

POLICE DECLARE CHINESE LOTTERY VICIOUS IN EFFECTS ON WHITES WHO PARTICIPATE

Game Said Also to Be Run Unfairly, So That Big Winnings Are Practically Impossible—Operators Stake Only \$5000 on Each Drawing Regardless of Tickets Sold.

BY W. H. PERKINS.
JESSE JAMES is dead. Captain Kidd is nothing more than a memory. Roy Gardner—temporarily at least—is languishing behind steel bars.

But the "Chinks" and their seductive lottery, with its golden promise of rich profits, are still battling 1000 per cent in the "Come-on" league. For countless extraction of money from a gullible and over-enthusiastic public, the shuffling, squinty-eyed Chinamen can give the notorious Mr. Penz cards, spades and little casino, and still subject him to the artists' mimicry in the glamorous game of frenzied finance.

There is but a slight measure of difference in the operation of the armed and masked thug who waylays you on a dark and lonely street and "frisks" you of your cash while your heart nearly fractures your ribs by its unmusical and violent tattoo. Being "stuck up" at the point of a gun and robbed of your nickels and dimes gives you a thrill that lingers for many weeks and months.

Hope Lures Victim.
But all the "Chink" needs is that unblinking, bland smile and a lottery payout. He robs you just as completely and efficiently as does the thug at the wrong end of the re-

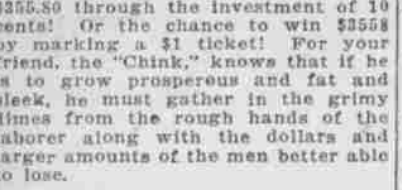


volver. But herein lies the difference: the "Chink" makes you like it. And the only thrill you find is in the hope that next time you might possibly knock over a fellow Chinaman. Historians thus far have failed to record just when the Chinese lottery came into existence. There are some who say that it was introduced by the Chinese in the early days of the gold rush, and their guess cannot be so very far away. For it needed a "guy" with all his wisdom to "do up" a game such as the Chinese lottery, to guide it under the mistaken name of a gamble, and then let it romp its merry way down through the ages as the greatest sure-thing avenue to that ever separated a poor man from his hard-earned pennies.

Player's Chance Nil.
Did you ever hear of a "Chink" using the name of "Steve Brodie" as his Americanized cognomen? You bet you never, because your little yellow-skinned brother with eyes like almonds doesn't have to take a chance for the benefit of the uninitiated let it be told here and now that the Chinese lottery is the one gambling vice which lures the poor man along, month after month, until he is willing to gamble his family's bread and his baby's shoes in the persistent hope of making big money.

There's a fascination in playing the lottery which gets in one's blood. It becomes a habit so strong, so overpowering, that a man will borrow, and even steal, in order to obtain funds to make a ticket. Just think of the lure of winning \$250,000 through the investment of 19 cents! Or the chance of winning \$500,000 by marking a "1" ticket! For your friend, the "Chink," knows that if he is to grow prosperous and fat and sleek, he must win the spring lottery. The lure of the lottery is so strong that the laborer along with the dollars and larger amounts of the men better able to lose.

Eleven Games Run Here.
There are 11 lottery companies operating today in Portland and persons who profess to know say they gather in some \$2500 a week. This means that nearly



\$1,000,000 is spent in Portland alone for Chinese lottery tickets. Just how much of this goes back into the pockets of the players as spasmodic winnings is a matter of great conjecture.

Of course, the "Chink" will tell you of many cases of where the 70-cent ticket drew down a \$2000 winning, but these mysterious persons upon whom Lady Luck appears to have smiled so benignly have never been seen in public.

Just how many agencies are operating for these companies is not even the police know. But there are fully two-score or more stores in the Chinese quarter where the lottery ticket is sold, and a nod will lead you back through the barred door to the little ill-smelling room where the lottery layout is spread upon a long table before you.

Agents Have Runners.
Then each of the resident agents has a number of runners operating through the stores and business buildings of the city. From one building alone these lottery agents are said to take \$200 a day from office employees and wage-earners.

Take a walk any afternoon down through the Chinese section about 2:30 o'clock, and you will see dirty windows of one of these "stores" and watch these runners come in from their daily collecting. These lesser agents range in age from a little Chinese boy of 10 and 12 years to old Celestials barely able to shuffle alone, but who eke out a mere existence from the lottery commissions.

These Chinese will reach into their pockets and out comes a silver shower of nickels, dimes and quarters. In an inner pocket they retrieve the tickets which their patrons have marked for the next drawing. Patiently they wait in line until each has checked in, given over his marked tickets and received his commission.

Agent Gets Commission.
The resident agent on the lottery tickets on a commission basis alone. The agent receives 10 per cent of all money taken in by him. He likewise receives from the company 10 per cent of all amounts his clients may win. If, for instance, the white man should win a \$2000 prize, the lottery company must likewise pay his agent an additional \$200. Needless to say, the resident agent depends largely upon the odds of 10 per cent rather than on his "cut" of his patron's winnings. Otherwise he could not exist.

