

The Oregon Statesman

Issued Daily Except Monday by THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY 215 S. Commercial St., Salem, Oregon (Portland Office, 704 Spalding Building. Phone Main 1116)

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DAILY STATESMAN, served by carrier in Salem and suburbs, 15 cents a week, 65 cents a month.

DAILY STATESMAN, by mail, in advance, \$6 a year, \$3 for six months, \$1.50 for three months, in Marion and Polk counties; \$7 a year, \$3.50 for six months, \$1.75 for three months, outside of these counties. When not paid in advance, 50 cents a year additional.

THE PACIFIC HOMESTEAD, the great western weekly farm paper, will be sent a year to any one paying a year in advance to the Daily Statesman.

SUNDAY STATESMAN, \$1.50 a year; 75 cents for six months; 40 cents for three months.

WEEKLY STATESMAN, issued in two six-page sections, Tuesdays and Fridays, \$1 a year (if not paid in advance, \$1.25); 50 cents for six months; 25 cents for three months.

TELEPHONES: Business Office, 23. Circulation Department, 583. Job Department, 583. Society Editor 106.

Entered at the Postoffice in Salem, Oregon, as second class matter.

GENEROUS AND TRUE WORDS FROM A COMPETITOR

Statesman Publishing Company, Salem, Oregon—Gentlemen: I have just read your editorial relating to the importance to the loganberry grower of the Willamette valley of the operation of the Phez plant, and I desire to commend you for this forceful support of the loganberry industry.

Under the best of conditions it will require the united support of all canning plants and juice plants to take care of the 1921 crop of loganberries. The industry will not only need 100 per cent support from the Phez Company but from every other company that has been handling loganberries, in order to market successfully the crop of 1921.

If this vision of the marketing conditions is correct, you are certainly justified in urging upon the loganberry grower that growing the crop is only half of his business; that it is equally important to find a market after the crop is grown as the production of it.

It is my judgment that the loganberry growers of the Willamette valley can do nothing better than to call a meeting of all the growers with a view of rendering every possible assistance to the Phez Company, provided, of course, this can be done in the right way. Very truly,

—W. H. PAULHAMUS, President. Puyallup, Wash., December 29, 1920.

No one connected with the Phez Company knew anything about the receipt of the above letter yesterday.

Hon. W. H. Paulhamus, the author, is the outstanding figure of the fruit industry in Washington. He is president of the Puyallup & Sumner Fruit Growers Canning Co., doing business running into the millions annually; and this concern is the principal competitor of the Phez Company in the loganberry market and the small fruit market generally.

But Mr. Paulhamus knows, better than any one else, perhaps, the necessity of the juice plants in caring for the loganberry surplus of the future.

Down in Texas, a few days ago, Col. Green, son of Hetty Green, shipped in a couple of hundred thousand dollars and stood in the front room of the competing bank of his town and paid out the money to his competing bank's depositors as long as they came for it; for there was a run on the competing bank.

That is the new spirit—The spirit of live and help live—That does not merely say live and let live—The spirit of Mr. Paulhamus and Mr. Green, that is doing more than any other one thing to stabilize things in this country, and that will do more than any other one thing to make the years of the future in the United States the most prosperous this country and this world have ever seen, and the most happy.

VALUE IN THE GOOD EXAMPLE

In these days of deficiency appropriations and the high cost of government generally—When it keeps the average taxpayer busy figuring in his share of the burden—It is refreshing to note in the biennial report of the Military Department of the state that it will cross the tape at the end of the biennium with a surplus instead of a deficiency.

There is food for thought in what Colonel White has accomplished in the past six months with the finances of his department, since his report shows that a greatly increased programme has been placed upon him—Creating a large bureau to establish official war records of the 35,000 men who served from Oregon; reorganizing the citizen soldiery of the state and sending the whole force for periods of field training to Camp Lewis.

And no doubt the high cost of everything hit his department just as it has hit everyone else. The outstanding feature, however, is that he got through—even though his department faced a crisis earlier in the year, for, as we recall it, the State Military Staff stood out for a \$10,000 deficiency appropriation last spring.

