SETTLES QUEER DIVORCE TANGLE

Wisconsin Judge Reverses Self, and Then Reverses His Own Reversal.

Beaver Dam, Wis.—Paul Seyfert, Ozaukee county druggist, found himself still married to his wife from whom he obtained a divorce two years ago recently when a judge who reversed himself was himself reversed by the Wisconsin Supreme court.

Sets Aside Divorce.

Angered by the later action of the judge, Seyfert brought out certain facts which had not been aired at the first hearing. Judge Davison decided something was wrong and on December 9, 1928, without notifying either Seyfert, his wife, or their attorneys, set aside the divorce.

Judge Davidson then cited Seyfert for contempt, on August 24, 1929 for not making payments under the order of August 17, 1928, which he considered still in force although he had set aside the divorce.

Changes Mind Again.

Later Judge Davison reviewed his previous decisions and came to the conclusion that he had erred in setting aside the divorce and on September 30, 1929, ordered the decision of December 3, 1928, null and void. Seyfert immediately asked the Supreme court for an interpretation of his status and to learn if he was married or divorced.

The Supreme court held that Judge Davison's action in setting aside the divorce without notifying the parties was "irregular," but that it was legal. It ruled, however, that the jurist had no power to set aside the divorce reversal order of December 3, as more than a year had elapsed since Seyfert's divorce was granted.

Under this later ruling Seyfert still is a married man but is not liable for contempt action, as the September 30 ruling had no existence.

Two Tribes to Make Merry at Pow-Wow

Banff, Alberta.—During Banff's Indian days and pow-wow, next July 22, 23 and 24, the Stoney and Blood Indians will revive their oldest forms of festivity. They are during that period permitted to leave their nearby reservations and ride to Banff, where they pitch their picturesque tepees in the Elk pasture and proceed to make "Indian whoopee" by staging tribal sports such as wrestling on horseback, bow and arrow contests, running race and other tests of skill and endurance.

Each day during the pow-wow the braves, gaily bedecked in eagle feathers, beaded buckskin and bear claws, parade through Banff's streets and assemble in the courtyard of the Banff Spring hotel, where prizes are given to the big chiefs and to the squaws making the best appearance on horseback.

Huge Office Planned for Commerce Chief

Washington.—The secretary of commerce will have the most elaborate office in Washington in the new Commerce Department building now rising in the Triangle off Pennsylvania avenue near the White House.

Ten thousand square feet, or the equivalent of a room 120 by 80 feet, are reserved for the office of the cabinet member. Privacy and space on a scale unknown in cabinet offices are to be provided on the fifth floor.

A private corridor, private elevator and private dining room will assure perfect seclusion. A waiting room 200 feet long and 20 feet wide is part of the plans. Walnut paneled walls will grace both the secretary's office and the reception room outside. Paintings of former commerce secretaries will be inserted in the walls of the reception room in specially built compartments.

Sky Screen for Letters in New Advertising Plan

Boston.—Skywriting in which an airplane spells words in smoke, an astonishing development in the advertising world only a few years ago, already is considered old-fashioned.

Through a new device, demonstrated for the first time here recently by its inventor, Gordon C. Edwards of New York, it is now possible to use the sky as a screen and project upon it advertisements readable for miles around.

The newest system of sky advertising involves a huge projector which casts a strong beam of light through a series of finely-adjusted lenses and then through a metal stencil on which the desired words appear.

Words used in the advertisment appear in the sky at an altitude of about 2,000 feet.

Twin Chicks Hatch From Big Hen's Egg

East Orange, N. J.—Omnibus eggs are the usual thing with a hen owned by Mrs. George Frye here. The hen lays eggs three inches long and almost two inches in diameter, with two and three yolks.

One egg hatched Siamese twin chicks that soon died.

A Candle in the Window

For the law made nothing perfect, but the bringing in of a better hope did.—Hebrews, 7:19.

Liner's Fish Supply

While it might be supposed that a steamship crew could catch its own fish, large liners now in the transatlantic tourist business carry for each trip 8,000 clams, 200 crabs, 500 barrels of oysters, and 1,500 pounds of fresh fish.

An Unexpected Elopement

By JOSEPHINE DUKE

"IT'S a wild idea," spluttered Mrs. Cox."

"Perfect nonsense," grunted Aunt Edna.

"Plain tomfoolery," snorted Nathan Cox: husband, brother, father.

"You're all unfair," scoffed Norma "I don't know why we shouldn't hang out a sign, 'Rooms for Tourists.' Think of the people we'd meet and the pin money we'd make."

