

SYNOPSIS OF THE ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE NEW WORLD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
of Spokane, in the State of Washington, on the thirty-first day of December, 1919, made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Oregon, pursuant to law:

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| CAPITAL | |
| Amount of capital stock paid up | \$1,134,600.00 |
| INCOME | |
| Total premium income for the year | 777,892.93 |
| Interest dividends and rents received during the year | 175,484.81 |
| Income from other sources received during the year | 25,844.77 |
| Total income | \$979,122.51 |
| DISBURSEMENTS | |
| Paid for losses, endowments, annuities and surrender values | 268,520.08 |
| Dividends paid to policyholders during the year | 19.30 |
| Dividends paid on capital stock during the year | 373,367.01 |
| Commissions and salaries paid during the year | 19,393.57 |
| Taxes, licenses and fees paid during the year | 95,421.73 |
| Amount of all other expenditures | |
| Total expenditures | \$656,731.78 |
| ASSETS | |
| Value of real estate owned (market value) | \$8,867.81 |
| Value of stocks and bonds owned (market or amortized value) | 615,409.63 |
| Loans on mortgages and collateral, etc. | 1,812,462.89 |
| Premium notes and policy loans | 187,332.96 |
| Cash in banks and on hand | 216,823.19 |
| Net uncollected and deferred premiums | 59,333.03 |
| Interest and rents due and accrued | 85,524.23 |
| Other assets (net) | 32,469.63 |
| Total assets | \$3,247,793.00 |
| Less special deposits in any state (if any there be) | |
| Total assets admitted in Oregon | \$3,247,793.00 |
| LIABILITIES | |
| Net reserves | \$1,664,123.08 |
| Gross claims for losses unpaid | 9,235.98 |
| All other liabilities | 22,733.48 |
| Total liabilities, exclusive of capital stock of | \$1,696,149.49 |
| BUSINESS IN OREGON FOR THE YEAR | |
| Gross premiums received during the year | \$174,995.73 |
| Premiums and coupons returned during the year | 5,794.81 |
| Losses paid during the year | 60,078.53 |

NEW WORLD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
John J. Cadigan, President
Statutory resident attorney for service: George B. Guthrie.

SYNOPSIS OF THE ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY
of San Francisco, in the State of California, on the thirty-first day of December, 1919, made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Oregon, pursuant to law:

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| CAPITAL | |
| Amount of capital stock paid up | \$1,500,000.00 |
| INCOME | |
| Net premiums received during the year | \$15,128,035.88 |
| Interest, dividends and rents received during the year | 701,804.23 |
| Income from other sources received during the year | 12,798.50 |
| Total income | \$15,842,640.61 |
| DISBURSEMENTS | |
| Net losses paid during the year including adjustment expenses | 7,399,403.22 |
| Dividends paid on capital stock during the year | 345,090.00 |
| Commissions and salaries paid during the year | 4,104,682.19 |
| Taxes, licenses and fees paid during the year | 338,182.88 |
| Amount of all other expenditures | 1,181,339.53 |
| Total expenditures | \$13,368,677.82 |
| ASSETS | |
| Value of real estate owned (market value) | \$417,800.00 |
| Value of stocks and bonds owned (market value) | 11,061,166.63 |
| Loans on mortgages and collateral, etc. | 1,944,484.34 |
| Cash in banks and on hand | 2,717,662.14 |
| Premiums in course of collection written since September 30, 1919 | 2,704,411.23 |
| Interest and rents due and accrued | 156,421.95 |
| Total assets | \$20,010,856.99 |
| Less special deposits in any state (if any there be) | 0.00 |
| Total assets admitted in Oregon | \$20,010,856.99 |
| LIABILITIES | |
| Gross claims for losses unpaid | \$2,307,186.95 |
| Amount of unearned premiums on all outstanding risks | 9,295,543.30 |
| Due for commission and brokerage | 225,000.00 |
| All other liabilities | 781,364.44 |
| Total liabilities, exclusive of capital stock of | \$13,611,064.49 |
| \$1,500,000.00 | \$15,111,064.49 |
| BUSINESS IN OREGON FOR THE YEAR | |
| Net premiums received during the year | \$47,423.15 |
| Losses paid during the year | \$1,712.58 |
| Losses incurred during the year | 75,773.38 |

UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO.
of Paris, Republic of France, on the thirty-first day of December, 1919, made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Oregon, pursuant to law:

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| CAPITAL | |
| Amount of Statutory Deposit | \$200,000.00 |
| INCOME | |
| Net premiums received during the year | \$1,038,719.69 |
| Interest, dividends and rents received during the year | \$1,147.15 |
| Income from other sources received during the year | |
| Total income | \$1,039,866.84 |
| DISBURSEMENTS | |
| Net losses paid during the year including adjustment expenses | 409,348.64 |
| Dividends paid on capital stock during the year | |
| Commissions and salaries paid during the year | \$17,588.48 |
| Taxes, licenses and fees paid during the year | \$3,685.94 |
| Amount of all other expenditures | \$5,093.18 |
| Total expenditures | \$436,166.24 |
| ASSETS | |
| Value of real estate owned (market value) | |
| Value of stocks and bonds owned (market value) | 1,078,978.01 |
| Loans on mortgages and collateral, etc. | |
| Cash in banks and on hand | 127,513.49 |
| Premiums in course of collection written since September, 1919 | \$19,469.51 |
| Interest and rents due and accrued | 16,136.28 |
| Total assets | \$1,242,095.29 |
| Less special deposits in any state (if any there be) | |
| Total assets admitted in Oregon | \$1,242,095.29 |
| LIABILITIES | |
| Gross claims for losses unpaid | \$106,245.35 |
| Amount of unearned premiums on all outstanding risks | 732,730.62 |
| Due for commission and brokerage | 106,421.64 |
| All other liabilities | 30,000.00 |
| Total liabilities, exclusive of capital stock of | \$974,697.61 |
| \$200,000.00 | \$1,174,697.61 |
| BUSINESS IN OREGON FOR THE YEAR | |
| Net premiums received during the year | \$10,875.23 |
| Losses paid during the year | 4,364.96 |
| Losses incurred during the year | 6,330.93 |

UNION FIRE INS. CO., OF PARIS, FRANCE
Starkweather & Shepley, Inc., U. S. Mgrs.
Emil G. Pieper, Vice-Pres. & Mgr. Acqy. Dept.
Statutory resident attorney for service:
A. D. Trunkay, Portland.

SYNOPSIS OF THE ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE West Coast-San Francisco Life Insurance Co.
of San Francisco, in the State of California, on the thirty-first day of December, 1919, made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Oregon, pursuant to law:

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| CAPITAL | |
| Amount of capital stock paid up | \$280,000.00 |
| INCOME | |
| Total premium income for the year | \$1,505,030.30 |
| Interest, dividends and rents received during the year | 227,748.85 |
| Income from other sources received during the year | 113,787.13 |
| Total income | \$1,846,566.28 |
| DISBURSEMENTS | |
| Paid for losses, endowments, annuities and surrender values | 476,337.09 |
| Dividends paid to policyholders during the year | 16,456.58 |
| Dividends paid on capital stock during the year | |
| Commissions and salaries paid during the year | 398,379.87 |
| Taxes, licenses and fees paid during the year | 69,715.88 |
| Amount of all other expenditures | 290,947.93 |
| Total expenditures | \$1,260,876.53 |
| ASSETS | |
| Value of real estate owned (market value) | \$78,453.90 |
| Value of stocks and bonds owned (market or amortized value) | 3,178,876.11 |
| Loans on mortgages and collateral, etc. | 1,109,384.90 |
| Premium notes and policy loans | 181,268.76 |
| Cash in banks and on hand | 174,474.39 |
| Net uncollected and deferred premiums | 238,501.34 |
| Interest and rents due and accrued | 42,408.20 |
| Other assets (net) | 77,567.40 |
| Total assets | \$4,698,252.10 |
| Less special deposits in any state (if any there be) | |
| Total assets admitted in Oregon | \$4,698,252.10 |
| LIABILITIES | |
| Net reserves | \$3,849,753.00 |
| Gross claims for losses unpaid | 68,014.60 |
| All other liabilities | 532,484.50 |
| Total liabilities, exclusive of capital stock | \$4,448,252.10 |
| \$280,000.00 | \$4,728,252.10 |
| BUSINESS IN OREGON FOR THE YEAR | |
| Gross premiums received during the year | \$9,031.53 |
| Premiums and dividends returned during the year | 1,540.58 |
| Losses paid during the year | 7,700.93 |

WEST COAST-SAN FRANCISCO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Charles W. Helser, Vice President
Statutory resident attorney for service:
J. W. Stewart, Gasco Bldg., Portland, Ore.