Since he has put through an increased programme and is turning back \$5000 from Naval Militia funds it would be interesting to know how it was done—Interesting, and also profitable, if his recipe could be learned and put into practice by officialdom everywhere.

Possibly the \$15,000 difference between a \$10,000 deficit and the \$5000 surplus he has returned will not greatly reduce taxes, although it will help.

The chief value to the taxpayer is the example he has set in sound administration of an important state department.

All ready for 1921, and let's make it a busy year.

No doubt President Wilson is yet of the opinion that Colonel Bryan ought to be knocked into a cocked hat.

It is proposed to amend the constitution so as to remove the age limit on the presidency. Under the present law of the land a candidate for the high office must be 35 years of age. That bars out the ladies.

There is a greater demand on the local building and loan association for money for new buildings than in any past year at this season. The association could put out on reliable security now two or three times its present receipts; though they are running around \$50,000 a year.

Salem is going to grow more in 1921 than it did in 1920; and that will be going some. This is official.

The indiscriminate giving out at Portland of the names of holders of interim receipts for bonds of the wrecked bond house of Morris Bros. is calculated to do some harm. Take the case of T. K. Ford of Salem, who is credited with about twice the number of interim receipts which he has for his customers here; and is not credited in the first report with holding security for all of them, which he does. In all his long years of business here, Mr. Ford has never accepted an interim receipt for a bond from ANY bond house without taking security for the delivery of the bond. In the case of at least two of the banks mentioned among the Marion county list, the purchase was for customers, and security was taken; and this probably applies to all of them. In the case of a big bank at Oakland, Cal., it is now revealed that all the bonds bought for customers have been delivered but the interim certificates had not been returned. When all the facts are known, it will no doubt be found that men who have trusted their banks and reliable brokers in buying bonds have lost nothing. The losers, if there are any losers in the end, will no doubt be the ones who acted independently and did not take all the precautions generally made by experienced bankers and brokers.

THE FIRST AND SECOND MONDAYS IN DECEMBER. Congressman C. N. McArthur of the Second Oregon district, is the author of two proposed amendments to the constitution, recently introduced in the house of representatives. Both aim to reduce the time which now elapses between the election of the president, senators and representatives in congress and the date upon which they take their oaths of office and enter upon the discharge of their duties.

As the constitution and the laws now provide, the president assumes control of the executive branch of the government on March 4, four months after the people have elected him chief executive, and senators and congressmen are compelled to wait until the first Monday in December of the following year, a delay of 13 months, before they are able to participate in national legislation, unless the president in the meantime sees fit to call a special session of congress.

"No other civilized country," declares Mr. McArthur, "tolerates the grotesque conditions which surround the election and inauguration of the president of the United States and the election and qualification of representatives and senators."

As objections to our present system, he charges that often legislative and executive authority are permitted to remain in the hands of political parties and individuals who have been discredited at the most recent elections. The period of depression and uncertainty between the elections and the time when the victorious party assumes control of national affairs should be prevented. As an instance of the harm which may come to the country as a result of those long delays, Mr. McArthur cites the vacillating policy of President Buchanan following Lincoln's first election. "Had Lincoln been able to take his seat in December following his election," he asserts, "the civil war might have been averted."

The first of Congressman McArthur's amendments fixes the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November as election day, and provides that the terms of service of senators and representatives shall begin on the first Monday in December of the same year, instead of March 4th of the following year. It automatically abolishes the short session of congress, and makes impossible any legislation by so-called "lame ducks" of political parties repudiated at the polls.

The second amendment provides that presidential terms shall begin on the second Monday in December, or about five weeks following the election and one week following the meeting of congress. That week is needed, in the opinion of the author of the amendment, to canvass the vote for president and vice president, and to elect those officials in case there is no majority in the electoral college. The amendment further provides that the electoral vote shall be canvassed by the speaker of the house instead of by the president of the senate, and, in case no candidate gets a majority, that the house shall elect by individual membership vote instead of by states as at present.

"I am prompted to introduce these amendments," stated Congressman McArthur, "only because of my wish to bring about progressive and economical administration and legislation. I am not at all sanguine that they will be considered at the present session, but I am introducing them for the purpose of focusing public attention on what I consider very important questions, and trust that the resulting discussions will produce results later on."