The sign was hung. Mark Jamison came over that evening and sat with Norma in the lawn swing. They did not go anywhere because Mark had been threshing all day and said that he was tired clear through to his bones.

"I was figuring up today," said Mark. "The wheat ran better than I expected. When will you marry me, Norma?"

Norma did not answer. Why did he mix wheat and love? She looked toward the road. A car was stopping, a long hooded monster, gay buff with shadows of brown. A tall young man in knickers swung out on the running board. Norma thought, "I'll bet he wouldn't mix wheat with love." He came through the gate, bowed elaborately, addressed his eyes to Norma, his voice to Mark.

"Have you rooms to rent?"

Mark bristled; Norma melted. "Yes, indeed," she said, and conducted the handsome stranger up the porch steps. From there her mother and Aunt Edna did the rest.

On the following morning Norma arranged her hair three times, tied her apron twice, left the baking powder out of the biscuits, and powdered her nose before breakfast. In the hall she came face to face with the handsome stranger who was just descending the stairs. This time he addressed both his eyes and voice to Norma and she immediately forgot about the biscuits.

"I didn't get his name," said Aunt Edna, as she stacked the breakfast dishes.

"Mr. Barouch, Sidney Barouch," offered Mrs. Cox.

"He must be rich," said Aunt Edna, "the way he talks."

"He must be, and he's going to stop several days. He likes the place."

That evening, Mark said to Norma, "I can't see how you swallow him."

"You can't see what?" flamed Norma.

But just at that moment Mr. Barouch rounded the corner of the house and said: "Oh, I beg your pardon for intruding."

And there was an end to Mark's evening. And the following night when Mark came he found Sidney already ensconced in the swing.

"Come, sit with us," said Norma.

"No, thanks," replied Mark. "If you don't mind, I'll go around to the barn and look at the new calf."

Toward morning Aunt Edna awoke with a sneezing spell. The camphor was in Norma's room. She went for it, found the camphor but not Norma, only a note instead.

"Dearest Everybody," the note ran. "By the time you get this I'll be married to Sidney Barouch. Love, Norma."

Aunt Edna gave one piercing shriek and fainted dead away. In answer to the shriek Mr. and Mrs. Cox, with eyes round and wide, propelled muslin nighties and trembling bodies into the upper hall. At length they found Aunt Edna and the note.

The purr of a motor on the driveway steadied them. "The ducks," carolled Mrs. Cox. "They've come home for our blessing."

Excited parents scrambled into other clothes and hastened to the front door, but instead of the "ducks" they were confronted by a squad of brass-buttoned police.

One inquired gruffly: "Have you seen anything of a suspicious character wearing tan knickers and driving a buff car trimmed in brown?"

It is distressing to think what might have happened had not the chug of a familiar motor turned in at that moment behind the detective's car.

"It's Mark," shrieked Mrs. Cox. "He always knows what to do."

He did then. He handed Norma from his car.

"Thank heavens, you're not married," cried Mrs. Cox.

"But I am, mother." Norma dropped her head.

"Do you know your husband's wanted by the law?" stormed her distracted father.

"He's no such thing," shouted Norma. "Mark, speak up for yourself."

Jaws dropped. Eyes stared.

"It's a simple story," explained Mark. "I mistrusted the stranger from the first and saw to it that he did not get far with Norma. I drained the water from his car, and no car will go so very far without water, you know."

"Bless your dear, sweet heart," bellowed a bountiful voice from the doorway. There stood Aunt Edna, revived and beaming. "I'll bet you married her, yourself."

"I did." Mark bowed profoundly.

"But, Mark," Norma turned adoring eyes upon her husband. "When did you drain the radiator?"

"When?" crooned the groom "Why, sweetheart, I attended to that little duty last evening when I went out to the barn to look at the new calf."

(Copyright.)

Blind Fate

Love is blind. Look about at the married couples and see for yourself. —Florida Times-Union.

Penalty of Vanity

People who are very vain are usually equally susceptible; and they who feel one thing acutely, will so feel another.—Bulwer-Lytton.

NATION'S CLOCKS TO BE REPLACED

New Timepieces to Have Some Novel Features.

Washington.—In three airtight glass cases in Washington are the three master clocks which, of all clocks in the United States, run with the least variation. Maintained by and kept in the United States Naval observatory, they are the timepieces by which the nation lives, moves and has its being; they are the standard by which we set each watch and clock throughout the United States. Now, after many years, new clocks are to be installed in the observatory.

