

Mrs. Alice Keller

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house on the corner lot, opposite the front of Legion Hall, on which the McNamer house now stands. This house is still standing but has been moved to the adjacent lot and is now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Harold Ahalt.

Shortly after arrival she took up a homestead of 160 acres north of Lone, the title deed to which she still held at the time of her death and which she had dedicated to the education of her grandsons.

In 1903, at the time of the marriage of her son, she had built the house on Main street, near the Congregational church, which was her home at the time of her death.

She was apparently as well as usual on Wednesday and happy in hoping and planning for the future of her grandsons. Her own educational privileges had been very limited. Living at a distance of two miles from town with bad roads and inclement weather, it was with difficulty that she got a small part of three or four years of schooling. This probably accounts for the fact that a quarter section of land and what money she had was left to her grandsons to provide for their education.

Her funeral was held from the Congregational church of which she had been an active member from its organization.

Wild-Flower Varieties

Species of flowering plants growing wild in the United States and Canada is estimated at about 10,000.

City Hall Notes

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Marshal Frank. The minutes of the previous session were read and approved as read.

The Mayor announced the standing committees as follows: Finance; Balsiger, Bryson, McCabe.

Health and Police; Linn, Lundell, McCabe.

Streets; Balsiger, Bryson, Davidson.

Water and Light; Bryson, Linn, Lundell.

The Mayor presented the matter of the advisability of locating stop and slow signs for the direction of traffic in the vicinity of the one public school and stating that such signs could be procured at a cost of \$2 each. After due deliberation it was voted two now and eight stop signs be purchased and installed under the direction of the street committee.

The Recorder-elect is present in the Recorder and his presence in the office and as such the newly inducted officer appear at the office of the City Recorder to affix his signature to the oath.

At the request of the Recorder-elect, Judge Johnson continued his office through the session.

At this time Legionnaire John Ferris asked permission to address the Council. He then spoke briefly in regard to the preservation of order in and about the hall of the American Legion, expressed a desire on the part of the Legionnaires to do everything possible in the promotion of order and expressing the hope that a basis of understanding and cooperation between the Legion and the city to this end. Some general discussion of things past, present and to come followed, but without arriving at any definite conclusion. When the oratorical fireworks died down the Council adjourned.

Morgan Items Continued.

Albert Lindstrom drove to Arlington last week.

Miss Gladys Madlock returned on Tuesday morning's stage from Heppner where she has been visiting since Saturday.

We have two mighty line lines of men's made to measure suits samples. Better take a look at them and order that new Spring suit.

J. E. Swanson INSURANCE

1004 -ESSEX SUPER-SIX

Paul G. Balsiger, Agent At Paul G. Balsiger's

Dickens Still Favorite

A worldwide canvass conducted by a British publishing house to ascertain "your favorite author" resulted in an overwhelming vote for Charles Dickens. Then followed Scott, Stevenson, Dumas and Thackeray.

Another Mystery

Seems queer that man, who can produce the radio, airplane, and other wonders of the day, can't produce store teeth that will be some good during the corn-on-the-cob season.

Long in Post's Brain

Milton's "Paradise Lost" was composed between the years 1658 and 1665 and published in 1667. It was conceived, however, as early as 1640.

Legislature's Funds Limited.

All that the legislature has to work on in the way of money is 2 mills for state purposes outside of the millage, plus revenues from indirect sources, such as fees. The 2 mills yield \$2,300,000, while from inheritance taxes, insurance and corporation fees another \$2,250,000 is raised, making a rough total of \$4,550,000. And of this amount practically \$1,000,000 goes to the state hospital alone.

Tightening up the laws regulating the operation of building and loan and savings and loan associations in Oregon is proposed in a number of amendments prepared by Mark C. McCallister, state corporation commissioner.

Senator Fisher would change the adoption of text books used in the schools of Oregon from a biennial event, as under the present system, to an event of every 10 years.

Joint Legislative Committee Meets. Joint committees of the Oregon and Washington legislatures agreed upon compact affecting Columbia river fishing and the licensing of trucks doing interstate business, at the close of an all-day conference in Olympia last Saturday.

The joint fisheries committee reached an agreement upon commercial fishing dates which deducts 23 days annually from the present season.

The compact adopted provides for the following commercial fishing season in the Columbia:

Open, April 23 to May 23, inclusive; closed, May 24 to June 23, inclusive; reopened June 24 to September 6, inclusive; closed September 6 to September 30, inclusive; open October 1 to March 1, inclusive; closed March 2 to April 23.

A resolution asked that emergency clauses be attached to the laws at both legislatures making the seasonal laws effective immediately after passage and continuing effective for four years, as a test period.

Members of the joint committee on automobile licenses agreed to ask their respective legislatures to enact laws eliminating the necessity of truck operators who operate in both states buying licenses in both Oregon and Washington.

