HERE'S HOW

By EDSON

### Die Oregon Balaiesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe" From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

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Keller is Convicted

THE conviction of Frank Keller, jr. in the Polk county court is a victory for honest investment in the state of Oregon. Keller came to Oregon as a high pressure stock salesman and promoter. He proceeded about his business and before his activities were curbed he had created a company which behind the front of honorable names had sold a millien dollars worth of stock to Oregon investors and used up nearly all the proceeds received from the sales. The parade of witnesses at Dallas was the familiar one of misrepresentation on the part of salesman and expectation of large profits on the part of the gullible investors. The misrepresentation consisted in salesmen conveying the understanding that no large salaries were to be paid, that officers had paid in full for their stock, that a large shares of the proceeds were to be held in trust by the state.

Keller was the man behind the Empire Holding corporation. He was the man who conceived it, was its sales manager, its principal promoter. This was not his first venture of the kind. Previously he had been indicted for use of the mails to defraud. He made stock promotion his business, and that, it would seem, without regard for the interest of those who invested in his securities. Now he has been brought to book, has been tried, has been found guilty.

It is significant that the evidence introduced in the Dallas trial substantiated the material which was printed in a series of articles in The Statesman, prepared by its managing editor. Not a single point developed in that series was refuted. The Statesman undertook to expose the methods which had been used, and to relate the facts as they were revealed, leaving to properly constituted authorities determination of whether any crime had been committed. This exposure was of untold value in the education of the investing public for safeguarding the placement of their funds. Keller's conviction re-enforces the lesson.

Trials of other officers will follow in which their guilt or innocence will be determined for each individual. Regardless of the outcome of those trials, the conviction of Keller is a great moral victory for the state in the enforcement of its laws against the financial racketeer.

Judge Sawyer on the Diatom

THERE was the definition of a lobster (or was it a crawfish) as a small red red fish that walked backwards, which a scientist, (was it Huxley?) ruined by the process of eliminating each item of the description. Equally devasting of a freight car at Junction City is Judge Sawyer's analysis of the explanation of diatomaceous earth given by Frank Jenkins in his Klamath Falls paper. Not satisfied with his score on the relative merits of the Deschutes and Klamath potato, the Bend editor returns fresh to this editorial foray on the offering of his neighbor

Mr. Jenkins should not be discouraged. There are thousands of well-informed citizens of the state who are equally ignorant of the true origin of diatomaceous earth. So we reprint the following from the Bend Bulletin both as an example of the virtue of accuracy and a lesson in natural history:

Interesting discourse on diatomaceous earth as one of the natural resources of eastern Oregon is contained in a paragraph in one of Frank Jenkins' pleasing editorials on the day's news. appearing in the Evening Herald of Klamath Falls, and other publications. In the course of his comment, Mr. Jenkins says: "Over in Harney county there is a mountain of diatomace-

ous earth. Diatomaceous earth is a substance similar to chalk, composed of the fossilized skeletons of countless billions of

"The paragraph would be interesting even if the statements contained conformed to fact. It is none the less interesting because, in the main, they do not so conform. There is an important deposit of diatomaceous earth in

Harney county. On that it is possible to agree; beyond it, in the interest of science, one must disagree. "Diatomaceous earth is similar to true chalk only in general appearance, for true chalk is a soft form of limestone, while diatomaceous earth is a silicate. Thus they are forms of two

entirely different elements, calcium and silicon. "Nor is diatomaceous earth composed of the skeletons, fossilized or otherwise, of marine insects. It is the siliceous residue of diatoms which, being unicellular, boast no skeletons. For that

matter, neither does an insect have a skeleton, "But the distom is not an insect. It is an alga, which is of the plant kingdom; an insect is of the animal kingdom, and is strictly defined as one of numerous small invertebrates having the body more or less obviously segmented. 'It belongs to the class insecta, comprising six legged creatures, although the term is more loosely used to include creatures rejoicing in the posses-

tion of even more legs. Oh, yes, the insect is polycellular, too, which differentiates it still further from the diatom. "Diatoms may be either marine or fresh water, but those which left behind them the diatomaceous earth to which Mr. Jenkins refers were fresh water algae; not marine.