A Munich clock-maker named Riefler is the maker of the standard clocks now in use. Riefler's clocks derive their accuracy from the manner in which the pendulum is attached. In ordinary clocks the pendulum is attached to springs in the rigid clock frame. In Riefler's clocks, however, it is attached to springs connected to small tables which rock back and forth slightly. Electro magnets wind the springs every 30 seconds.

The new standard clocks which, according to Capt. C. S. Freeman, superintendent of the observatory, will be purchased soon include devices aimed at an accuracy superior to that of all other clocks. Known as "Shortt" clocks, they are constructed with the idea of freeing the pendulum of the job of unlocking the escapement. To do this, a secondary or "slave" clock is used which releases an impulse lever. Although the arrangement is complex, a high degree of perfection has been reached. The pendulum swings once every minute.

Taking care of the nation's timepieces involves an accurate care. The airtight cases holding them are kept in a double vault with automatic temperature control. Year in and year out the temperature in this vault is kept constant within one-tenth of one degree centigrade. Once a week the temperature vault is entered for inspection.

Any variation in the clocks is carefully recorded, since the hands are adjusted to the correct time only when overhauls are made—every four years. Wires running to various parts of the observatory grounds make it possible to keep check on the ticks in the time room and in the various telescopes.

European Gull Flies Over Atlantic Ocean

Boston, Mass.—A lone flyer has apparently conquered the perilous westward traverse of the North Atlantic ocean, previously accomplished by only two craft, the German monoplane Bremen and the mighty Graf Zeppelin.

A European black headed gull, the first of its species ever recorded in North America, was found consorting with native gulls at Newburyport on the north shore several weeks ago.

Ornithologists could offer no more logical explanation for the bird's presence here than that it winged its way over the Atlantic, succeeding where Nungesser, Coli, Idzikowski, and other brave aviators had failed.

They believed the gull might have been driven out to sea in a gale and pointed out that it was not one of a maritime species which follow vessels for days.

The gull has been captured and placed on exhibition at the Museum of Natural History here.

Old Indian Fighter, 104, Enjoys Ride in Airplane

Elko, Nev.—Jim Mulligan enjoyed all the thrills of Indian fighting and other experiences of the early West, but he lived 104 years before he worked up enough courage to take an airplane ride. He celebrated his one hundred and fourth birthday with a ride in the skies, and he declared that thrill surpassed all others of his life. "We could have raised Ned with the Indians if we had one of these," he shouted to the pilot.

Indestructible Money

Paris.—A Swiss scientist, M. U. Schoop, has announced a method of making paper money which cannot be destroyed. His process consists of treating the paper pulp with a coating of tin. This coating, applied by an atomizer, is broken up into minute particles, thus giving the paper a flexibility and protection against tearing and burning.

No "Welcome" Here

Asheville, N. C.—Mrs. D. V. Lee filed suit against apartment house owners demanding $10,000 for injuries she received when she tripped over a worn door mat.

Fenimore Cooper's Letter Sold for $42

Paris.—A letter of James Fennimore Cooper to General Lafayette is worth only $42 on the Paris market. This sum was recently paid for an authentic letter of the novelist Cooper to the soldier Lafayette when it was put up for auction in one of the largest art auction rooms of Paris.

The letter was dated December 5, 1826, and conveyed the sorrow of the American novelist at the news of the death of the Lafayette's son-in-law.

Make Friend of Duty

Duty only frowns when you flee from it; follow it and it smiles upon you.—Elizabeth, queen of Rumania.

American Invention

Rev. Jonathan Goble, an American Baptist missionary, invented the jinrikisha in 1871. He was in Yokohama at the time and devised it as a vehicle in which his invalid wife might take the air.

Holy Smoke in the Parsonage

By GENEVRA COOK

HOBART ELWOOD MERTON was very dignified, very serious, and very much perturbed. The greatest problem he had ever had to face in his whole four years of study at the theological seminary was before him now. In June he would become Reverend Hobart Elwood Merton, and would take up a pastorate in Birchfield, Massachusetts. And he loved Virginia Crosby.

But there was no doubt about it. Virginia, sweet, adorable, merry, would never be a suitable minister's wife. He recalled with a shiver the episode of last Sunday at Plainville. She had driven down to hear him preach, had got a flat and been late, and she had walked right into the church in the middle of the Psalms! And then, just at the end of his really very good prayer, as he lifted his head, she had looked up at him, and smiled!

The next week-end it had been arranged for him to stay over in Plainville to conduct a service Sunday night. He was to occupy the parsonage, since the regular minister was away on his vacation. Virginia was delighted when he told her.

"That's just gorgeous, Barto!" she said, quirking her lips in her very special smile. "I'm going to be down there this week-end, too, with Aunt Jane. I'll meet you at the church!"

