at the request of the son, Albert J. Appell, the son, declared that his sisters had kept the accounts from him and failed to give him a proper interest, although he was named as co-executor with them in the will of his father.

Justice Guy said that the action of the children in keeping the books from Albert Appell was reprehensible and deserving of severe censure.

"I have decided," said he, "in view of the objection of other interested parties to the estate, to deny the motion for a receiver, giving leave to renew the motion." According to the opinion rendered, the Justice will act more strictly should the sisters in the future fail to show their brother the privileges which he has as executor. The defendants named, in addition to the sisters, because they were interested in the estate, are: Mathilda, Robert J., Charlotte J. and Rosa Appell, other sisters and a brother, and Mrs. Amelia Sauer, the widow of Mr. Appell and mother of the plaintiff. The plaintiff said that for more than a year before his father died he was kept secluded at his home in Bedford Hills, N. Y., by Anna and Amanda Appell.

In this case, as in all others which

demptoner. The purchaser cannot load upon the redemptioner an amount of expense which would virtually deprive the original owner out of his property. Neither can the latter recover from the former something not realized by the occupation of the premises in excess of the permissible waste allowed by Section 251, Lord's Oregon Laws.

Purchaser Is the Loser.

And the court held that the rights of one who purchases at the execution sale are governed wholly by the statute and that he can neither take nor retain more than is authorized by the statute, namely the amount of his bid with the interest and the taxes he has paid. He may deduct his necessary expenses from the rents and profits collected out of the property, but for all net gains he must account to the redemptioner; on the other hand, if there are no profits realized by the purchaser during the time he has possession and receives 1075 in caring for the orchard and recovers from the harvest only \$167, the purchaser is the loser. The statute does not provide for such a recovery.

The loss is the purchaser's; he is bound by the statute, his position is that of a mere volunteer. "If this works unjustly," said the court, "and we think it does, the remedy lies with the Legislature and not with the courts."

From the foregoing decision it would follow that one who becomes a purchaser of a dwelling or other property at a foreclosure sale and repairs the same, even though the repairs are absolutely necessary, makes such repairs at his peril, and while he may remunerate himself in full for his improvements, he cannot recover from the property, if any, he is absolutely helpless in the event of a redemption to recover his expenses; and for needless repairs and unnecessary improvements the purchaser cannot even make a deduction from the rents and profits. Two repairs and improvements would fall within the definition of "waste," for which the purchaser is wholly responsible.

PICKERS IN BIG DEMAND

TON OF CHERRIES GIVEN TO WOMAN'S LEAGUE.

Boys and Girls Who Will Strip Trees Asked to Report at Uncle Sam's Kanning Kitchen.

Who will help pick one ton of cherries? The cherries have been donated to the National League for Women's Service by F. M. Kiger, of the Kiger Dairy Company, and the league needs boys and girls who will volunteer to go out to the Base Line road, where the cherry trees are located, to pick them. Trucks and large motor cars will be available Monday morning at Uncle Sam's Kanning Kitchen, Sargent Hotel, 3300 Commercial, Hawthorne, avenue, at 8:30 o'clock sharp.

The generous patriotic-spirited folk who will give the day to picking cherries are asked to report at the Kanning Kitchen, not later than 8:30 Monday, or to notify the Kitchen, East 6012, today and make reservations for transportation to the orchard.

Already the women's clubs have promised their services. A group of girls from the Gamma Phi Beta Sorority under the leadership of Miss Mildred Whittlesey, ten members of the Overlook Club, Mrs. C. L. Clausen, chairman, and the Gamma Phi Beta Sorority under the leadership of Mrs. E. G. Leigh, and ten women from the East Side Young People's Association, Mrs. McKean Moorhead, chairman, have promised to give the day to picking cherries for Uncle Sam's men.

In order to reach the cherries long ladders have been necessary, and the chief of the Fire Department has lent sufficient ladders to do the work. All boys and girls who want to enjoy a cherry-picking picnic are requested to notify East 6012 today, or Main 330 tomorrow.

POLK CROP IS PROMISING

Survey Shows 4633 Acres of Prune Trees in County.

DALLAS, Or., June 22.—(Special.)—According to a fruit survey conducted by the Dallas Commercial Club recently, there are 4633 acres of prune trees in Polk County. Almost 435 acres are of 1-year-old trees; 154 acres 2-year-old trees, 426 acres 3-year-old trees, 715 acres 4-year-old trees, 448 acres 5-year-old trees and 2451 over five years. The prospects are now favorable for one of the heaviest crops ever produced in the county.