BANKERS IN NATIONAL MOVE FOR UNIFORM FINANCIAL PRACTICES

Would Promote Greater Consistency Among All the State Laws in Respect to Banking Conditions—Uniformity of Practice and Understanding Will Make for Greater Convenience, Efficiency and Safety for All Business.

By S. J. HIGH

President State Bank Division, American Bankers Association

RAPID interchange of business and the quick transportation of goods in the United States, coupled with almost instantaneous means of inter-communication by telephone, telegraph and wireless, have yoked the country into an economic unit. The nation is not, in a business sense, confining its affairs to water-tight compartments, as in a measure it did in the days of slow travel and remote places, but styles, methods, commodities and business practices flow freely today in all directions. Therefore it is desirable that finance, trade and industry throughout the country operate along generally uniform or at least consistent lines, so that a contract or an agreement or obligation in connection with business transactions shall mean virtually the same thing in all parts of the country. Particularly necessary in this connection is the establishment of uniform financial and banking practices so as to facilitate the flow of trade along accepted and understood lines.



S. J. HIGH

Banking in the United States is recognized as a semi-public type of business and is therefore subject to laws to define the scope and character of its activities. These laws at present set up a great diversity of conditions

under which banking is conducted in various parts of the country since they come from both state and federal authorities. The national banks are all chartered by the federal government and therefore operate on the same lines in every state of the Union, but there is no such regularity in respect to the conditions under which the state banks chartered by the respective forty-eight states must conduct their business. All state banking codes, while they have similarities, also have many great dissimilarities in respect both to the national bank laws and the banking laws covering state bank operations in other jurisdictions.

Bankers Move for Uniform Laws

The State Bank Division of the American Bankers Association, which latter includes in its membership banks of all descriptions throughout the country subject to all the variations of state and federal banking laws, is committed to the effort to bring about greater consistency and uniformity among the statutes of all these various jurisdictions. This body is conducting a vigorous nationwide campaign urging that active steps be taken to secure greater co-ordination in banking legislation, more equitable conditions and more uniformly efficient public supervision of banks in the several states.

The organization is particularly concerned with fostering this movement to bring about more uniformly desirable conditions throughout the United States in respect to the public supervision of banking institutions by the state banking departments. It is on record as favoring the policy that the important office of state bank commissioner should be kept as free from entangling partisan politics as the judiciary itself and should be completely detached from all other functions of state government.

It is also on record as favoring the policy that the tenure of office of state bank commissioners should be made more secure and lasting than is now the case in many state jurisdictions and that this important public officer be granted sufficient compensation and discretionary power so that the office shall attract and retain the services of men of outstanding executive ability and successful banking experience.

It is also a part of this policy that the bank commissioner's ability to serve well should be strengthened by providing him with adequate forces of bank examiners, selected on the basis of merit from men having the requisite qualifications of honesty, ability, training and banking knowledge to carry out the duties of their offices on the highest plane of usefulness to the public as well as to banking.

The Trend of State Laws

The Association's State Bank Division has recently concluded a nationwide survey of state banking legislation and conditions and in general has discovered a definite trend along the following lines:

There is a distinct tendency among the states to raise the minimum capital required for banking institutions to \$25,000 and also to give the bank commissioners or the banking boards sole power as to the granting of charters for new banks, thus enabling them to use discretion as to the need or desirability of added banking facilities or the fitness of the organizers to enter the banking field. In this connection many states are creating banking boards to act in an advisory capacity with the state bank commissioners.

There has also been observed a tendency to increase the compensation of the bank commissioners and to lengthen their terms of office and to give them power to appoint necessary deputies and examiners so as to build up an adequate force to carry out their responsibilities and duties. An important augmentation of the powers of

bank commissioners in some states is found in laws giving them complete charge of insolvent banks and their liquidation as distinguished from more costly liquidation through the courts.

In the Public Interest

Distinctly in the public interest are laws prohibiting or limiting an officer or director of a bank from borrowing from his own bank unless his collateral security is approved by a majority of the board of directors of the bank. Also there is recent legislation noted providing for closer supervision and regulation of building and loan associations, credit unions, finance companies and private banks.

In some states measures have been enacted broadening the field for investment of funds of savings banks and trust companies, which have materially enhanced the service that these institutions can render, particularly in the way of co-operation with their customers in personal financial management. Another type of legislation, important especially to banking in view of the frequent efforts to defraud banks, is that which makes the issuance of worthless checks a misdemeanor with specific penalties.

The State Bank Division of the American Bankers Association endorses in the fullest degree in principle the development of banking laws along the foregoing lines and is actively engaged in fostering the spread of such legislation wherever its services are considered useful both to banking and to the public. Uniformly sound banking institutions and practices, together with common methods and understanding, will materially add to the convenience, efficiency and safety of business in serving the well-being of the public in all parts of the nation especially in those transactions involving dealings between different localities.

