

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"

From First Statesman, March 25, 1851

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO. CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, President

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Farm Credit Innovations

You know how it is. A fellow goes around with an idea half-formed in his mind but unexpressed. Then some development occurs which gives it definite form through expression.

Thus it is probable that a considerable body of farmers will be intrigued by the Jones-Whelan bill's lure of 3 per cent interest on farm mortgages, with its additional baits of loans up to 80 or 90 per cent of farm valuation, long-term liquidation, debt adjustment privileges and the Henry Wallace's publicized policy of no foreclosures except for bad faith or lack of effort.

Credit is one of the farmer's chief problems, goodness knows. And yet if, as we are advised, the Grange and the Farm Bureau Federation are opposing this measure, its faults must be substantial and not mere figments of an anti-new deal imagination.

At the outset it may be observed that the plan differs from the FHA in that the federal government will not merely guarantee farm loans, but will actually make them, raising the money through the sale of bonds and with the provision that if the farm credit agency runs up a deficit it will be liquidated out of the general fund—an eventuality highly probable in view of the other provisions.

Worse, this will quickly develop into a farm credit monopoly, since private lenders cannot compete with 3 per cent interest and the other "soft money" provisions. As for the bill's faults in detail, they involve (1) the broad general powers given to the farm credit administration governor to make rules and to determine arbitrarily whether a given borrower is cooperating—which carries one over into speculation as to the bill's potency as a political lever—and (2) the provision that in case of refinancing, the borrower is required to convey full title to his property to the governmental agency and then operate it for five years virtually as a tenant farmer, with no rights of redemption other than the option to repurchase at a price set by the agency governor and, it appears, largely at his discretion.

Another provision open to criticism is elimination of the cooperative feature of present farm credit agencies which comes about through the requirement that borrowers own stock. With removal of this personal interest goes also the co-op member's concern for the soundness of all loans in his community.

Granting that the farmer should have the most advantageous credit facilities possible, it must be concluded that this bill's terms are too "easy" to be sound—else why the unusual restrictions? Unless—and we would bring this up—they were inspired by sources which actually look forward to the socialization, the collectivization, of the farmers?

Assist the Debate Team

The campaign of the Salem high school debating team to raise funds for a journey to Decatur, Ill., to participate in the national high school debate tournament is distinctly worthy of whole-hearted support on the part of Salem's citizens.

Most of the reasons for assisting the four young people in their project have been presented to the city. They include the fact that the team has won the state debating championship for the first time in many years, that it has won two statewide competitions held in other towns, and that its superiority as a team is unquestioned.

Another reason for sending the team has not been suggested. Salem normally is enthusiastic in its support of its athletic teams, whether they are high school, college, or professional. Townspeople realize the value of the publicity, and of the honor which attends on having competing, if not necessarily winning, teams. By the same token the city should support a debate team, even though its members speak before crowds rather than play before them, and compete preeminently with intellectual rather than muscular skill.

The team must leave today if it is to leave at all. To do so must be sure of sufficient financial backing, an assurance which can be had only if townspeople offer them their support at the high school or at the Statesman office within the next eight hours. If ever there was an opportunity to be of service to deserving young people, this is it; one can only ask that if contributions be made, they be generous and freely given.

Embargo on Peeler Log Export

Perhaps it is proper that the state department, as the governmental agency in direct contact with foreign governments, should appear frequently as their advocate in discussions involving trade policy. Yet it does seem that the incumbent secretary of state and his underlings appear too frequently in such a role and in the process, represent politics which are distinctly at variance with those of other departments.

As though it were not enough that Secretary Hull's reciprocal trade program in its detailed operation has seriously hampered if not wrecked the northwest's lumbering industry, his department is now on record as opposed to a conservation measure designed to perpetuate that industry; the proposed embargo upon export of large Douglas fir peeler logs and of all Port Orford cedar logs.