Early Sunday morning Hobart Merton approached the white parsonage beyond the church. The door had been left open for him. As he entered the front hall, he was greeted by a confused shrieking and shouting, and there tumbled through the door of the study a heap of wriggling arms and legs. From this miscellaneous group there disentangled himself, with no small difficulty, a solemn-eyed boy of about ten.

"Are you the minister?" he inquired politely.

"Why, yes. I—I'm the—the present minister—"

The rest of the squirming heap had separated itself into two wide-eyed children, a chubby boy of about three who sat unexpectedly down on the hard floor of the hall, a small freckle-faced girl with a finger in her mouth and tears in her eyes, who flung herself sobbing upon the helpless Hobart and began vehemently to cry.

"We haven't had our breakfast, Mr. —Mrs. Holmes," added the older boy expectantly.

"I'm sorry. I'm not Mr. Holmes. I'm Mr. Merton. Mr. Holmes is away on his vacation—"

The older boy was very grave. "You said you were the minister," he began accusingly.

"Perhaps," suggested the now surrounded Hobart, "if you'd tell me who you are—"

"We live in Canada, and Mr. Holmes told our father when he had to go away to Idaho that we could stay here, and our father sent a telegram, and we just came on the train this morning."

There was the sudden sound of a bell. Hobart Merton, the still wailing girl at the tail of his coat, opened the door. There was Virginia! Her violet eyes swept the group. "Good morning," she sang out gayly. "Why didn't you tell me you were starting a nursery?"

Virginia stayed and told stories to her adoring audience while Hobart Merton preached his sermon at church. She, with the dignity of a perfect hostess, served the dinner afterward in the dining room of the parsonage. And when Hobart came in from the evening service, she was singing them to sleep. Hobart looked longingly after her as Aunt Jane bore her away at last across the street.

In the middle of the night he was awakened by a strange odor in the air. It smelled like smoke. He jumped out of bed, seizing a blanket as he ran, and dashed in the direction of the rooms where the children were sleeping.

"Wake up!" he shouted. He wrapped the terrified little boy in the blanket, pushed the older one, protesting loudly, before him, and, dragging the screaming girl by one hand, rushed them through the dense smoke and out into the air.

There was confusion in the street. The one fire engine—pride of Plainville—rumbled slowly up the road. Neighbors partly dressed rushed excitedly up and down the street. And then, wonders of wonders, sweet beyond compare, there was Virginia!

When the fire had been put out, the children safely put to bed at Aunt Jane's across the street, the neighbors had gone home, Hobart Elwood Merton, unconscious of pajamas, sat on the steps of the parsonage holding the hands of Virginia Crosby. What a perfect minister's wife she would be. He was convinced of it now. So competent. So helpful. So dignified.

". . . and you'll go with me to Birchfield in June?"

He was delirious with happiness. So sweetly, so demurely, she murmured. "Yes." How could he have doubted her, thought her too flippant, too frivolous? There was a long silence. By and by he turned in puzzled fashion to his Virginia.

"What do you suppose caused the fire, anyway?" he asked her.

"I know what it was, parson darlin'!" She bent her head and kissed him swiftly on the lips.

"Holy Smoke!" said Virginia.

(Copyright.)

A New Study

Every woman should earnestly seek pleasant and profitable methods of using the extra hours placed at her command by modern household conveniences. — Woman's Home Companion.

Loose Screws

If loose screws are drawn out of furniture, dipped into glue and screwed back quickly, they will stay put.

No "Frills," but Real Meals in Lumber Camps

Some one recently writing of Maine lumber camp feeds describes the table in rather interesting terms: "The food is all on before the cook shouts: 'Come and get it!' You will not find finger bowls, white napkins or a dozen knives and forks to every person, but you'll find real grub, the kind that delights the stomach of every woodsman. There are no 'courses.' You eat as much as you want of anything that is on the table. The dishes are kept filled by the cookees. Coffee, milk and tea are in large pitchers. Other food is in tins or enameled basins and in large quantities. The cups are of tin and hold a pint—a real man-size cup. Knives, forks, spoons and plates are also of tin or enameled ware. Some of the men mix beans, bread, pickles, potatoes and onions together and then cover it with molasses. As soon as a man has eaten, he takes his dishes and deposits them in one of the huge dishpans that is usually in the sink at one end of the cookroom. To leave your dishes on the table would be a certain sign of 'greenhorn.'"—Lewiston Journal.