To those who have never sought to kneel at the shrine of the fickle goddess of chance, the modus operandi of the Chinese lottery is difficult of explanation. A lottery ticket is a small square of paper containing 80 minute Chinese characters which are nothing in the young lives of the

player. The player takes a paintbrush and blots out either nine or ten of these characters.

Big Winning Possible.
When the drawing is made, 29 of the 80 characters are selected by lottery. If the player has blotted out five of the winning characters he will win \$100. If he has blotted out six of the numbers his winnings are about six times the amount of his investment. If, perchance, he should strike seven of the winning numbers he collects \$17.50 on a 10-cent ticket. If the entire ten characters are blotted out, it is that much more. The player who blots out all the winning numbers at the drawing, the player reaps a rich harvest.

A close examination of the lottery ticket will convince even the most enthusiastic player that his chance of making a killing is a remote one at best. He might strike his watch and chain on a Missouri mule in the Kentucky derby with about the same chance for success. It is that everlasting lure of the chance of winning several thousand dollars on the investment of a few dimes which keeps the lottery player continually at it.

Prominent Citizens Play.
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They laughingly tell of their experiences as though it were nothing more than a lark, but those who have played the lottery know different. They know that the fascination of the thing holds these players in a grip so strong that they will not let it go for months or years afterward.

There are people who thought they could figure out a way to win the lottery. But if such a thing were possible it would have been discovered a few centuries ago and put the swindle completely out of business.

A certain group of spasmodic players in Portland recently thought they had "doped" out such a system. They decided to give it a try. But after a few attempts, with their funds badly depleted, they gave it up as a bad job.

System Proves Failure.
There are hundreds of different combinations which it is possible to make on a lottery ticket. For instance, there is what is known as the "way ticket." By paying additional money it is possible to blot out all of the 80 characters on a ticket. This group who thought they could beat the lottery figured that by marking a ticket with all of the characters blotted out they were "in" to win. For with this sort of ticket they would be sure of having a "draw" in the lottery.

This ticket is what is known as a "100-way" ticket, and on the basis of the usual 10-cent single-shot ticket it costs \$12.

The ticket is blotted off in squares of five characters each. The player is allowed to select the number of winning characters from any two

of these blocks of five. If the winning characters should come bunched within five of the lucky numbers in one of the blotted-off squares the player would be certain to make a good winning.

But this system played this combination consistently for more than a week and finally came to the realization that they were up against an insurmountable combination.

All but one or two of the 11 companies operating in Portland have a capital of \$5000 for each lottery drawing. Although their profits in a week may amount to more than that amount, they have no additional cash reserve. By this system if it should possibly happen that players should win much more than \$5000 at a single drawing, they would not receive the full amount. Although their winnings might call for \$10,000, they would be compelled to accept half of that amount in settlement. It is pertinent to state right here that on several occasions during the past year the "Chink" agents have notified the winning clients that the company had gone "broke" and that they could not receive their entire winnings.

Game Called Vicious.
According to a police lieutenant, who has seen years of service in the civil and Chinese sections, the lottery is the most vicious form of gambling extant today. This officer does not believe the Chinese fan-tan games should be molested because there they gamble among themselves, and in the lottery game they take the money from white persons, who, for the most part, can ill afford to lose.

"In all my years of experience, never have I seen a Chinaman robbing a white man," said this police officer. "This in itself convinces me that the game not only is unbeatable, but that it is crooked as well. If the police department could interfere, the money from white persons, who, for the most part, can ill afford to lose."

Unfortunately, bees are disposed to rob from each other, and a weak colony is not able to withstand the constant attacks of all other bees, and the infection causing this weakness is soon scattered by robbers to all bees in the neighborhood, and thus the work of destruction goes on.

Bees Disposed to Rob.
To be sure your bees have plenty of "stores" for the winter. It ordinarily requires a colony of 25,000 bees to acquire enough stores to last through the winter in this locality. One can pretty safely guess the amount of stores by lifting the cover of the hive. If your bees are light in stores it is now too late to feed sugar syrup for the winter. The bees will starve.

To make "bee candy," into a dish of hot water, should be hard and brittle. It is made by boiling sugar in water, and when cooled, it is placed in the mouth it should soften slightly, so it is tough. Pour syrup immediately onto paraffined or waxed paper, and when cooled, it is ready to use. It is made by boiling sugar in water, and when cooled, it is placed in the mouth it should soften slightly, so it is tough. Pour syrup immediately onto paraffined or waxed paper, and when cooled, it is ready to use.

These thin sheets of candy can now be placed on top of frames and cover put on and your bees with light stores will be saved from starvation. In the early spring this candy will also stimulate brood-rearing and a strong colony should result, and as I have said, a strong colony is better able to resist disease than a weak, half-starved one. Anyone should be able to make a winter cake. Provide for from five to six inches on sides, ends and top. Any cheap lumber will do. Boards nailed on cross-pieces form bottom. Bore three 3/4-inch and two 1/2-inch holes in front end of case on a level with top of hive bottom board for the bees to get out.