Chief beneficiary of the present export of these raw materials, it was bought out at the hearing, is Japan. With little or no timber supply of its own, Japan has been importing these logs, manufacturing Douglas fir into plywood which it is able to market in this country below domestic prices—because of the wage differential. This process is thus a double-edged sword at Pacific northwest industry; it competes now and it tends to destroy the resource for the future. It was likewise charged at the hearing that Japan was buying a huge advance supply of Orford cedar logs against the day when this resource would be exhausted, when Japan would have a monopoly on battery manufacture. While this may be an exaggeration, it points in the direction of truth.

Thus the state department in the hope of maintaining immediate trade with Japan is challenging the interior department's conservation policy and even counteracting its own argument that importation of Canadian lumber will help to preserve this resource while the reciprocal export of finished products such as automobiles is more beneficial since it aids employment. To sum it all up, it just doesn't make sense.

It is encouraging that the preponderance of sentiment in the northwest supports this proposed embargo even though a few logging operators are benefitting from the export; and it is to be hoped that congress will hearken to this sentiment and the argument of northwest members, rather than to the state department. The embargo should be enacted.

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Trip of the S. T. Estes 4-23-40

Finishing the Virginia Estes-Applegate statement: "I can't remember well enough to tell you very much of the first few years in this place. We kept a hotel.

Father built another log house a little ways from the one we found, and built a spare bedroom between the two houses—entertained any and every kind of folks—common people, government officers, lawyers, doctors, rich cattlemen, lots of miners—and hoboes. Our father built a spacious kitchen, dug a well, and we raised a fine garden; lots of chickens; kept several milk cows.

"In 1860 we had the Oregon & California Stage company. Of course we had a stand (on station); eight horses were kept here all the time, and lots of extras. After about 10 years father decided to quit the stage (station) business, so we gave it up. The company moved about one mile to a house behind us. Our father took up another homestead, but had an accident. He fell into a ditch and could not get out, and died there. Was found soon after and laid to rest in the cemetery which is situated on a beautiful hill on the old Jesse Applegate place between Yoncalla and Drain.

"The descendants of this pioneer family still live in this peaceful valley. It is interesting to note that in those days, when families were few and far between, that three Estes girls were married to three of the sons of Jesse Applegate.

"Note: Lucinda Estes Christmas, who wrote the journey across the plains, was born in Lee county, Iowa, and passed away May 27, 1921."

Mrs. Blanche Lasherwood furnishes this column the sketch of "Susan Tade Estes, Pioneer of 1859." in the lines that follow:

"Susan Tade was born in Johnson county, Illinois, November 18, 1818. Her grandparents immigrated to American from Europe about 1740. Her paternal grandparents, John Tade and his wife, Elizabeth, came from Scotland, and Jacob Shearer and his wife, Sophia, her maternal grandparents, immigrated to the United States from Germany. Jacob Shearer was a true American in every sense of the word. He was a staunch old Whig and gave three sons to the cause of liberty during the revolutionary war. One of these was killed, the other two crippled for life. John Tade was also an aggressive defender of his country's liberty. His wife Elizabeth was a German man coutess. They settled in Guilford county, North Carolina, about 150 years ago, where the parents of Susan Tade, i. e. David Tade and Hannah Shearer, were born, reared, educated and married. They emigrated from there in 1793 across the Allegheny mountains on pack horses, there being no road, crossed the Kentucky river, and David Tade being drafted for the war of 1812, the little party camped in the canebrake near the river for three years until his return, when they moved to the Territory of Illinois. David Tade was the first justice of the peace to serve that territory. He also made the first trail to the westward, in the Saline salt works of Illinois. From Illinois he moved to the Territory of Iowa in 1843. Susan Tade was married to Elijah T. Estes in an Bureau county, Iowa, December 22, 1840. Her mother, Hannah Tade, was born in Bentonport, Iowa, in 1846. Her father David Tade died in 1858. In 1850 Mr. and Mrs. Estes came to Oregon with ox teams, ten months on the journey from the Missouri river to the Willamette valley. After a short stay near Oregon City they settled at the base of the southern slope of the Calapooya mountains about five miles north of Drain, at which place Mrs. Estes remained until 1852, when she followed to Drain where she resided until her death. She was a woman of the highest standard of moral character and possessed an indomitable will and a spirit that was never broken. When surrounded by adversity, with starvation staring herself and her little family in the face and painted Indians creeping on their trail from the rear, whosoever should have faced the battle and who died in the attempt may be deplored or pitied, but Mother Estes never gave up. The recital of the hardships and woes that assailed the early pioneers, who made this country habitable, is too well known to all to need reiteration here. By her death she left an achingly void in the hearts of her children which can never be filled. She died at Drain, Oregon Thursday April 16, 1891, aged 77 years 4 months and 29 days."