ANNEXING GREAT BRITAIN.

The Americanization of this country is becoming a serious matter. Rich American women marry our impoverished peers and

set an example of luxurious extravagance, which is most reprehensible, especially as our own aristocracy is ruined. The Americans are capturing our movies and flooding the music halls with American slang. American shopkeepers are buying up shops to such an extent that soon there won't be an individual shop in Oxford street or Regent street. American newspapers are dumping their surplus issues in London at prices below their cost of production. If this goes on England will soon become an annex of the United States. We have read in an American novel that after a concert or ball given by a millionaire at Newport the host and first violin sat down to supper together and talked over old times at school, without the slightest sense of incongruity or allusion to their different places in life. That could not happen in this country, at least not yet. Englishmen are too sensible to pretend to ignore distinctions which, though not dispensations of Providence, are facts.—London Saturday Review. But it will be possible for such things as the Newport incident to happen in England when England becomes civilized. She needs Americanization more than any other one thing.

A LITTLE SERMON BY YE PASTOR.

Take it from ye pastor. Young feller: The human soul craves trust more than any other thing. Just as soon as you put confidence in a man and convince him that you believe in him without a particle of distrust—at that very moment he enters into his greatest period of efficient accomplishment. The best way to get the most out of any friend or worker is to trust him. Just as soon as an employer begins to trust an employe—just as soon as an employe begins to trust his employer—at that moment a strong organization begins. It is the same in the course of the everyday. The people that we trust are the people who trust us. Mutual trust is mutual happiness. No one can be unhappy or useless who trusts. It is natural to trust. It is unnatural not to trust. Human life begins by trusting. The child at first trusts everyone. Every happy relationship starts with co-operative trust. The only thing that can mar or pry trust from its hinges is suspicion. In the work of this day—every day—whenever you are tempted to distrust, to criticize, to envy—bring this little word into use—trust.—Arkansas Thomas Cat.

THE CITY COW.

Down in New York state the ancient city of Jamestown has established a municipal milk plant after voting bonds of \$150,000 for that purpose. Before the taxpayers are through they may find that they are being milked to supply the plant. Who gets the cream?

CLEANING UP.

Voters of Kansas are going to cast their ballots in the churches, schools and libraries instead of the livery stables, pool rooms and garages. That is what giving the vote to women has done toward brightening up election day in the Sunflower state.

GROWING TIRED.

France still has a standing army of 880,000 men and they are afraid that the Germans will not give them much chance to sit down.

FUTURE DATES.

January 1, 2 and 3—Lectures in Salem and at state institutions by Dr. John Steele. January 4, Tuesday—Coronation of King Bing, armory. January 13, Wednesday—Open Forum meeting of Commercial club. January 14, Friday—Basketball, Willamette vs. O. A. C. at Salem. January 19 and 20, Wednesday and Thursday—Annual institute Y. W. C. A. January 20 and 21, Thursday and Friday—Basketball, Willamette vs. U. of O. at Salem. January 28, Friday—Triangular inter-scholastic debate, Salem. Station and Oregon City high schools competing. January 28 to 30—Intervale convention of Y. M. C. A. in Salem. February 3, Thursday—Duroc day, show and sale, state fair grounds. February 12, Saturday—Lincoln's birthday. February 14, Monday—Basketball, Willamette vs. University of Idaho, at Moscow. February 15 and 16, Tuesday and Wednesday—Basketball, Willamette vs. Whitman, at Walls Walla. February 17, Thursday—Basketball, Willamette vs. Walls Walla Y. M. C. A., at Walls Walla. February 18 and 19, Friday and Saturday—Basketball, Willamette vs. Gonzaga, at Spokane. February 22, Tuesday—Basketball, Willamette vs. Idaho, at Salem. February 22, Tuesday—Washington's birthday. February 24 and 25, Thursday and Friday—Basketball, Willamette vs. Whitman, at Salem. March 4 and 5, Friday and Saturday—Basketball, Willamette vs. U. of O. at Eugene. April 15, Friday—Baseball, Willamette vs. U. of O. at Salem. April 16, Saturday—Baseball, Willamette vs. U. of O. at Eugene. May 26, 27 and 28—Baseball, Willamette vs. Whitman, at Walls Walla. October 1, Saturday (tentative)—Football, Willamette vs. O. A. C., at Corvallis. November 11, Friday (tentative)—Football, Willamette vs. Whitman, at Walls Walla. November 24, Thursday (tentative)—Thanksgiving day football, Willamette vs. Multnomah, at Salem.

