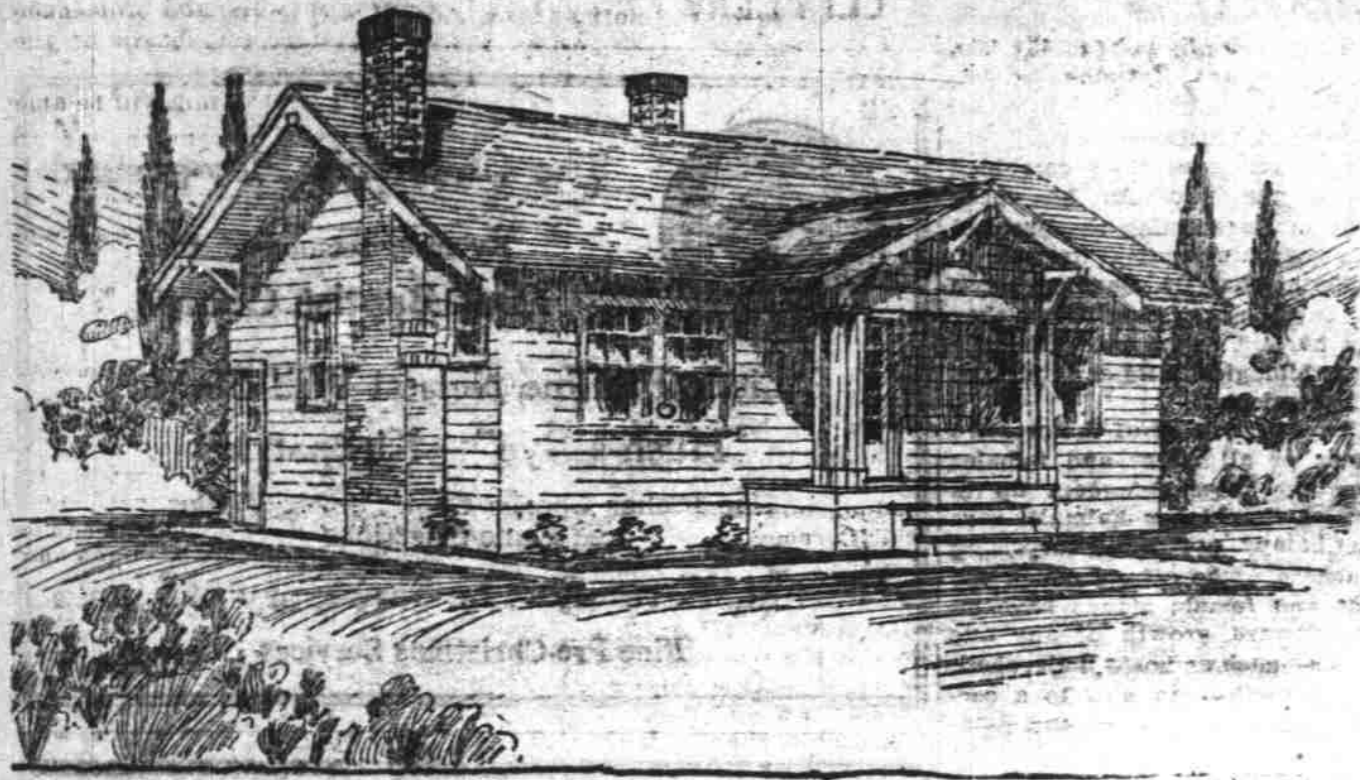


SALEM PASSES \$1,000,000 MARK IN HOME BUILDING CONSTRUCTION, BREAKING RECORD

Plan No. 448

COMFORT AT SMALL COST IN FOUR ROOMS



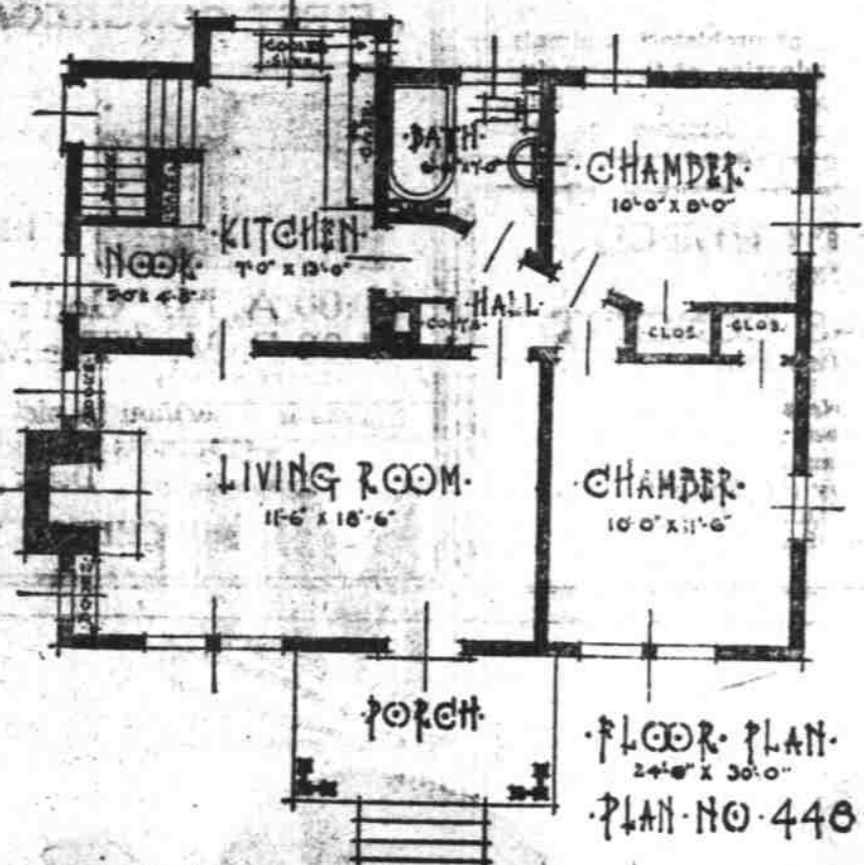
THE simple exterior of this four room dwelling gives but a small hint of the comfort assured in its well planned interior. The living room is a cheery place, with its fireplace, shelves of books and wide windows letting in the sunlight.

In the tiny hallway is a coat closet and leading off the hall are two chambers, the bathroom and a well equipped kitchen.

The bedrooms are well proportioned. Each has a good sized closet and windows provide cross ventilation.

The kitchen is light and airy, with plenty of built-ins. Adjoining it is a dining nook large enough for four or five people. If a larger company sits at meat the living room may be pressed into dual service.

A porch shelters the front entry and there is a rear entrance at grade to the basement.



Two sets of blue prints and specifications for the above house or other houses will be supplied at nominal cost upon application to

SPAULDING LOGGING CO.

SALEM, OREGON

Sabbath School Lesson

Arranged From the Improved Uniform International by F. J. ZOZZER

LESSON FOR DECEMBER 6

Paul's Voyage and Shipwreck

LESSON TEXT—Acts 27:1-44

GOLDEN TEXT—"Be of good cheer; it is I, be not afraid."—Matt. 14:27.

I. The Voyage 1-20

1. The Ship 1-6.

It was a vessel of Alexandria sailing from Myra to Italy.

2. The Company 1-2.

Two of Paul's friends, Articharus and Luke were permitted to go with him. Besides these three there were two hundred and seventy-three in the ship.

3. The Storm—7-26.

The ship made little headway on account of unfavorable winds. Paul advised that they winter in Fair Havens—8-12. But his advice was unheeded. The gentle south wind deceived them so they loosed from Crete only to be overtaken by the tempestuous wind called Euroclydon. They did everything possible to save the ship; they took up the boat which was towed behind; they bound great cables around the ship to strengthen it for the storm; they lightened the ship by bringing down from the masts and rigging everything that was superfluous, and finally the cargo and tackling were thrown overboard. All this seemed to be of no avail and all hope of being saved was removed. It seemed that wicked men and material forces were combined to prevent the great apostle from reaching Rome. However, these very experiences were overruled by God to bring good cheer and salvation to many on the way. We should remember that tempestuous winds as well as soft breezes await God's faithful ones. The presence of storm does not prove that we are going the wrong way.