"Beyond that, the paragraph seems quite accurate, and the gret that it does not mention the extensive deposit of diatomacearticle in general contains much information of value. We reous earth in Deschutes county, but inasmuch as Mr. Jenkins' article avowedly has to do with Lake, Harney, and Malheur, we will not press the point."

Driving Out Filipinos

TT is difficult to see where 60 Filipinos in a district which employs hundreds, even thousands of laborers were a serious menace to white employment. Yet under threat and intimidation by a group of whites, Jap farmers who had hired them were forced to discharge them and the Filipinos are in exodus from Banks. Where will they go? Naturally struggling bond salesman and not they want to go in groups. But where can they turn for em- rich enough to go to a movie very

Filipinos if not American citizens are American wards. They were induced to come here when labor was in demand. There are no barriers to their free immigration to this country. Now when conditions are adverse they are subjected to indignities and deprived of legal rights to employment.

Race prejudice takes turns this way. A few years ago, white citizens at Toledo ran out Japs who had come to work the "green chain" at the lumber mill. Filipinos in hop and melon fields on this coast have been subjected to similar abuse. When men fight for jobs they do not sort out the weapens they will use. Prejudice is invoked. Boycotts and threats

and intimidation and pressure are freely employed.

The development at Banks does our respect for law and berry fields. for human rights no credit. If gangs even of white citizens can override law and by terrorism drive out persons engaged in peaceful labor how may we expect other law to be honored or enforced. As a nation we have a responsibility to those of other races who are legally here; and we violate that respon-

#### Editorial Comment

From Other Papers

DON'T WANT TO REDUCE It's a wonder the treasury def-icit is not twice as large as it is; it's a wonder the government continues to function at all. With one minority group pulling for this ex-penditure, another insisting on that, the departments at Washington and congress are helpless and will continue to be helpless until efficiency and economy are given preference over political influence of the various factions which must have their way or make trouble for the party in power.

It is not a pretty picture painted by W. W. Jermane in the Seattle Times of the part which rural mail carriers play in encouraging government extravaganceencouraging is not a strong enough word; they insist on government expenditure three times as large as it sould be for the performance of the same service. And the statements are seemingly corroborted by facts known to all. Rural mail routes were laid out

in the horse and buggy age, when

20 miles was a reasonable day's journey for a horse and 30 miles was too much to expect. But the average length of the rural route last year was 31.9 miles. In this day of automobile travel when any young man can drive 50 miles to a dance after dinner, the government continues to pay salary and mileage for such a distance! Jermane says that on a dull day the carrier can make his trip in an hour and a half, and on a heavy day he takes three hours. At least half of the expense of delivering mail to the rural patrons could be saved without overworking anybody, and yet people point to the postoffice as a model of efficiency. What is true of rural free delivery is equally true in many other branches of the government

which are costing twice as much as they should, some three times. Yet congress and the president are sweating over the problem of reducing government expense by a few paltry millions. If either department heads or congressional leaders really wanted to lower government costs and had the courage of their convictions there would be such a slaughtering among the payrolls as was never dreamed of .- Yakima Republic.

## Yesterdays

. . . Of Old Salem Town Talks from The States man of Earlier Days

April 27, 1907 up an exhibit of Salem fruits and other products.

City boys, whose ages range from 10 to 17 years, are in custody here, charged with breaking open and stealing several kegs of beer

Hop growers who held out their crops for better prices are now holding the sack. Last year's hops are selling at six cents, less than the cost of production.

April 27, 1922

George W. Hug, superintendent of Salem public schools, will remain in Salem, members of the school board announced last night after an executive session. W. C. Hoppes, supervisor of elementary happier than in marrying Indians, sired a distinguishing mark for schools, will not be retained.

