

NEW OIL REFINERY INCORPORATED HERE

Copra Pressing Mills to Be Run by Business Men.

CAPITAL IS \$1,000,000

More Than Half of Stock Already Subscribed—Chamber Has Big Part in Enterprise.

With the filing of articles of incorporation at the office of the secretary of state at Salem, the first definite step has been taken in the organization of the Portland Vegetable Oil Mills company, which is to establish an industry that will require about 2000 tons a month of copra. The authorized capital is \$1,000,000, divided into shares of the par value of \$100 each. More than half of the stock has been subscribed, chiefly by business men who have appraised the value of the enterprise in development of the traffic of the port. The remainder of the capital stock will be quickly absorbed, in the opinion of those familiar with the industry.

C. A. Edwards, who was chairman of the committee named by the chamber of commerce to investigate the question of establishing such an industry several months ago, formed the plan of the Portland vegetable oil plant of the Palmolive company and the decision not to rebuild here, in one of the incorporated companies, together with S. L. Eddy of the Ladd & Tilton bank and Prescott W. Cookinham, attorney. It is understood that the organization meeting will be held in a few days and that no time will be lost in carrying to completion the plans of the incorporators.

Plant to Be at Linton.
The location of the new plant will be on a tract of land containing nine acres, located at Linton, and with a water front of 400 feet. It is located between the railroad tracks and water front, with every advantage for the economic handling of cargo and products. The plans contemplate the construction of a reinforced concrete bulkhead and modern dock with reinforced concrete buildings of the most permanent character of construction. The estimated investment will be \$250,000 in buildings and \$200,000 in machinery, the capitalization providing ample funds for operation in the commodities from which oil is obtained and involving considerable investment at times in order to accumulate the supply in the far islands of the Indian ocean and South seas and in other sections of the Antipodes. The location on deep water is an economic advantage, for cargo can be delivered directly to the consignees of the plant without added handling, which is an advantage over other locations on the coast equivalent to a saving of from \$1.25 to \$2 per ton.

With annual consumption of not less than 25,000 tons of this item alone makes the choice of the location where greatest saving in operating costs can be effected of importance. The promoters of the corporation have the site under option and will exercise their right as soon as the organization meeting is held.

Chamber Has Leading Part.
The Portland Chamber of Commerce has had a significant part in the oil pressing developments of the port, having been a factor in the location here of the Pacific coast plant of the Palmolive company, in which local capital has become interested through taking up its bonds. When that company last year signified that it wanted to enlarge its operations the Chamber officials exerted every influence to aid in obtaining the most desirable site for the new plant.

When the company announced its decision to locate at Oakland, the Chamber promptly called a conference of leading business men and shippers to inform them of the situation that threatened to divert from this port a tonnage of return cargo that is very desirable in the encouragement of foreign trade growth. The trans-Pacific trade of the market for a large amount of lumber from the Columbia river and meat of nuts and sources of vegetable oil furnishes a most desirable return cargo for the schooners that are engaged in this trade. The business men promptly gave assurances that they would stand together to establish such an industry in order that Portland might retain its important place in the industry.

Copra Cargoes Routed Here.
During the last month a list of schooners en route to San Francisco with cargoes of copra numbered 26, of which some were destined to proceed to the Columbia river for lumber to take back to the other side of the Pacific. There would be economy in operation of the ships as well as profit for Portland in having this traffic handled and its product manufactured here. Comparatively little of the copra is pressed at San Francisco, but largely goes in trans-shipments to the oil-pressing plants of the south and some of the eastern factories that use the products.

There are no large pressing plants in the Dutch East Indies, whence comes the largest movement of the dried meat of the coconut, for the reason that the difficulty of providing containers for shipping the oil and of having no local market for the oil meal is presented. In this country there is a strong market for the cake, which is valuable concentrated food for livestock, valuable for combining with a roughage to make a balanced ration for either cattle, horse or sheep. For these reasons it is believed the industry will be permanently centered on this side of the Pacific.