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ANNEXING GREAT BRITAIN.

The Americanization of this country is becoming a serious matter. Rich American women marry our impoverished peers and

The Story of COKE

Wood is the best solid fuel for some purposes, coal for others, and COKE is the best for the rest.

THIS INCLUDES heating stoves and hot air furnaces that have grates. Hot water furnaces where the tubes are not too far above the grates are also included.

Large bakeries use great quantities of Coke because it is so clean and odorless.

WHAT IS IT?

It consists principally of the carbon content or portion of coal. It is made by baking or roasting coal in silica clay ovens that are heated to 2,500 degrees.

This high temperature drives out of the coal all of the oils and greases that make coal so dirty and disagreeable to handle.

These oils are vaporized as they come out of the coal, and form the gas which is pumped out of the ovens, cleaned, purified and sent out to your home through pipes.

THERE IS NO SOOT IN COKE

You can even handle it without soiling your hands. Neither will you get splinters in your fingers or chips and sawdust on your floor.

42 per cent of coal is grease, oil and similar substances.

THE BALANCE, 58% IS COKE

It is, therefore easy to see why COKE is so much cleaner than coal.

For the same reason it does not give off the dirty, foul-smelling smoke that is experienced in the use of coal.

YOUR WASHING WILL NEVER BE SOILED from sooty smoke while on the line if you and your neighbors use COKE.

COKE IS HEAT

When you buy fuel you are really buying HEAT. Therefore, you are primarily interested in how much HEAT you get for your money.

The British Thermal Unit (usually abbreviated B. T. U.) is the common unit of measurement of heat, just as the Pound and Ton are the common units of measurement of weight.

Therefore, you want to know when you are buying fuel: "Which fuel will give me the MOST B. T. U. per dollar."

The amount of heat in a cord of wood or a ton of coal will vary over a considerable range, according to the kind and quality of wood or coal.

The amount of heat in COKE sold in Salem will vary but little, as there is but one kind and quality sold.

Following are the relative quantities:

Kind of Fuel	Millions of B.T.U. per cord or ton		
	Minimum	Maximum	Average
Fir Wood	16	24	20
Lignite Coal	16	18	17
Bituminous Coal	20	26	23
COKE	26	28	27

We showed above how many B. T. U. various kinds of fuel contained, and that COKE contained an average of 27 million B. T. U. per ton.

The price of coke in 2-ton order is \$11.25 per ton delivered into the basement or woodshed, within a half-mile from the gas plant.

Therefore, when you buy Coke you get 27 divided by \$11.25 or 2.4 million B. T. U. of HEAT for every dollar you spend.

Divide the average B. T. U. in wood or coal as shown above, by the cost—sawed, split and put in your basement, and see how many B. T. U. you are getting for a dollar.

There are other things to be considered, too.

THE EFFICIENT FUEL

Coke requires very little draft to make it burn after it is well started, and this means that COKE in addition to having more heat units per dollar of cost, is more efficient than the other fuels because most of its heat is radiated through the sides of the stove or furnace instead of being sucked up the chimney by the draft.

THE STEADY HEAT FUEL

WHY?

Because a large quantity of it may be put in the furnace or stove at one time, since it burns with so little draft, once it is well started.

This means you can put enough in the furnace in the morning to last all day in ordinary winter weather, and till noon, at least, on real cold days.

Think how convenient that is—and you have a STEADY HEAT all the time, because it burns best slowly.

Coke must be burned differently from coal or wood, and we are always ready and willing to send one of our men, experienced in the use of coke, to any of our customers premises and show them how to get the best results from the use of it.

Can be purchased and tried out in small quantities.

PORTLAND RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER CO.

237 North Liberty Street