HOW FISH CAUGHT MAN AND MADE A BOLD ENDEAVOR TO LAND HIM.
—A sportsman tells of a curious incident. From his story, which appears to be authentic, it appears that a party of fishermen were out in a boat after gudgeon. One of the men, whose horse had become lamed some miles from home, had been taken on board, but was not fishing. As a penalty for wearing spurs he sat in the bow with his feet hanging over the side of the skiff.

Soon after his entrance into the boat one of the anglers caught a small gudgeon, which he playfully hung on the horse-man's projecting spur. The incident was forgotten and the gudgeon hung there, its tail just touching the water.

Suddenly the man gave a cry of astonishment, and the others looking up saw a large jackfish splashing the water in vigorous fashion. The boat began to rock; the man in the bow lost his balance and tumbled into the lake, where he disappeared from sight.

A moment later he rose to the surface, the jackfish still thrashing the water about his foot, and it was seen that the fish was caught on the spur. The jack was a huge fellow and very strong, and in its struggles for freedom it plunged down toward the bottom of the lake, dragging the man's feet foremost after it. His weight, however, was too much for the fish and it made small headway.

The fishermen now went to the assistance of their companion. One of them struck the jack with an oar and stunned it. The man was pulled into the boat and the jackfish despatched. The big fish had jumped for the gudgeon, fixed its teeth in its body and had somehow been caught by the gill on the crane-necked spur.

TREE YIELDS MANY PRODUCTS

How Natives of Mountains in the Sudan Get Needed Supply of Water and Food.

How the natives of the Kordofan and Nuba mountains of the Sudan store their water supply in the remarkable Tebedi, Baobab or Adansonia digitata trees, is explained by Capt. E. Galway Warren, in the Wide World Magazine.

The trunks of these trees, which attain huge proportions, sometimes being 18 feet in diameter for a distance of over 20 feet, where the branches begin, are hollow. A hole is cut in the tree near the top of the straight trunk, and a native hollows out the interior, until a mere shell a few inches thick remains. Then a basin is formed in the earth near its base, which fills during the rainy season. This water is stored in the trunk of the tree, and remains sweet for long periods. Even after two years only a slight discoloration was noted in the water.

Natives sell water from these store-houses to travelers. Tenants rent the trees with their lands and store the family water supply in them. Nobody knows how old the trees are, although they are reputed to be many centuries old.

From the bark of the trees the natives make rope for binding camel loads, building homes, etc. The trees yield nuts of a bitter taste, not unlike almonds, which are ground into a flour. The nut shells are used as snuff boxes.

How to Drive a Peg in a Tree.
We are planting memorial forests and are learning to protect and preserve our wild life, both animal and vegetable; therefore, when we are in the wilds we must be careful not to destroy timber, and if we want to use a tree for a hat rack, a clothes rack or a gun rack, we must devise some method which will not injure the tree. The old-time woodsman did this by striking his axe into the trunk of the tree and thereby making a perpendicular cut. Into the center of this cut he would then drive a blunt peg. The advantage of this lies in the fact that an upright wound on a tree heals readily and leaves practically no scar; therefore, if when one leaves camp the peg is knocked from its place there will be no injury done to the tree.—Boys' Life.

Why Yawning is Contagious.
A peculiar thing about the process of yawning is that one person in a room yawning will quite likely set all or nearly all the others to yawning also. There seems to be no explanation of this excepting that when a number of people are in one room and one of them begins to yawn, the others do so, not because they perceive the first yawn so much as the probable fact that the air in the room has become so poor that there is not enough good air for all the people in it, breathing normally, and many of them are forced to yawn at about the same time.