Walter Hampden, the Shakespearean actor, is scheduled for an appearance at the Grand the early settler, secretary of the Oreater, May 3, in a production of gon Pioneer association, builder

Sponsored by the People's Powconstitutional amendment to be voted on by the people at the Nopresent state legislative system and create a legislative assembly 60 members elected on a basis of occupation rather than population. The state senate would be bolished.

#### New Views

Yesterday Statesman reporters sked this question: "What is your favorite type of movie picture-love story, society film, gangster play, westerner or what other sort?'

Emma H. Wilcox, secretary Saem Retail Credit association: Comedy.'

L. Rister, saleswoman: "A real good detective one".

J. O. Russell, insurance: "Oh, gosh! Well, I don't like those long drawn out love affairs; but I do enjoy a good comedy, one over which one can laugh and grow

Farwell S. Booth, bond sales- out." man, Portland: "I am just a poor often but when I do go I like the type of thing done by Ronald Coleman, Clive Brooks, and George Arliss."

Frank G. Deckebach Jr., salesman: "That's hard to say, I go so To wake a single rose. seldom. Anything that's good entertainment is fine with me."

Al Adolph, theatre promoter: "I like plays with a little swing to The soul a thousand tears." them; not something cut and

Tomorrow: "Wrinkles Come From Lack of Worry"

NEWEST OF MICROPHONES -AN INCA IN PLAMETER -WORN ON THE LAPEL -CORP CONNECTS AMPLIFIER!

couver), spent the winter (1833-

4) farming in the Willamette val-

the home of Jean Baptiste Depor-

ed of two wives, besides one ab-

sent, seven children, four or five

ans, and "cats and dogs without

number, all of which inhabited a

single room." McKay had a slave

who was brought from the south

by a war party when only a child. McKay offered him to David

Douglas as a guide on one of his

expeditions. The McKay place

was near where Butteville is now.

. . .

of the provisional government,

William Johnson, high sheriff

Ross Cox said the Indiana at

regarded it as poison; said only

free men. Flatness of the head

among the coast Indians was con-

when the favorite slave was per-

mitted to flatten the head of her

to have the appearance of a slave,

ed from them, they determined

the spirit world after death, lest they might in the happy hunting

grounds be obliged to do the ser-

No flathead Indian was ever

held as a slave by another flat-

and feasting in welcome, while

their poor slaves lay freezing and

hungry in their open canoes, not

being considered by the chief fit

companions in his welcoming dem-

4 4 4

Indian women, being obliged

to do all the heavy work of the

household, demanded slave help,

they encumbered them in their hard tasks. Ross told that in mak-

ing a treaty with the Indians for

the free navigation of the Wil-

lamette river, "the business be-

ing ended, the chief presented the

fur traders with a slave as a token

of good will, signifying by the act

that if the Indians did not keep

their promises the company might

When an Indian of some con-

sequence built a new home, slaves

were killed and their bodies bur-

ied under the corner posts of the

house. When the master died, if

the slaves were allowed to live.

they were compelled to mourn.

"Among the Chinooks," wrote

Cox. "the body of the owner was

placed in a canos on a platform,

and his wives, relatives and

slaves forced to go into mourn-

ing." The mourning went on

twice a day, at dawn and dusk,

chanting his funeral dirge. Slaves

were often buried alive with their

master or members of his family.

Father Waller reported such cases

on the Columbia. Rev. Gary re-

in 1844.

ported such a case, where a slave

oy was rescued from h': living death by Rev. H. K. W. Perkins and wife, missionaries. This was

Some cases of cannibalism were

noted by early explorers, in which slaves were killed and eaten.

treat them as slaves."

mer slaves.

onstration.

#### BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS-

Indian slaves here: \* \* \*

(Continuing from yesterday:) in his description of Fort Vancouver. Slacum said that the mechanics and laborers (in 1836-7) lived outside the fort in good log cabins, usually two or three families under each roof, each family having from two to five slaves. The food given to each employee consisted of eight gallons of potatoes and salt salmon a week per man in winter, and peas and tallow in summer. No bread nor meat was allowed by the company at any time. Out of this ration, each man had to support himself and his family or make his Indian slaves hunt and fish for their support.