The Philippine islands has a large number of oil-pressing plants, but finds it necessary to ship the oil meal to other countries for marketing, and the oil has to be shipped largely in containers, though some of it finds shipment in tankers that carry supplies of petroleum and fuel oils to that country. As there is no large movement of tankers to the south seas, that method of shipment is denied there.

CENSUS REPORTS 258,288

(Continued From First Page.)
Markable growth, even in the early days, when the town was nothing more than a trading station, people came to Portland and settled. In those days Oregon City was considered the metropolis of the Oregon country, and Astoria, too, seemed the potential seat of the vast undeveloped territory in what now comprises Oregon and Washington.

When the second census in Portland was taken in 1860, the one center found 2374 persons living here. This was a gain of 259.1 per cent over the population in 1850, the one center destined to grow into a commercial center.

Although in these early days there was no Chamber of Commerce sending publicity matter to the east, telling of the advantages of the Oregon

country in general and Portland in particular, the prospective immigrants to the west did learn of Portland as is illustrated in the count of the third official enumeration made in 1870 when Portland's population had grown to 8293, a gain of 183.5 over the preceding count.

Growth Unabated.
Portland became well established as a town in 1880, when the official count showed 17,577, a gain of 111.9 per cent over the official count in 1870. Growth of the city continued unabated and in 1890 Portland took pride in pointing to an official credit of 46,335 residents, as shown in the count made by the census bureau that year, a gain of 163.9 per cent.

Between 1890 and 1900 East Portland and Albina were annexed to Portland, thereby bringing thousands of people into the official count taken by the census enumerators in 1900, a count which showed Portland to be inhabited with 90,426, a gain of 54.3 per cent and entitled to be known as a city which had outgrown its swaddling clothes.

In 1900 Portland attracted the attention of the world through the staking of the Lewis and Clark expedition. Thousands of visitors came to Portland in that year, and the favorable impression which was implanted in the minds of these visitors is reflected in the enumeration made in 1910, when Portland showed an official count of 207,314 persons, or a gain of 129.2 over the 1900 enumeration.

More Territory Added.
Not only was Portland growing in numbers during 1900 and 1910 but its growth necessitated the addition of more territory, and in those ten years, official records at the city hall show that three annexations were effected. A city brought Mount Tabor, South Mount Tabor, Montavilla and a part of Woodstock into the city limits of Portland.

An effort was made to bring St. Johns and Lents into the city limits, as well as the voters of both Portland and the districts affected voted so to do, but because of technical irregularities, the supreme court of the state annulled the action.

However, in 1915, both the St. Johns district and the Lents district, as well as Linton were absorbed by Portland. In addition the district east of Sellwood, which included portions of the district now known as Eastmoreland and Berkeley were annexed. A small area of ground, on which the Peninsula Lumber company stands, between the St. Johns district and Portland was also annexed to Portland in 1917. When St. Johns was annexed, it was the general belief that this small tract was a part of the St. Johns townsite, but later it developed that such was not the case, and the consolidation was effected, first by action of the legislature and later by ratification of the voters.

EDITOR BUYS WALL PAPER

Hammond La., Vindicator to Return to Civil War Style.

HAMMOND, La., May 22.—The Hammond Vindicator, official journal for the parish of Tangipahoa, city of Hammond and town of Pontchartraine, constituting the strawberry section of Louisiana, is being printed on wall paper. And it does not in the least resemble the wall-paper sheets of the civil war period.

When Editor Campbell of the Vindicator felt the news print shortage, he contracted with a manufacturer of wall paper at Atlanta for a large tonnage of a very light shade of wall paper at 4 cents a pound cheaper than news print.

Blacksmith Theft Suspect.