Scottish Judge Noted for Baths on Bench

Newly appointed judges are invariably warned against undue loquacity on the bench. A dreadful example of such verbosity is found in the case of Lord Eskgrove, a Scots judge of a hundred years ago. Eskgrove could never be content with a plain statement, and his efforts to adorn the tale often led him into almost incredible depths of bathos. Condemning a tailor to death for murdering a soldier he declared: "Not only did you murder him, whereby he was bereaved of life, but you did thrust, or push, or pierce, or project, or propel the lethal weapon through his regimental breeches, which were his majesty's." On another occasion, sentencing two criminals for housebreaking with violence, he ended a long recital of their crimes by deploring: "And all this you did, God preserve us, just as the family were sitting down to dinner."—Montreal Star.

Eliminating Ground Ivy

A simple and effective remedy for ground ivy on lawns has been found. This consists of a single spraying with sodium chlorate, using 1 to 2 ounces per gallon of water, and that quantity of solution is sufficient to cover 100 square feet, providing a pressure sprayer is used. If applied with a sprinkling can, a trifle more solution will be needed, as that method of application is somewhat wasteful of material. The leaves should be thoroughly covered. The spray can be applied any time during the summer or fall. Since the spray discolors the gress for a short time, it is perhaps best to defer application until late fall.

Standard of Conduct

All ideals are built on the ground of solid achievement, which in a given profession creates in the course of time a certain tradition, or, in other words, a standard of conduct. The existence of a standard of conduct in its turn makes the most improbable achievement possible, by augmenting the power of endurance and of self-sacrifice amongst men who look to the past for their lessons and for their inspiration.—Joseph Conrad.

Genesis of the Drama

About 600 B. C. the poet Arion, at Corinth, led his cyclic chorus of 50. A half century later came Thespis of Attica, whose Thespian innovation was the introduction of an actor to fill the intervals of singing with stories and mimicry and short dialogues with the leader of the chorus. The adventures of Dionysus were recited by the leader of the chorus and had been answered by the chorus, and thus made an important step toward the drama.

The cautious editor, who confined himself to stern arraignments of the man-eating shark, has settled, it seems, in California where a daring denunciation of palmistry has just appeared.

Among the "good old days" worthy of mention are those when the average policeman felt safe in going on patrol without any more formidable weapon than his trusty nightstick.

We hope that when golden rod rubber gets on the market the hay fever people won't decide to sneeze at it.

Synopsis of Annual Statement of the CENTURY INDEMNITY COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, in the state of Oregon on the 31st day of December, 1929, made to the insurance commissioner of the state of Oregon, pursuant to law:

CAPITAL

Amount of capital stock paid up	$1,100,000.00
INCOME	
Net premiums received during the year	$5,076,469.01
Interest, dividends and rents received during the year	161,259.10
Income from other sources received during the year	1,136,215.15
Total income	$6,373,943.26
DISBURSEMENTS	
Net losses paid during the year, including adjustment expenses	$2,273,993.33
Commissions and salaries paid during the year	1,853,274.57
Taxes, licenses and fees paid during the year	77,349.60
Amount of all other expenditures	232,050.47
Total expenditures	$4,536,672.94
ASSETS	
Value of stocks and bonds owned (market value)	$1,300,924.59
Cash in banks and on hand	574,024.11
Premiums in course of collection written since September 30, 1929	997,555.58
Interest and rents due and accrued	23,926.93
Other admitted assets	73,463.63
Total admitted assets	$6,560,933.25
LIABILITIES	
Gross claims for losses unpaid	$1,751,922.41
Amount of unearned premiums on all outstanding risks	2,102,971.88
Due for commission and brokerage	205,057.27
All other liabilities	185,057.30
Total liabilities, exclusive of capital stock	$4,242,608.86
BUSINESS IN OREGON FOR THE YEAR	
Net premiums received during the year	21,961.81
Losses paid during the year	10,243.43
Losses incurred during the year	10,368.43

Name of company, the Century Indemnity company.
Name of president, Ralph B. Ives.
Name of secretary, Ashby E. Bladen.
Statutory resident attorney for service, L. A. West, Portland, Oregon.

Sturdy Plowmen

The plowmen of the United States each year turn over 2,630,000,000 tons of earth.—The Country Home.