That these slaves accompanied Wilkes. B. F. Bonney, pioneer of the expeditions seems evident 1845, told of an Indian coming from these words in Slacum's re- to camp with a boy of 12 years port: "Since the year 1828, a par- and trading him to Allan Sanders, ty of 40 to 50 trappers (Cana- a member of the party, for a dian), with their women, slaves, pony. The boy accompanied his etc., generally amounting to 150 master to the Willamette valley. having prepared rooms in the to 200 persons and 300 horses, Murphy building where it will set go out from Vancouver, toward the south, as far as 40 degrees first refused to drink liquor. They north latitude." (These cavalcades passed through the Indian slaves drank to excess, and that EUGENE-Twelve Junction Chemeketa that is now Salem. drunkenness was degrading to over the old California trail across the hill by what is now the Skyline orchard, and on sidered the distinguishing mark south-finally connecting with of the free born. All slaves were el camino real (the king's high- forbidden to bear this aristocratic way) that led past the Spanish distinction, except in rare cases missions of California.)

"When we first born child. It is said the cus-Says Miss Dennis: come to the freemen and Ameri- tom of flattening the head origincan settlers in the Willamette val- ated in the idea that it was unley, we are on surer ground, for becoming the dignity of a master, we know that they held slaves. Many of the settlers, both French and, as garbs and insignia were and American, bought and sold perishable, or subject to be wrestslaves." De Mofras said: "Most of the white settlers are married to to put on different and, of course, Indian slaves that they have as they were superior, more beaubought; these squaws are much tiful heads. They especially deand are generally very skillful and industrious."

Willard H. Rees, prominent vile work at the command of forof the St. Louis Catholic church in 1845, said in his address at the annual meeting of the associ- head Indian, Some tribes put out er Legue of Oregon, a proposed ation at the state fair grounds in one eye of a slave, so that if he 1879: "Nearly ALL the early set- escaped he might be known as a vember election would abolish the owners of a few of these (Indian) insane slave was sometimes kept Indian slavery in the Oregon slaves of both sexes. Many of as a clown. Henry told of a womthem were faithful laborers, and an slave who was obliged to stay the only valley Indians for many outside her master's tent and live the member of the mission party ment who would condescend to do Hines wrote, in telling of the manual labor. They generally remained with their masters until | mouth of the Columbia, of an Ingathered upon the reservations by dian chief coming on board the authority of the government in vessel with his warriors, dancing

> When John Ball, first school eacher in Oregon (at Fort Van-

> dried. Our recent picture 'Arrowsmith' was unusual and good. Norma Shearer always produces good, lively pictures."

Mrs. Lila Antrican, secretary county road department: "I do not like horror pictures like "Murders in the Rue Morgue," I do like detective myster; plays. My favorite actors are Norma Shearer and Laura LaPlante; you know she is supposed to be the most personally immaculate act-

ress. I do not like Greta Garbo." Captain Ben O. Faught, fire department: "I'm like Frank. If I like it at the start, I can stick it

#### Daily Thought

"Upon the valley's lap The dewy morning throws A thousand pearly drops

So, often in the course Of life's few fleeting years, A single pleasure costs -Bourdillon

through threats if not through actual force, in the Banks

Secretary of state Hal Hoss has ordered the "Keep off the grass' signs pulled down on the state house lawn. Now people may roam all over the grass; but what else could you expect of a hoss?

bility when we tolerate mob rule such as has prevailed with two thousand dollars left in the bank. Great discovery; a stick-up man found a Portland business man

# "EMBERS of LOVE" BY HAZEL LIVINGSTON

Lily Los Lansing, preity, young telephone operator, lives with her and dad not understanding why stances. Sin is tern between desire for an operatic career and leve for wealthy Ken Sargent. Following a party at Ken's home, Lily Los realizes they are unsuited socially and decides to give him up. Ken overtales her objections and she accepts his preparal of marriage. Next day, they go to Whodlake, Lily Lou's home town, for their license.