II. Paul's Serene Faith—21-26.

To a man who does not know God, upon the failure of the sun and stars to shine for many days, the fading of all hope is natural; but to the man of faith, hope still burns brightly. God is just as near to His own in the midst of a stormy sea as in their quiet homes. Observe Paul's behavior:

1. His Rebuke for Their Failure to Heed His Advice at Fair Havens—21.

This was not a mere taunt, but a reference to the wisdom of his former advice, urging them to give him a more respectful hearing.

2. Bids Them of Good Cheer—22.

3. He Promises Them Safety—23.

Though the ship go to pieces, every man's life should be saved.

4. The Source of His Information—23-24.

The angel of God had revealed it unto him.

5. The Reason of Paul's Calm Faith—23.

"Whom I am, and whom I serve." God can and will take care of His property—John 10:28-29. Those who have been redeemed by the blood of Jesus are not their own, but God's.

III. The Ship's Crew All Safe on Land—27-44

This was exactly as the Lord had said. We can rest assured that all God has spoken will come to pass even though there be a broken shop, but brutal soldiers and a perfidious crew. Aside from the fulfillment of God's promises, the most important part of this section is the splendid sanity which characterized Paul's action on the way. Three things marked his sanctified common sense.

1. His Vigilance Detected That the Sailors Had Planned to Escape—30.

He knew how much they would be needed presently, and at once took steps to prevent their escape. He went straight to the man in charge and said: "Except these abide in the ship, ye cannot be saved." Why should he make such a declaration when God had said that all should be saved? It was because he was not on of those foolish men who ignore human agency. He practiced the truth that genuine reliance upon God is the all-powered incentive to human action.

2. He Got Them to Take a Substantial Breakfast—34.

It was no time to talk to these men about their souls when their bodies need immediate attention.

3. He Gave Thanks to God—35.

This he did in the presence of them all. His prayer for that meal had more effect upon the people than his preaching would have had.

"Cutting Up" Methods or Kitchen Good Sense

By CARLOTTA SOMMERS

Are you "all cut up" about your cutlery? You should be, if you didn't select it carefully, for it is said that a cook can be judged by her knives. Moreover, it is probable that the knife is the most-used of all kitchen implements. So take care, when you buy your next supply, that you get cutlery that will cut!

Now, whether your objective is the knife for general "kitchen cutting up" or the fanciest knife for special purposes, you make a mistake if you buy a cheap product. For the knife that is not of best quality, the one with the wobbly handle and the blunted edge, is a constant exasperation to the cook.

1. Avoid handles of rubber, for they do nearly everything they shouldn't—they shrink, swell and burn easily. Handles of bone, pearl and ivory seem all right until you wash them—but they are likely to become either blackened or loosened, or both, when you put them in water.

Beech and birch wood handles, you will find, wear well, and are excellent choices.

Keeping the "Cut" in Cutlery. Now, suppose you buy a good, firm-handled knife, with a blade sharp and well-utting. And suppose you slam-bang it, three times a day, into a drawer, perhaps thrusting it against your nutmeg grater. Then do not blame your hardware man if the knife, though new, soon has a dull edge.

You should have a separate compartment, either of wood or leather, for each knife you possess, the harp blade of which you value; or, at the very least you should have a drawer set aside especially for your kitchen knives—and you should slip, or lay them, not throw them into it.

Frequent sharpening, too, is good for knives. And if you can't quite manage a plain sharpening stone, there's many a new knife sharpener on the market you'll like.

2. Don't overlook the new things among knives, even though you do not list them among the "must haves"; nor the special devices which help along the "cut" in your cutlery. There's the breadslicer which permits you to cut those nice uniform-sized slices, just the right thickness. There's the strawberry huller and the curved grape fruit knife.

And do not forget that only when the cook is also armed with a good, sharp, medium-sized pair of scissors can she call her kitchen cutlery complete.

3. Look before you leap—into living room furniture!

Ventures in furniture buying for this most important room of the house—if it is a "living" room in more than name—is in a sense a great deal like ventures into matrimony: what you do in haste, you are likely to repent at leisure. So, unless you have unlimited time and money at your disposal, avoid buying "sets," if you want to keep your sitting room from having a sort of hasty, wholesale, ready-made look. Moreover, you will get much more enjoyment from the job of furnishing the room if you do your buying from time to time, thoughtfully selecting each piece and keeping well in mind the finished effect you want to achieve.