Washington Farm Is Sold.

CENTRALIA, Wash., June 22.—(Special.)—The purchase of the Rush farm, located six miles south of Chehalis, by Kit Ward, of this city, was announced by Mr. Ward today. The consideration was \$11,000. The new owner will conduct a modern dairy ranch.

reach the courts, the necessity of leaving estates so that family quarrels will not be precipitated is apparent. There are hundreds of estates annually settled, and naturally the circumstances in connection with them never reach the newspapers. A man can bequeath his money to anyone, provided a legitimate insurable interest exists, and the money will be paid exactly as stipulated, provided a life insurance policy is used. In order to obviate difficult, however, it is necessary that the insured must waive his power to change the beneficiary at will. When such is the case the beneficiary holds a vested right in the policy immediately after it is issued.

It is interesting to know that this vested right is so high and dry above the various contingencies affecting other businesses that neither the insured nor his creditors can impair the policy unless the beneficiary's consent is obtained.

The Supreme Court of the United States has rendered an opinion upon the general principle of law involved, as follows: "We think it cannot be doubted that in the instance of contracts of insurance with a wife or child, or both, upon their insurable interest in the life of the husband or father, the latter, while they are living, can exercise no power of disposition over the same without their consent, nor have he any interest therein of which he can avail himself, nor upon his death has his personal representatives or his creditors any interest in the proceeds of such contracts, which belong to the beneficiaries to whom they are payable. It is indeed the general rule that a policy, and the money to become due under it, belong, the moment it is issued, to the person or persons named in it as beneficiary or beneficiaries, and that there will be no power in the person procuring the insurance by any act of his, by deed or will, to transfer to any other person the interest of the person named."

WILD GAME PROTECTED

TAKING OF YOUNG ANIMALS FROM WOODS TO BE PUNISHED

State Warden Warns Against Practice of Picking up "Pets"—Fine of \$25 to Be Penalty.

If you see a young and innocent fawn gazing at you from some clump of ferns when you take your next auto outing, resist the temptation to pick up a lovely pet for the children or substitute for a watch dog and pick it up and bring it home with you.

It isn't being done. At least not as long as the State game commission is on the job. The State game warden announces that all persons found with young fawns in their possession will be fined at least \$25 unless they have a written permit from the state game commission. Permits for allowing persons to take the young fawns from their wild home will be issued only when the game warden is reasonably certain that the mother of the fawn is dead, and that it will not be cared for, unless by human hands.

It has been a common thing in the past for autoists to pick up young fawns home with them "said Carl Shoemaker of the state game commission and this year, the game warden will do all in his power to discourage the practice. Once a fawn is brought out of the woods, it will never return, and its value as a game animal is ruined.

"Any person taking live wild game birds from the woods will be prosecuted also. It is only with the most skillful care and special knowledge that pheasants and other game birds can be raised in captivity. The people of Oregon should have enough pride in the wild animals and birds of the state to leave them alone in their native haunts."

Aurora Pioneer Passes.

AURORA, Or., June 22.—(Special.)—Mrs. Catherine Steinbach died at the home of her son, William Steinbach, near Aurora, last week. She came to Oregon from Bethel, Missouri, nearly 50 years ago and saw this section develop from a wilderness to its present state of prosperity. She leaves a brother, Henry Miley, of Portland.

Can You Afford to Die This Year?

How would it affect your Family?
How would it affect your Estate?
How would it affect your Business?
How would it affect your Investments?
How would it affect your Children?

Indicate now while you are in good health and protect all these interests.

National Life Insurance Company

Montpelier, Vermont.
69th Year. Purely Mutual
WM. GOLDMAN
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Directory of Prominent Life Insurance Agencies Members of Life Underwriters' Association of Oregon.

Wm. Goldman, General Manager, NATIONAL LIFE OF VERMONT, Oregonian Bldg.
H. G. Coleman, Manager, MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE, Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
Harmen & Cummings, General Agents, NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE, Northwestern Bank Bldg.
Horace Macklem, Manager, NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE, Northwestern Bank Bldg.
M. M. Johnson, NEW WORLD LIFE INSURANCE CO., 202 Stevens Bldg.
H. H. Albee, General Agent, NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., Northwestern Bank Bldg.
T. H. McCall, State Agent, UNION MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., Board of Trade Bldg.
Edgar W. Smith,