Thinking about the family . . . "A fine Christian woman. In fact I conducted services in Woodlake for several weeks last winter while the Reverend Stokes was laid up. . . I don't remember seeing you at any of our services."

"I've been away, in the city." "Oh. Well, sit down, sit down. I'll just wash off some of the terra firma, and call my wife and our good neighbor, Mrs. Burpes. No doubt she'll oblige."

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They sat on the hard, leather covered sofa, a little overpowered by the stern pentiness of the room the

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

It was Menday—"Blue Monday," May called it. Back in Woodlake it with clothes-pins in her mouth, and the copper boiler steaming on back of the stove. . . . And it was her wedding day . .

the day she was going to marry

Lily Lou, wide awake in a second, the car at last. She had to keep turned over and buried her face in the pillow. She could hear May and Raymond moving around, getting ready for work. They mustn't excited. know she was awake.

-you'll be late!" May's voice. The slam of the the engine, as the car started, re-luctantly, in the garage just under "At least we don't look like the Lily Lou's room.

Suppose that little rough place on suit. her chin turned out to be a pimple! He drove faster today. They But it wasn't—it was perfectly all right. . . Lily Lou sighed with relief. She stood with her bare feet, chilly on the varnished floor, and dark blue lupin didn't attract them. earnestly studied her face in the They were both rather silent and ley, he boarded three months at hand glass Thank goodness. tes McKay, French Canadian farmer. McKay's family consist-

From the top dresser drawer she slaves, two or three hired Indishe had bought in an extravagant for May's birthday next month . . your mind?" Ken smiled. but there would be lots of time to get May something else.

It smelled very nice . . . trate on the bouquetnot just what she expected from the label "June Roses"—but very

She dressed, more leisurely than a bouquet." she had ever dressed, enjoying the silence of the house, the luxury of the fragrant powder and the feel of new silken underthings It would have been nice to have ring-"

all new clothes. A girl dreams of all new things, for her wedding .... Lily Lou thought of Irene and the hope chest, brimful and running time!" over. . . . But Irene didn't have Kenl . . . Besides, she had two new ers, and Ken chose sweet peas, pair of chiffon stockings besides "We'll get orchids and lilies of the the ones she had on, and the lace valley for the reception, when you topped slip that Bess made last and I stand at the head of the line, Christmas, and that pair of ivory and say how-do to all the family's Chinese damask pajamas she friends bought in Chinatown last summer, and then decided were too grand to found a church, and, on a little wear . . . And her coral silk sport plaque by the side of the door, the suit was pretty. . . . Wonder if minister's address. May would mind if she borrowed her new panama hat to wear with front garden—a pink faced, chubby

Would that be enough to take? the elbows out. The suitcase was only half full. At first he seemed a little dubi-Ken hadn't said how long they'd ous. "Where's your witnesses? stay. . . . Probably just go up to the lake to be married, and then witnesses."

would be. She had once known a girl who had one, and she had the witnesses." back to town to break the news to the family, and have a real wed-name he brightened up and led the space and a diamond the way May's ding trip afterward . . . after the way to the house, leaving his trowel like Bess's . . . away from the office . . .

"Lily Lou Sargent, you're a beau-"Lily Lou! We're going—hurry tiful woman!" he told her solemnly. "I'm not Mrs. Sargent yet!" she reminded him, laughing, forgetting front door. The sound of their in the security of having him close collar of her coat. . . . She was too hurrying feet, and the rumble of that a minute ago she had actually warm, certainly she was too warm.

When they were gone she sprang said, with satisfaction, surveying prove too much for the obliging out of bed, and ran to the mirror. his tan tweeds, and her coral sport

It would have been terrible to look road, Lily Lou's dark and dreamy, serious, Ken's eyes fixed on the a fright on this day, of all days. . . . focused straight ahead.

When they drove into Lakeport took out the little pink glass boxes and stopped at the little hall of of bath crystals and dusting powder records, Lily Lou's knees almost knocked together as she tried to moment. They had been intended get out of the car. "Haven't changed the ceremony, "No-just scared."