Oscar Turner, negro blacksmith, was arrested yesterday morning by Inspectors Hill and Cahill at 91 Park street and was held for investigation in connection with the alleged theft of a purse containing \$110 and a watch and chain from John Peterson, 19 Fourth street. Peterson told the police that Turner took him to an establishment at 505 Pettigrove street, where they met some girls. While there he said his purse and watch disappeared.

County Clerk Gets Bouquet.

A handsome bouquet of roses was the gift of deputies in the office of County Clerk Beveridge to their chief yesterday when returns from the election appeared to indicate the certain victory of Mr. Beveridge at the polls. "Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Beveridge" was the card the bouquet bore.

PORTLAND PASSES MID-WESTERN CITIES

Denver and St. Paul Left Behind in Population.

GAIN DISAPPOINTS SOME

Average Estimate Exceeded What Census Gives, but Growth in Keeping With Average.

HIGH LIGHTS ON PORTLAND'S GROWTH.

Portland was first a town in 1845; then composed of 15 city blocks.

When first census was taken in 1850 the count was 321. At that time Portland was still an original townsite. One year later it was enlarged to include a square mile. Today Portland has an area of approximately 60 square miles.

Between 1850 and 1900 East Portland and Albina were annexed.

Between 1900 and 1910 three annexations were effected, including Mount Tabor, South Mount Tabor, Montavilla and part of Woodstock.

Between 1910 and 1920 the following districts were annexed: St. Johns (1915), Linton (1915), Lents (1915), and the district east of Sellwood, including portions of Eastmoreland and Berkeley.

Portland's official census figures, showing a population of 258,288 and a gain of 24.6 per cent during the last ten years were received in Portland with some feeling of disappointment, mingled, however, with certain compensating factors.

The fact that Portland has passed Denver, St. Paul and Louisville, cities which had greater population in 1910 than did Portland, is cause for keen satisfaction. Because the announced figures did not reach the average estimate made by Portland citizens, some disappointment was expressed, and yet careful analysis shows Portland to have made about the average gain in population during the last ten years credited to cities of the Pacific northwest.

Smallest Gain Yet Made.

The gain of 24.6 per cent for a ten-year period is decidedly the smallest gain ever any decade during Portland's history. A lower percentage of increase must be expected, however, as the city has assumed such proportions as naturally to lower the percentage gain.

"We have been bunked," was the first thought that was expressed by Mayor Baker when he was informed of the count by The Oregonian.

"I can't understand those figures," said the mayor. "Maybe they're right, but after figuring on the annexation of St. Johns, Linton and Lents, together with the crowded housing condition which we are facing, I felt certain that our population figures would be in excess of 300,000."

"However, we must accept the figures given us, unless we have good reason to believe that errors have been made. We certainly have made as good a showing as the average city of Portland's size, and we shouldn't grumble."

Figures Are Disappointing.

The figures as announced should be accepted, according to H. E. Van Duser, president of the Chamber of Commerce, even if they are a trifle disappointing.

"The total as announced may be a trifle disappointing," said Mr. Van Duser, "but it is in line with the already announced figures of other cities of the Pacific northwest. During the period of the war we had a great many war workers in Portland who since the cessation of such work have moved to the interior."

"While the figures may not be all

that we had hoped for, the total is, nevertheless, close to figures that had been conservatively estimated as Portland's population."

Seattle was given a total of 315,622 persons in its returns, or a gain of 23.1-2 per cent for a ten-year period. According to unofficial reports, Seattle annexed approximately 18,000 population since 1910, while during the same period Portland annexed territory containing approximately 7200 persons.

In 1910 Denver was credited with a population of 215,381, Louisville 223,925 and St. Paul 214,114. The 1920 figures give Denver 256,269, Louisville 224,891 and St. Paul 224,595, all lower than the population credited to Portland.

Portland's passage of the interior cities is proof of the more rapid growth of cities on the Pacific coast and indicates a steady migration westward.

The enumeration of Portland residents was accomplished with explicit care, according to William D. Bennett, supervisor in charge of the Oregon enumeration.