SYNOPSIS OF ANNUAL STATEMENT of the FEDERAL INSURANCE COMPANY of Jersey City, in the state of New Jersey, on the 31st day of December, 1929, made to the insurance commissioner of the state of Oregon, pursuant to law:

CAPITAL	
Amount of capital stock paid up	$ 2,000,000.00
INCOME	
Net premiums received during the year	$ 4,044,741.72
Interest, dividends and rents received during the year	592,580.88
Income from other sources received during the year	757,367.48
Total income	$ 5,394,690.09
DISBURSEMENTS	
Net losses paid during the year including adjustment expenses	$ 1,436,352.57
Dividends paid on capital stock during the year	846,477.00
Commissions and salaries paid during the year	1,333,224.38
Taxes, licenses and fees paid during the year	87,229.01
Amount of all other expenditures	279,896.59
Total expenditures	$ 4,023,239.55
ASSETS	
Value of real estate owned (market value)	$ 0
Value of stocks and bonds owned (market value)	12,268,615.00
Loans on mortgages and collateral, etc.	1,000,000.00
Cash in banks and on hand	1,246,771.53
Premiums in course of collection written since September 30, 1929	817,912.88
Interest and rents due and accrued	96,818.71
Losses due from reinsuring companies	16,221.78
Total admitted assets	$15,448,339.90
LIABILITIES	
Gross claims for losses unpaid	$ 1,612,197.00
Amount of unearned premiums on all outstanding risks	2,874,780.74
Due for commission and brokerage	275,000.00
All other liabilities	1,715,107.72
Total liabilities, exclusive of capital stock	$ 6,477,085.46
BUSINESS IN OREGON FOR THE YEAR	
Net premiums received during the year	$ 29,572.25
Losses paid during the year	11,906.09
Losses incurred during the year	10,834.14

Name of company, FEDERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Name of president, HENDON CHUBB.
Name of Secretary, T. J. GODDARD.
Statutory resident attorney for service, R. M. DOOLY, Portland.

Synopsis of annual statement of the BANKERS & MERCHANTS of Jackson, in the state of Mississippi, on the 31st day of December, 1929, made to the insurance commissioner of the state of Oregon, pursuant to law:

CAPITAL	
Amount of capital stock paid up	$ 400,000.00
INCOME	
Net premiums received during the year	273,499.01
Interest, dividends and rents received during the year	49,893.51
Income from other sources received during the year	142,960.75
Total income	$ 466,353.27
DISBURSEMENTS	
Net losses paid during the year including adjustment expenses	$ 121,012.05
Dividends paid on capital stock during the year	49,507.50
Commissions and salaries paid during the year	90,380.67
Taxes, licenses and fees paid during the year	12,959.16
Amount of all other expenditures	25,701.50
Total expenditures	$ 292,560.88
ASSETS	
Value of stocks and bonds owned (market value)	$ 756,995.00
Loans on mortgages and collateral, etc.	274,590.88
Cash in banks and on hand	36,062.61
Premiums in course of collection written since September 30, 1929	53,657.49
Interest and rents due and accrued	17,512.58
Reinsurance recoverable on paid losses	9,997.53
Total admitted assets	$1,148,836.09
LIABILITIES	
Gross claims for losses unpaid	$ 17,827.00
Amount of unearned premiums on all outstanding risks	242,899.59
All other liabilities	15,064.00
Total liabilities, exclusive of capital stock	$ 275,790.59
BUSINESS IN OREGON FOR THE YEAR	
Net premiums received during the year	$ 72.43
Losses paid during the year	17.36
Losses incurred during the year	36.69

Name of company, BANKERS & MERCHANTS FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Name of president, B. E. Kennington.
Name of secretary, W. O. Sours.
Statutory resident attorney for service, Insurance Commissioner, Salem, Or.

Hansen & Rowland, Inc.
General Agents
Tacoma, Washington

Synopsis of the annual statement of the THE LA SALLE FIRE INSURANCE CO. of New Orleans, in the state of Louisiana on the 31st day of December, 1929, made to the insurance commissioner of the state of Oregon, pursuant to law:

CAPITAL	
Amount of capital stock paid up	$ 500,000.00
INCOME	
Net premiums received during the year	$ 670,275.81
Interest, dividends and rents received during the year	100,406.05
Income from other sources received during the year	8,947.67
Total income	$ 779,629.53
DISBURSEMENTS	
Net losses paid during the year, including adjustment expenses	$ 258,241.49
Commissions and salaries paid during the year	225,301.45
Taxes, licenses and fees paid during the year	28,622.39
Amount of all other expenditures	81,237.63
Total expenditures	$ 593,502.96
ASSETS	
Value of real estate owned (market value)	$1,427,647.09
Value of stock and bonds owned (market value)	368,623.65
Loans on mortgages and collateral, etc.	79,857.06
Cash in banks and on hand	96,922.85
Premiums in course of collection written since September 30, 1929	31,833.78
Interest and rents due and accrued	4,014.54
Total admitted assets	$2,008,849.41
LIABILITIES	
Gross claims for losses unpaid	$ 50,295.00
Amount of unearned premiums on all outstanding risks	449,587.08
All other liabilities	133,247.39
Surplus	875,218.94
Total liabilities, exclusive of capital stock of $500,000	$1,508,348.41
BUSINESS IN OREGON FOR THE YEAR	
Net premiums received, during the year	$629.93
Losses paid during the year	632.13
Losses incurred during the year	632.13

Name of company, LA SALLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Name of president, W. Irving Moss.
Name of secretary, Arthur S. Huey.
Statutory resident attorney for service, Insurance Commissioner, Salem, Or.