Some readers of this column know by personal observation that the little monument at the grave of Jesse Applegate in the family cemetery on the farm that was his donation land claim, is becoming badly weather worn.

That spot deserves a new and permanent one. More on this subject with some of the reasons why, at a later time.

Graduation Date Set

CRAWFORD—Eight high school graduation exercises have been set for Wednesday, May 15. H. R. Crawford, Salem postmaster will deliver the address. Members of the graduating class are Gavin Verberg, Neva Beach and Alvin Collier.

It aids employment. To sum it all up, it just doesn't make sense.

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The Flying Dutchman



"Self Made Girl"

By Hazel Livingston

Chapter 21

She had heard from Connie since she came to San Francisco, nor had she any answer to the thank-you letter she wrote Mr. Scott.

Well, that part of her life was all over. No use getting sentimental about it. She was nothing to Connie, and Connie was just a name to conjure by, for her. She lay back on the pillow and shut her eyes. Carols, at 6 o'clock! Waking a person up! There ought to be a law against it!

The family's Christmas gifts were all there on the table, waiting to be opened. Might as well do it now. She always dreaded it. Clumsily pressed out tissue and Christmas relics of other years, encasing poor dear Claudine's raying on panties set in royal blue. Elaborate wrappings stuck all over with Santa Claus and probably a lace collar that wouldn't go with anything, from Blanche.

A big box from Della and Lawrie and little Sonny, with love to Linda, and lots of excelsior and a pink glass cream pitcher inside. Now, what in the world did they think she wanted with a cream pitcher? Only Bert's business-like box of handkerchiefs wasn't pathetic, and that made her feel like crying too, because the handkerchiefs were so fancy and lace, just the kind that a man alone would pick out and probably more than he could afford.

Why are families so heart-breaking? Why do you CARE about them so much, and understand them so little, she wondered for the thousandth time, as she went through cards that she hadn't had time to look at before. A Christmas letter from Gladys and the gang at Tanya's, and a de luxe satin box of 13 pairs of chiffon hose from dear Mrs. Rons in Santa Barbara.

"I just thought if you were, dearie, I'd send Annie up with a tray of nuts. They're all getting up at odd hours today and I told her not to bother trying to solve at the table downstairs—why, dearie, you're crying!"

"No, I'm not—truly I'm not. 'Well, you won't be, soon's you see what the senator's got for you downstairs. Now you go jump into the tub, and get yourself all pretty, and by the time you're ready I'll have Annie up with your tray—and I'll bring up the senator's box from under the trees, and then you'll feel better."

Dear Mrs. Burns. Why do I let her get on my nerves sometimes, Linda wondered, feeling almost happy again, as she bathed and put on her best satin negligee, and also a gift of Mrs. Rons, and got ready the little gifts she had for Mrs. Burns and Annie.

The senator's box, silver, and large as a suit-box almost took her breath away. Annie and Mrs. Burns waited expectantly while she opened it.

"Oh, Mrs. Burns—two silver boxes—the most beautiful scarf I ever SAW—Oh, I can't let him give me this!—Why I've known him such a little while—it doesn't seem right!"

Mrs. Burns tapped her pocket. "Hush. We all got ours. All his relations, too. An ermine wrap for your friend Mrs. Horace Rons—and don't think she didn't hit it good and strong for it."

"Oh, but she's his niece—his grand-niece, or whatever you call it. How can I POSSIBLY—"

While the taking's good—

"Yes, Miss Ferry—we all did well. He always does good by everybody on Christmas."