"But it's the bridegroom who gets She dumped a generous handful scared," he objected. "The bride is of crystals into the slowly filling to be serene and calm, and concen-

"I haven't one!"

"That's just it. We'll have to get getically, "I wish you all happiness, one. It wouldn't be legal without

"But Ken-not NOW!" "Sure-we'll find a place-" "Ken, you're gorgeously ridiculous. I'll bet you've forgotten the

"No. Just the bouquet." "Let me see it-" "No indeed-

They found a place to buy flow-

They drove around until they The minister was digging in his

it? . . . Surely not, for a wedding! little man, in a brown sweater, with

But when he heard Lily Lou's

know your mother well," he said. Copyright by King Features Syndicate. Inc.

was all ready, even to the lace bordered handkerchief in her purse, and the small enameled pin on her coral colored scarf . . . and no Ken. ered sofs, a little overpowered by the stern neatness of the room, the immense family portraits on the walls, the darkness, after the bright

Cold perspiration broke out on her brow. Her hands felt clammy and shaky. . . . She sat down on the piano bench, and tried to stop her silly trembling. . . Nothing to get nervous about . . . it was still old sweater for a long tailed black early. . . . He'd come. . . . If it was coat. Mrs. Burpee, who was moist the last thing in his life, he'd and flushed, wore a long brown coat 

> Lily Lou and Ken stood up. The Reverend Mr. Shaver began to

"In the face of this company . . . an honorable estate instituted of God in the time of man's inno-

.. Lily Lou forgot to listen to Mr. Shaver. She was afraid that the witness . . .

Mrs. Burpee clutched at the fur

"Pronounce you man and wife.

Mr. Shaver had stopped talking. She was married. Mr. Shaver continued to stand there, holding the book. To one side, his wife and the over-warm witness waited . . . "You may kiss her," Mr. Shaver said benignly and waited with in-

"Ahh!" sighed Mrs. Burpee. Even the minister's wife came to life and uncrossed her hands which she had held folded and motionless during Lily Lou fought down a hys-

terical desire to laugh. Ken had turned scarlet, even to his ears. He leaned over and kised her awkwardly. Then the congratulations began.

I surely do!" She felt the dry lips of the minister's wife brush her cheek. Then a hearty moist smack from Mrs. Burpee. "May all your troubles be little ones, dearie! I hope you'll be

happy, I sure do!" At last they were out in the air again. Lily Lou took off her hat,

brushed back her damp hair. "Whew! That's over. Last time I ever get married, Mrs. Sargent!" Ken drove around the corner, and halted under the shade of an immense walnut tree.

Lily Lou stiffened for a moment -Ken shouldn't kiss her like that . . in the broad daylight, with the two tow-headed little boys staring from a fence. . . . "You're mine, all mine now," And Lily Lou forgot the little boys, and the heat, and the sunlight. . . .

"Oh, Ken, Ken, my darlingest ... I love you so!"

Her wedding ring was a circlet of diamonds, as she had hoped it would be. She had once known a diamond and then a space, and a

Quadra reported such a case at | Loughlin, in 1835, that slavery But slavery had no legal status Nootka, the chief, Maquina, hav- should end here. When Indian in the Oregon country after the ing slaughtered and eaten two of agencies were established here compact of Lee and McLoughlin. his slave boys; and he also report- by the U. S. government, all ed finding there such a case, in slaves were made free. The early

The coming of Jason Lee marktiers of French Prairie were the slave by surrounding tribes. An ed the beginning of the end of country. "They pass our threshold and their shackles fall," wrote years following the early settle- and eat with the dogs. Gustavus who kept the official record book. Lee made a compact with Dr. Mclanding of the Lausanne in the

Synopsis of the Annual Statement of the Momarch Life Insurance Company of Springfield, in the State of Massachu-setts, on the thirty-first day of Decem-ber, 1981, made to the Insurance Com-missioner of the State of Oregon, pursu-CAPITAL