A glance at the figures of other

cities of the northwest shows that Portland is growing with even more rapidity than the average western city," said Mr. Bennett. "For instance, Tacoma gained but 15 per cent during the last ten years and Spokane sustained a slight loss in population. Seattle gained a 23.1-2 per cent increase which is not much in excess of that gained by Portland."

To show how careful the check of persons was made in Portland, a brief outline of the plan used will not be amiss. The city was divided into 192 districts, averaging two precincts to the district. One enumerator was placed in each district and instructed to call on every house.

"Vacant lots were noted and in all cases where persons were not found to be at home, a special note was made and the enumerator made return calls. If it was found that they were out of the city, a special card was filled out and turned into the office. A follow-up campaign was followed which in the majority of cases located those living in Portland, but temporarily out of the city and less than

1 per cent of these persons were lost for the count.

"Lack of housing facilities in Portland affected the count, as many workmen have families who live in the valley and who could not be counted as Portland residents. If the count had been made eight months previous, I believe that 25,000 additional persons would have been counted."

14TH "SLEEPER" DEAD

Arlene Allen, 10, Is Latest Victim of Strange Malady.

The fourteenth fatality as a result of sleeping sickness since last December occurred in Portland Friday at the Portland sanatorium with the death of Arlene Allen, 10-year-old daughter of J. A. Allen of Cascade Locks.

The little girl was brought to this city for treatment two weeks ago.

Phone your want ads to The Oregonian, Main 7070, Automatic 560-95.

ACCIDENTS FATAL TO 3

Of 535 Injured in Week, 501 Come Under Act.

SALEM, Or., May 22.—(Special.)—There were three fatalities due to accidents in Oregon for the week ending May 20, according to a report prepared by the industrial accident commission here today. The victims were James E. Lee, sawyer, Yamhill; George E. Chase, truck driver, Warden, and Murlin Gold, logger, Shoshone, Idaho.

Of the 535 accidents reported for the week 501 were subject to benefits under the workmen's compensation act, 17 were from firms and corporations that had rejected the provisions of the law and 17 were from public utility corporations not subject to the benefits of the compensation act.

Veterinarian Attends Board.

SALEM, Or., May 22.—(Special.)—Dr. W. H. Lytle, state veterinarian, left here today for Burns where he

will attend a meeting of the state livestock board and the annual convention of the Oregon Cattle and Horse Raisers' association. While in Central Oregon Dr. Lytle also expects to investigate grass conditions to determine whether it will be possible to supply sufficient feed for cattle this season without importing from Idaho and other states.

Bank Deposits Increasing.

SALEM, Or., May 22.—(Special.)—Total deposits of the 26 trust companies operating in Portland at the close of business May 4, 1920, was \$149,720,181.32, according to a report prepared by Will H. Bennett, state superintendent of banks today. This shows an increase since May 12, 1919, of \$9,416,223.11, and an increase of \$69,236.82 since February 25, 1920. Total resources of the corporations aggregate \$181,245,013.90.

A portable piano of full five-octave range but weighing only 60 pounds has been invented, the hammers striking tuning forks instead of strings.

How Can We Bring Down the Cost?

Cutting Prices to create sale of merchandise under the guise of bringing down prices is a fallacy.

Clear back through time the thing that has regulated price is the relation of supply to demand.

Sales creating a greater demand will naturally make the supply less. When supply catches up with, or passes, demand, then prices will come down.

The real way to meet this situation is to consume less. Price cutting and special sales are the wrong way around.

If you need a suit of clothes—buy it. If you think this store will give you the best and most for your money—come here for it.

Remember that the price must first be put on before it can be taken off. We have never learned how to sell a suit worth \$60 for \$40, but we do know how to sell a good suit for what it is worth; and our business today, as usual, is satisfactory.

There must be some reason.

Mathis

MEN'S WEAR

Corbett Bldg., Fifth and Morrison

Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Hose

Vassar Underwear
Dobbs Hats

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