Why Baby Has a Snub Nose.
Babies, like bulldogs, have snub noses to enable them to breathe while holding on to the soft, yielding skin with their mouths when nursing. This explanation is given by Dr. Herbert R. Spencer of London in writing a letter to the Lancet. Doctor Spencer writes that the button-ended, turned-up nose is almost universal, except among the babies of races that are marked by hook noses, when the baby's nose is often turned down into a partial hook.

U. S. INCOME TAX EXEMPTS NOBODY

Every Person Who Had Income in 1919 Must Determine Own Liability.

MARCH 15 LAST FILING DATE.

Surest Way is to Follow Form 1040A. Free Advice in Doubtful Cases. Severe Penalties in Law.

Nobody is exempt from Income Tax. An obligation is laid directly on the shoulders of each citizen and resilient to consider his own case and to get his return in on time if one is due.

With each return showing a tax due a payment must accompany the return in the full amount of the tax or at least one-quarter of the tax.

All returns for 1919 must be filed on or before March 15.

Must Show True Figures.
In figuring up his earnings for income tax purposes a person must take into consideration all items of taxable income, and each item itself must be accurate in amount. Guesses and estimates must be avoided, for the return is made under oath.

Everybody who had an income during 1919 must now determine whether his or her net income was sufficient in amount to require an Income Tax return. The best way to find out is to get a Form 1040A and follow the instructions printed on it. That form will serve as a reminder of every item of income; and if a return is due, it tells how to prepare and file it.

One of the important points to keep in mind is that a person's net income is found by a computation prescribed in the law, and that each item of income from every source must be considered, unless specifically exempted.

Another thing to remember is that the personal exemption allowed taxpayers by law has no relation whatever to the requirement to file return. This exemption is not to be considered until a person has figured out his net income and determined whether it was sufficient to require him to file a return. Then, if a return must be filed, he should read carefully the instructions for claiming exemption, and complete his return.

If in doubt on any point as to income or deductions, a person may secure free advice and aid from the nearest Internal Revenue office. Many banks and trust companies are also furnishing similar service during banking hours.

Heavy Penalties in Law.
For failing to make a return on time the penalty is a fine of not more than \$1,000 and an addition of 25 per cent to the tax, if any. For making a false or fraudulent return the penalty is a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both; and, in addition, 50 per cent of the tax. There are other penalties for failing to pay tax when due and for understatement of the tax through negligence.

Many Sources of Income.
Aside from what one may earn by his services, there are many other

Practical Frocks of Silk or Wool



Two afternoon frocks of the simple and unpretentious sort that prove most useful are shown in the picture above. One of them is in taffeta silk in a dark blue and the other in wool tricotine in the same color. They are both very practical dresses and the tricotine will be found equal to taking the place of a suit skirt and blouse, or separate skirt and blouse, for all day wear. It is the sort of dress that becomes useful for the street or business, worn with a fur piece or separate coat.

The taffeta dress is one of several popular models in which narrow flounces of the silk play an important part. In some of these the skirt is a series of overlapping flounces, of scant fullness, and each about five inches wide. They are set to a foundation and terminate just below the hip line. Above this the plain taffeta is gathered into the belt at the waistline. Bodices in the several models vary, some of them having no flounces in their finishing, and a favorite for them is the surplice style. In the dress shown above the skirt is draped at the sides and a group of three flounces set on diagonally suggests a tunic high at one side. Above this group a second flounce follows the same diagonal line. The fad for the girdles of heavy Roman-striped ribbon is an advantage that the designer of this frock did not overlook. It is the best possible finishing touch and besides encircling the sources of income. If he sold any property during 1919 he must figure out the gain realized. If he rented buildings, land, apartments or rooms such rents must be considered taxable, and he may claim deductions for necessary expenses incident.

Bank interest is a common source of income and is taxable whether withdrawn or not. Any amount of interest credited to a depositor is income to the depositor.

Julia Bots

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Camels mellow-mildness is a revelation! Smoke them with freedom without tiring your taste! They leave no unpleasant cigarette aftertaste nor unpleasant cigarette odor!

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Winston-Salem, N. C.