Amount of capital stock paid up INCOME Total premium income for the year, \$3,171,445.68.
Interest, dividends and rents received during the year, \$109,515.85.
Income from other sources received during the year, \$13,523.47.
Income Ledger Assets (Monarch Accident Int. Co.), \$1,589,148.94.
Total income, \$4,883,628.94.
DISBURSEMENTS
Paid for losses, endowments, annuities and if it were not provided might kill their young children, because

Paid for losses, endowments, annuities nd surrender values, \$1,538,598,72.
Dividends paid to policyholders during he year, \$17,318.78.
Dividends paid on capital stock during he year, \$40,000.00.
Commissions and salaries paid during Commissions and salaries paid during the year, \$676,056.42.
Taxes, licenses and fees paid during the year, \$70,641.25. Amount of all other expenditures 746,422.26. Total expenditures, \$3,089,087.48.

Value of real estate owned (market value), \$111,237.41, Value of stocks and bonds owned (mar-tet or amortised value, \$2,032,886.24. Loans on mortgages and collateral, etc Premium notes and policy loans, \$46, 284.54. Cash in banks and on hand, \$228, collected and deferred premiums Interest and rents due and accrued

ASSETS

Other assets (net), \$758.65.
Total admitted assets, \$2,564,778.06.
LIABILITIES Net reserves, \$1,218,263.00. Gross claims for losses unpaid, \$474,-55.85. All other liabilities, \$117,026.10.
Total liabilities, exclusive of capitatock of \$445,000.00, \$1,810,044.75.
BUSINESS IN OREGON
FOR THE YEAR
Gross premiums received during the control of the control o

here as such. Even Governor honor of the birthdays of June Gaines in 1850 brought several. Allen and Lilly Parker,

SUVER, April 26-A birthday which a Spanish boy was the vic- settlers from slave states brought party was given by O. M. Allen at some negro slaves, and held them the Woodman hall Saturday in

# Daily Health Talks

By ROYAL S. COPELAND, M. D. A termined at birth by the condition and diet of the mother during the period prior to the event. The number of deaths of babies dur-CHILD'S destiny is often de-1 is based on fact, for the develop

of babies during their early months is one of the most sered by our health de-partments. It is difficult to get in touch with many mothers of the poor who need instruction on diet and hy-

giene during

as far as possible. Proper attention should be given to the mother's digestion, the condition of her mouth and teeth, and especially to constitution of defective and condition of the mouth and teeth, and especially to constitution of defective and condition of the mouth and teeth, and especially to constitution or defective. and teeth, and especially to consti-pation or defective action of the kidneys. Symptoms such as dissi-ness, bright spots before the eyes, headaches and decreased secretion from the kidneys demand immediate attention by a physician.

month the growth of the infant re-quires an increase in the mother's During this

Dr. Copeland diet and a rather bulky type of feed, laxative in character. It must be rich in whole grain foods, together with milk, fruits and vegetables. Some preparation of cod liver oil or one of its substitutes is useful at this time. Formation of the feeth mineral supply.

During the eighth and ninth months the growth of the infant is rapid, and it is necessary that the nutrition of the mother should be at the maximum point.

It has been estimated that 26 per

period many women suffer nausea and other digestive disturbances. It is imperative at this time to guard

worry, as well as Indigestion. Con-stipation must be corrected and sim-ple food should be taken in small amounts at rather short intervals. Severe nauses and vomiting may cause the development of excessive acidity, and to prevent this an abun-dance of base-forming foods is ad-

visable. Milk, fruits and vegetable

At the fifth and until the seventh

against fatigue, excitement worry, as well as indigestion.

It has been estimated that 20 per cent more food should be taken cent more food should be taken during these months than at ordi-

When preper care has been given to the general health, supervision of the diet is the next step. Too frequently this important item is left to the fancy of the patient. The maternal organism must furnish material for the developing infant. If there is a lack of necessary elements in the food of the mother, or kidney disturbances, may complicate the care, Ment and other animal protein food must not be soft parent and child suffer. There is an old superstition that every child sorn means the loss of a tooth to the mother, In many cases this