When the two women had gone, Linda lifted the scarf and held it against her hot cheek. She was ashamed of herself, for crying on Christmas. But she couldn't help it—she wept again.

In the afternoon Ned came, with more flowers, and an outside box of chocolates and candied fruits. Then there was the old-fashioned Christmas dinner, twenty-two at the table, and toasts and speeches until well past 9 o'clock.

"Such a wonderful present, the dear senator! Such a kind, if everyone told Linda, hoping she'd repeat it later to the senator. "A wonderful day!" "Merry Christmas!"

And at last they were all gone, and Linda's head ached, and her mouth ached from being stretched into a perpetual smile, and Miss Buck who had sat by the Swedish punch bowl all evening, had to be put to bed, and Spencer reported that there was a man, a perfect stranger to him, asleep behind the painter's screen in the large drawing room and what should he do about it?

"Throw him out!" Sterling said. "I beg pardon, I'm not accustomed to ejecting drunks!" "Well, if that were there, there'd be less of them around here," Sterling retorted.

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Mrs. Burns, red-eyed, came in from the kitchen. "Either that cook goes, or I go," she said.

"I've told the senator and told him she'd have to go. So I'm going after all these years—Just because a common ordinary—"

"Oh, shut up!" Sterling said. "You wouldn't quit if you died for it—and you know it. Neither will she. Everyone else can suit himself, but I'm going to bed. Good night!"

(To be continued)

Ice Pick Wielder Reported Caught

LOS ANGELES, April 23.—(AP)—Two women, one the sister of Ralph Vaughn, University of Southern California basketball star, were stabbed with an icepick on the college campus Monday night by a man police reported was later captured by the athletic police.

John A. Bertram, 25, was booked at university police station early Tuesday on suspicion of assault with a deadly weapon.

The victims were Pauline Vaughn, 21, of Frankfort, Ind., and Peggy Glasheen, 21, Miss. Vaughn was wounded in the shoulder, while Glasheen is in the leg. Hospital attendants said neither injury appeared serious.

Radio Programs

1:15—Market Reports. 1:30—Quiet Hour. 2:00—Christmas Quix. 2:15—Kathleen Connelly Presents. 2:30—Do You Know? 2:30—Frank Walsbach. 2:45—Charles Barr, Singer. 3:00—Portland on Parade. 3:15—Rustic Cabin Orchestra. 3:30—Associated Press News. 3:30—The Song Sisters. 3:45—Ducky Gordon. 4:00—Musical Variety Show. 4:15—Hotel Ballade Orchestra. 4:30—Dinner Duet. 4:45—Breeding Along. 5:15—Tom M'x. 5:30—Improving Your Lawn. 5:45—Between the Sheets. 6:00—The Green Hornet. 6:30—Ray Shield Review. 6:45—Portland Public School. 7:00—Aloha Land. 7:45—News. 8:00—Breeding Along. 8:15—Myrt and Marge. 8:30—Hilltop House. 8:45—The Green Hornet. 9:00—Past Caravan, Organist. 11:15—Past Caravan, Organist.

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News Behind Today's News

By PAUL MALLON

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Military ability of each trembling European neutral to withstand dictatorial aggression has been computed by a competent official authority here. It may offer best evidence as to where the dictators will spring next. Sharply abbreviated it follows:

HOLLAND—A lightning German thrust might get to the coast, but Belgium would allow the French to cross through to flank the Germans. The Belgians are bound to aid the Dutch. In view of this flanking threat the Germans probably could not hold the coastline. Germans and allies would be fairly evenly matched in Holland with the outcome in doubt. Netherlands has a weak army (650,000) and less than 1000 men in her air corps.

SWEDEN—Could not possibly hold out any length of time without help against a thoroughly organized Nazi invasion. (625,000 available troops, 3000 air men) If the Nazis can maintain their position in Norway, they may then pinch off Sweden, without much military difficulty substantial British entrenchment in Norway will strengthen Sweden to whatever extent it develops.