Hansen & Rowland, Inc.
General Agents
Tacoma, Washington

Synopsis of Annual Statement of THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., of London, in the Kingdom of Great Britain, on the 31st day of December, 1929, made to the insurance commissioner of the state of Oregon, pursuant to law:

INCOME	
Net premiums received during the year	$3,367,392.67
Interest, dividends and rents received during the year	371,587.03
Income from other sources received during the year	29,425.48
Total income	$3,768,405.18
DISBURSEMENTS	
Net losses paid during the year including adjustment expenses	$1,561,110.78
Commissions and salaries paid during the year	1,051,667.09
Taxes, licenses and fees paid during the year	246,003.70
Amount of all other expenditures	1,133,445.83
Total expenditures	$4,012,227.40
ASSETS	
Value of stocks and bonds (market value)	$7,077,321.00
Cash in banks and on hand	999,284.21
Premiums in course of collection written since September 30, 1929	799,991.82
Interest and rents due and accrued	80,759.89
Reinsurance due from other companies on paid losses	20,193.23
Total admitted assets	$8,977,620.15
LIABILITIES	
Gross claims for losses unpaid	$ 325,846.14
Amount of unearned premiums on all outstanding risks	4,036,200.14
Due for commission and brokerage	38,000.00
All other liabilities	858,045.26
Total liabilities	$5,727,591.54
BUSINESS IN OREGON FOR THE YEAR	
Net premiums received during the year	$3,463.62
Losses paid during the year	30,536.97
Losses incurred during the year	21,663.93

Name of company, THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Name of United States manager, Gilbert Kinnan.
Statutory resident attorney for service, Dudley O. Allen.
William W. Gilmore, manager Pacific Department, 332 Pine Street, San Francisco, California.

Standard Oil Co. Pays Dividend

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has declared a dividend of $1 a share, payable June 20 to stockholders of record May 20. This is the first dividend declared by the company since the $5 dividend was declared in December, 1929.

Sunday Observance

Sunday observance is a matter of conscience, not of law.—Lord Mansfield.

Synopsis of Annual Statement of the NEW YORK INDEMNITY COMPANY of New York, in the state of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1929, made to the insurance commissioner of the state of Oregon, pursuant to law:

CAPITAL	
Amount of capital stock paid up	$1,000,000.00
INCOME	
Net premiums received during the year	$3,407,384.13
Interest, dividends and rents received during the year	305,580.63
Income from other sources received during the year	2,429,769.34
Total income	$6,142,634.10
DISBURSEMENTS	
Net losses paid during the year including adjustment expenses	$3,408,370.27
Commissions and salaries paid during the year	2,556,748.10
Taxes, licenses and fees paid during the year	180,091.92
Amount of all other expenditures	1,580,485.96
Total expenditures	$7,715,696.65
ASSETS	
Value of real estate owned (market value)	$ 109,065.43
Value of stocks and bonds owned (market value)	6,079,502.00
Loans on mortgages and collateral, etc.	874,446.51
Cash in banks and on hand	834,951.10
Premiums in course of collection written since September 30, 1929	834,341.17
Interest and rents due and accrued	89,800.80
Miscellaneous	836,656.60
Total admitted assets	$9,824,463.61
LIABILITIES	
Gross claims for losses unpaid	$2,903,449.00
Amount of unearned premiums on all outstanding risks	2,876,315.80
Due for commission and brokerage	140,212.53
All other liabilities	1,004,487.68
Total liabilities, exclusive of capital stock of $1,000,000	$6,924,463.61
BUSINESS IN OREGON FOR THE YEAR	
Net premiums received during the year	$ 20,589.72
Losses paid during the year	14,459.05
Losses incurred during the year	97,248.05

Name of Company, NEW YORK INDEMNITY COMPANY.
Name of president, W. Irving Moss.
Name of secretary, E. C. Kuhn.
Statutory resident attorney for service, Miss Dorothy Ritter.