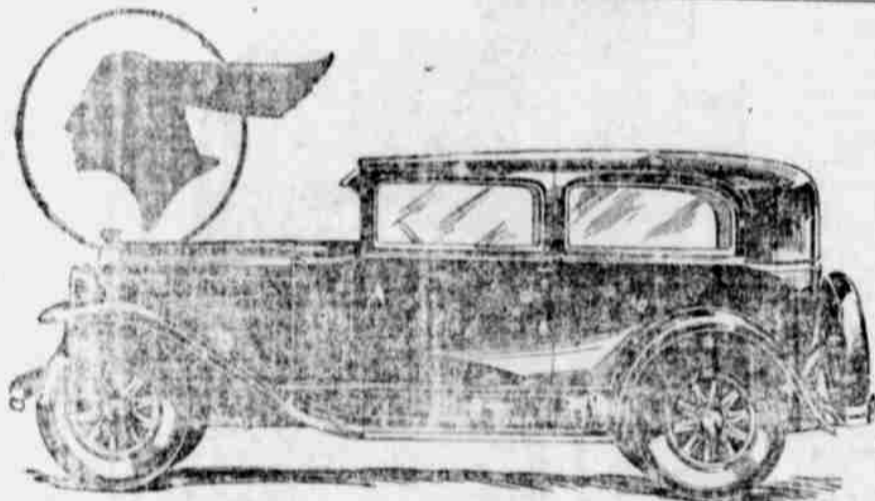
AMERICA LEADS THE WORLD IN SAVINGS

The past year saw the greatest gains in savings in a single twelve-month ever recorded in the United States, bringing the total savings deposits in banks to over \$28,400,000,000 on June 30, 1928, held in more than 53,000,000 individual accounts. It is reported by the American Bankers Association. These are the biggest figures in this field shown by any country in the world.

These figures are indicative of prosperity more general than any time since the business depression of 1920, the report declares. Only three states failed to show a gain and the 1928 volume of savings constituted an increase of more than \$2,327,000,000 above the 1927 figure. The gain per inhabitant for 1928 over 1927 was \$17 and the gain in number of savings depositors was 2,456,079, an increase of 5.2% as against a growth in the population of the country of 1.2%.

The gain in savings per inhabitant in New England and the Middle Atlantic states over the previous year was \$36. These groups of states, with 39.9% of the population of the United States and 52.8% of the total savings deposits, have the largest savings rate \$461 per inhabitant, of any area in the world. The per capita savings for the United States as a whole this year stands at \$237 as compared with \$226 last year.

"An acre of alfalfa for every cow in Howard County, Iowa," is the slogan adopted by the county bankers association there after watching several hundred thousand dollars go out of their county last winter for feed.



2-Door Sedan, \$745 Body by Fisher

announcing The New PONTIAC BIG SIX

Introducing Big Car Standards of Luxury, Style and Performance at \$745

TODAY a new type of low cost motoring luxury is available. It embraces big car style. It provides big car riding comfort. It embodies big car quality in used parts. It is covered by a brand new automobile—the New Pontiac Big Six.

Frankly, the New Pontiac Big Six was designed to appeal to a certain group. This group is made up of people who are beginning to move up in the world. Many of them will soon make the first step up in the quality of their cars. The New Pontiac Big Six was designed for them.

It comes to them entirely new in appearance. Stunning new bodies by

Fisher contribute to the big car beauty and big car style presented by the car as a whole.

Progressive people are seeking greater luxury. The Pontiac Big Six offers them the luxury for which bodies by Fisher are famous the world over. It provides the smooth-riding qualities of a car 167 inches in overall length, with accurately balanced rotating mechanical parts and such advanced comfort features as adjustable drivers' seats.

It is a six with the added power of a larger L-head engine and the added smoothness imparted by a dynamically balanced, counter-weighted

crankshaft and the famous Harmonic Balancer. Its new brakes are of the dirt-and-weather-proof internal four-wheel type.

It reveals big car performance even to the point of developing big car power and big car speed.

Only a few highlights in its construction have been mentioned. Just enough to prove that the Pontiac Big Six is entirely new and capable of meeting progressive Americans' demand. But the amazing thing about it is that it gives so much big car luxury, style and performance at prices which come within practically everyone's reach!

Prices \$745 and up, f.o.b. factory, plus delivery charges. Bumpers and rear fender guards regular equipment at slight extra cost. Check Oakland-Pontiac delivered prices—they include lowest handling charges. General Motors' new Payment Plan available at minimum rate.

I. R. ROBISON, Garage Lone, Oregon.