Hungary—Can be conquered by the Nazis anytime without firing a shot. Nazi infiltration has so weakened Hungarian defenses as to make Hungary as ripe and easy for plucking as Austria. A R M Y numbers 700,000, with 4500 in the air corps.

SWITZERLAND—Would be hard for the Nazis to get through as the French are alert and would move in to meet them before they proceeded very far.

BELGIUM—Is in the same situation. The French could move in faster than the Germans. Army 814,000, air men 7500.

RUMANIA—Could put up a real fight and probably hold off the Germans until the allied forces under General Weygand arrived from the near east, especially if Turkey cooperated. The Rumanians have an army of 1,000,000 and 800,000 reserves, with more than 15,000 fighting flyers. A Hitler invasion of Rumania is not inviting for the additional reason that fighting there would mean destruction of the oil and wheat resources he desires.

YUGOSLAVIA—Has a large army as Rumania but is very weak internally because of the friction between Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. Mussolini might arrange to take it without serious difficulty. GREECE—Could not stop any power. 595,000 troops, 6200 in air corps.

TURKEY—Has only about 110,000 men ready and 3500 air fighters, but is strategically situated so that she could hold her own against either Russia or Italy.

Closest inside senate checking shows a good majority, about 80 votes, for the latter-Logan anti-bureaucracy bill, yet it may not pass. New deal senators are becoming active to prevent a vote, and the real struggle is taking place backstage on this point.

The impressive majority of 232 to 97 in the house, revealed widespread personal anger of legislators with executive bureaus of the government.

Several members later said the best speech of this congress was the final few words delivered by Representative Hutton Summers of Texas. Mr. Summers lamented the creation of government bureaus and the award to them of executive, judicial and legislative power over citizens, the fact that the president could not even know who all these little bureaucrats are, and that when congress adjourns these officials function unrestrained with all the powers of kings.

Practically all friends of the

White House are exceptionally caustic in conversation about Mr. Dewey. The president himself is represented by more than one of his associates as really inclined to run for a third term in case Dewey gets the Republican nomination. The Dewey speeches concerning the integrity of the new dealers have apparently aroused them far more than his earlier attacks.

No. 117-108

Synopsis of Annual Statement of The Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, on the thirty-first day of December, 1939, made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Oregon, pursuant to law:

Amount of capital stock paid up \$20,000,000.00.

INCOME

Total premium income for the year, \$112,852,262.54.

Disbursements—Total disbursements and rents received during the year, \$58,731,139.87.

INCOME—Casualty Department, \$60,649,276.00.

INCOME from other sources received during the year, \$12,212,404.02.

Total income, \$228,444,152.71.

DISBURSEMENTS

Paid for losses, endorsements, annuities and surrenders, \$76,091,455.39.

Dividends paid to policyholders during the year, \$9,679.34.

Dividends paid on capital stock during the year, None.

Commissions and salaries paid during the year, \$9,212,546.47.

Expenses—Casualty Department, \$55,727,723.57.

Amount of all other expenditures, \$1,643,862.99.

Total expenditures, \$167,023,096.91.

ASSETS

Value of real estate owned (market value), \$56,844,153.59.

Loans on mortgages, \$78,099,553.24.

Value of stocks owned (amortized), \$587,076,912.00.

Value of stocks owned (market value), \$21,222,826.00.

Policy loans, \$116,117,009.04.

Cash in banks and on hand, \$21,414,607.26.

Interest and rents due and accrued, \$6,743,412.54.

Not collected and deferred premiums, \$20,790,750.53.

Admitted Assets—Casualty Department, \$128,030,892.58.

Other Assets (net), \$78,822.95.

Total admitted assets, \$1,039,302,643.96.

LIABILITIES

Net reserves, \$872,009,262.00.

Claims for losses unpaid, \$4,528,679.26.

Liabilities—Casualty Department, \$81,121,000.00.

All other liabilities, \$20,429,950.72.

Total liabilities, except capital, \$978,658,931.98.

Capital paid up, \$20,000,000.00.

Surplus over all liabilities,