Put front of hive cavity round in front of case and bridge over entrance with small piece of wood, so packing cannot obstruct entrance and bees cannot get between hive and winter case. Any water-tight cover will answer.

If your bees have been properly prepared as advised, they need not be looked into during the winter. If your neighbor wants to open his hives every warm day this winter just because he sees a few bees flying out from under his cover, he is wrong. The bees are doing, of course, but he is doing them harm. He will get more pleasure and more honey in the spring from live bees than he possibly could from dead ones.

Room Must Be Left.
But room must be left between the sacks and frames for the bees to circulate over tops of frames—therefore the queen excluder or small pieces of wood as mentioned.

The warmest place in the hive is at the top, therefore the bees naturally cluster there. For this reason, and the fact that all the moisture from the bees, which is considerable, rises to the top in vapor, then condenses, leaving drops of water. The top should be protected even if the sides and ends are not.

Many good beekeepers do not use winter cases at all, merely close entrances to about 3/4-inch space, use queen excluders or small pieces of wood placed across top of hive about one inch apart, and raised about 1/4 of an inch above frames by laying strips this thickness on frames in hives to support the other small pieces. Then a super containing a sack filled with wood shavings placed on top of this, being careful that there are no cracks between super and winter chamber.

Wintering Bees Discussed.
In the first place I want to say a few words about wintering bees in western Oregon.

Here we do not have the intense cold of the eastern and middle western states, but we have the rainy, damp weather which causes mould, both of combs inside the hive and packing between the regular hive body and winter case.

Straw and leaves are largely used in the northwestern states, and a nod will lead you back through the barred door to the little ill-smelling room where the lottery layout is spread upon a long table before you.

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But in western Oregon do not stuff straw, leaves, paper or other packing around your bees in a loose mass. Take a little time and make sacks so the packing can be taken out and dried without disturbing the bees.

I use no packing whatever, but merely use wire mesh in the winter cases with only the air space between wire and winter case walls, and I have a little or no mouldy combs in spring.

In either case contract entrance to about three inches, as cold winds do more damage to bees than cold weather. We ordinarily experience in western Oregon. A wind-break of any kind is always most helpful.

A colony of bees prospered under ordinary conditions will come out strong in the spring and will be in condition to take advantage of the first blooms and rearing the owner for his care and expenditure. Not only this, but the strong colony will be in better condition to fight off disease.

Disease Only Lately Found.
A few years ago it was thought bees were practically free from disease. It was only the reason was attributed to cold weather or moth. But this has been shown to be a mistake, for there are at least four distinct diseases which the beekeeper must combat and "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Two of these bee diseases are very contagious, and the man with a few colonies of bees carelessly cared for or merely left to work out their own salvation in an old attic can all too easily lose his bees, money and time among the beekeepers of a large area.

If you can afford a colony of bees you can certainly afford to keep them in a modern hive with movable frames with combs built from full sheets of foundation, wired into a single unit, and for humanity's sake, for no other reason, get them into safe, sanitary, more remunerative quarters, and for humanity's sake, for no other reason, get them into safe, sanitary, more remunerative quarters, and for humanity's sake, for no other reason, get them into safe, sanitary, more remunerative quarters.

A healthy human being is much better able to resist contagious diseases than a colony of bees. So it is with bees. Help them through the winter and they will make every effort to repay you next year.

The two most contagious bee diseases are known as American and European "foul brood." These diseases are very contagious, and the man with a few colonies of bees carelessly cared for or merely left to work out their own salvation in an old attic can all too easily lose his bees, money and time among the beekeepers of a large area.

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RESERVE FORCES BEING ORGANIZED AS PART OF NATIONAL DEFENSE SYSTEM OF NEW ARMY

Oregon and Washington Will Supply Troops for One Division of Which Portland Is Headquarters—Men Who Held Commissions in World Conflict to Be in Command.



FROM LEFT—COLONEL PEGRAM WHITWORTH, ACTING CHIEF OF STAFF; MAJOR M. P. ANDRUS, ONE OF HIS ASSISTANTS, AND MAJOR HENRY AKIN, ACTIVE IN ORGANIZATION.

WHILE representatives of all leading nations are in Washington, D. C., and adopting plans for the curbing of armaments, the war department is following the theory that even the most binding documents are sometimes "scraps" of paper and are building up an organization to defend the country, ever has known. It is carrying out the provisions of the new national defense act, which makes the regular army and the national guard units the first line, while the organized reserves form the emergency troops, or those to be called into case of dire necessity brought about only by an actual declaration of war.

Portland is the chosen home and headquarters for the Ninety-sixth reserve division. Colonel Pegram Whitworth, with a corps of assistants, is on the job daily rounding up the men who have held commissions in the reserve corps and is skeletonizing a division. Oregon and Washington will supply the officers and the troops for the unit.

Six Armies Are Available.
The plan under the national defense act calls for nine regular army divisions, 18 national guard divisions and 27 organized reserve divisions. The tables of organization call for three divisions to one