Hansen & Rowland, Inc.
General Agents
Tacoma, Washington

Synopsis of Annual Statement of the NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Boston, in the state of Massachusetts on the 31st day of December 1929, made to the insurance commissioner of the state of Oregon, pursuant to law:

INCOME	
Total premium income for the year	$ 37,476,854.36
Interest, dividends and rents received during the year	11,367,086.87
Income from other sources received during the year	2,026,224.19
Total income	$ 50,869,965.41
DISBURSEMENTS	
Paid for losses, endowments, annuities and surrender values	$ 16,084,862.59
Dividends paid to policyholders during the year	8,517,528.15
Commissions and salaries paid during the year	5,408,336.63
Taxes, licenses and fees paid during the year	726,276.64
Amount of all other expenditures	1,778,760.21
Total expenditures	$ 33,509,754.22
ASSETS	
Value of real estate owned (market value)	$ 2,387,235.00
Value of stocks and bonds owned (market or amortized value)	113,291,586.00
Loans on mortgages and collateral, etc	66,170,291.94
Premium notes and policy loans	41,685,286.66
Cash in banks and on hand	1,068,402.92
Net uncollected and deferred premiums	3,848,604.70
Interest and rents due and accrued	3,465,218.11
Other assets (net) (Minus)	2,831.15
Total admitted assets	$236,833,880.58
LIABILITIES	
Net reserves	$195,028,622.36
Gross claims for losses unpaid	837,084.37
All other liabilities	25,085,402.03
Total liabilities	$220,951,108.76
BUSINESS IN OREGON FOR THE YEAR	
Gross premiums received during the year	$ 649,690.99
Premiums and dividends returned during the year	139,772.69
Losses paid during the year	92,067.90
Losses incurred during the year	3,648.39

Name of company, NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Name of president, George W. Smith.
Name of secretary, Frank T. Partridge.
Statutory resident attorney for service, Horace Mecklem.

Synopsis of Annual Statement of the UNION INDEMNITY COMPANY of New Orleans, in the state of Louisiana, on the 31st day of December, 1929, made to the insurance commissioner of the state of Oregon, pursuant to law:

CAPITAL	
Amount of capital stock paid up	$1,000,000.00
INCOME	
Net premiums received during the year	$12,653,000.28
Interest, dividends and rents received during the year	628,684.06
Income from other sources received during the year	3,567,685.03
Total income	$16,844,369.37
DISBURSEMENTS	
Net losses paid during the year, including adjustment expenses	$ 6,376,589.87
Commissions and salaries paid during the year	4,540,644.08
Taxes, licenses and fees paid during the year	235,119.90
Amount of all other expenditures	4,491,979.65
Total expenditures	$15,644,733.90
ASSETS	
Value of real estate owned (market value)	$ 1,114,000.00
Value of stocks and bonds owned (market value)	3,227,663.75
Loans on mortgages and collateral, etc.	764,765.93
Cash in banks and on hand	728,696.57
Premiums in course of collection written since September 30, 1929	2,468,048.85
Interest and rents due and accrued	96,687.65
Sundry assets	477,810.96
Total admitted assets	$13,962,192.56
LIABILITIES	
Gross claims for losses unpaid	$ 4,289,350.79
Amount of unearned premiums on all outstanding risks	5,197,392.00
Due for commission and brokerage	613,714.00
All other liabilities	850,735.71
Total liabilities, exclusive of capital stock of $1,000,000.00	$10,962,192.50
BUSINESS IN OREGON FOR THE YEAR	
Net premiums received during the year	$ 6,561.36
Losses paid during the year	29,499.37
Losses incurred during the year	16,739.87

Name of company, UNION INDEMNITY COMPANY.
Name of president, W. Irving Moss.
Name of secretary, Arthur S. Huey.
Statutory resident attorney for service, Irving L. Webster, Portland, Oregon.

Hansen & Rowland, Inc.
General Agents
Tacoma, Washington

Synopsis of the annual statement of the UNITED FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, on the 31st day of December, 1929, made to the insurance commissioner of the state of Oregon, pursuant to law:

CAPITAL	
Amount of capital stock paid up	$1,000,000.00
INCOME	
Net premiums received during the year	$1,194,067.07
Interest, dividends and rents received during the year	159,307.24
Income from other sources received during the year	40,514.18
Total income	$1,393,928.49
DISBURSEMENTS	
Net losses paid during the year including adjustment expenses	$ 560,308.48
Dividends paid on capital stock during the year	50,000.00
Commissions and salaries paid during the year	412,398.48
Taxes, licenses and fees paid during the year	62,409.90
Amount of all other expenditures	236,597.89
Total expenditures	$1,321,714.75
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