Of course, you should not buy odds and ends of furniture of every known material and period. You should indeed buy pieces that harmonize not only with the room for which they are intended, but with each other, if you are to avoid a disagreeably heterogeneous effect.

So in doing this time-to-time furniture buying, consider first of all the material in relation to the woodwork of your sitting room: match each piece you buy to that and incongruity of materials cannot result.

You can buy furniture of oak, even if the room is not actually finished in oak, but such furniture will "fit" best if the room is finished in some color at least resembling oak, like chestnut, cypress or ash. It's easy to buy just the sort of oak furniture which will harmonize best with any of this woodwork—the inclusiveness of the modern market sees to that.

Or suppose you have painted woodwork. In that case, you will not want oak furniture, especially if the woodwork is white or ivory, or any light tone. Buy, instead, mahogany or willow furniture, or some sort of harmonizing painted furniture.

Willow and painted furniture, in fact, are excellent choices for the woman who wants to get away from the "set" idea in living room furnishings. Such furniture facilitates time-to-time buying, for the two kinds "mix" well, and their joint use will provide all the variety, available both in color and form, of which one living room should be guilty.

You must be careful, however, if you follow this policy of "mix-

350 HOMES BUILT DEMAND INCREASES

More Are Built in 11 Months Than During Entire Previous Year

For the first time in her history it is understood, Salem has passed the \$1,000,000 in amount of home construction during the year. To date, about 350 homes have been built, representing a total investment of \$1,006,350.

As proof that Salem is continuing to grow with such rapidity that new homes cannot rise fast enough, the chamber of commerce bulletin reveals that in the eleven months passed of 1925, more homes have been built than during the entire year of 1924. In 1924 283 homes were built, representing a total of \$944,080.

In the eleven months of this year, or up to December 1, 330 homes were built, representing a total of \$982,650. During the first week of December \$10,000 worth of homes were built. During the past week permits were taken out from the office of the city recorder to erect six homes, representing an outlay of \$12,700. This brings the total of this year to date up to \$1,006,350—and there are two weeks and a half to go before the end of the year.

If you're looking for durability, then, buy a hand-forged knife in which the steel of the blade goes clear back to the end of the handle. The steel should lie flat, and should be as wide as the handle stops as it is in the center of the blade. If it goes off to a point, naturally the knife will be weakened. At the end of the handle, the steel should be held by steel, copper or brass rivets.

Avoid, above all, that cheapest sort of knife—the one in which the steel part, coming to a narrow point as it ends at the handle is pushed in, and fastened by adhesion. This is the knife that is sure to fly to pieces just when you least expect it and when you need it most.

Avoid handles of rubber, for they do nearly everything they shouldn't—they shrink, swell and burn easily. Handles of bone, pearl and ivory seem all right until you wash them—but they are likely to become either blackened or loosened, or both, when you put them in water.

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The knives that are absolutely essential for adequacy in kitchen equipment are bread knife, cake knife, meat knife, vegetable knife and a spatula. Size, shape, style and point of blade should, of course be adapted to the purpose for which you intend it. For instance, serrated or waved-edged knives are for fresh cake and bread, and your vegetable parer needs a sharp point to dig out potato eyes.

But don't overlook the new things among knives, even though you do not list them among the "must haves"; nor the special devices which help along the "cut" in your cutlery. There's the breadslicer which permits you to cut those nice uniform-sized slices, just the right thickness. There's the strawberry huller and the curved grape fruit knife.

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"Sets", Sitting Rooms Picked for Christmas

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1925 SEES RADIO EXPERTS SURVIVE

Competition Forces Inferior Products From Market, Good Remain

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—(Special to The Statesman.)—Sales in the radio industry show an increase of 14 per cent over last year, and optimism is reflected by dealers in virtually all sections of the country.

Spurred by rumors of excesses of various kinds—inflation of manufacturers' credit, over-production and price cutting, "Radio Retailing," in the latter part of November made an extensive survey among 500 dealers in all parts of the country, in an effort to secure authoritative information on the position of the industry. The returns indicated that the radio business is now thinking straight and is sound economically, notwithstanding the recent sharp slump in radio quotations.

Spotty conditions were reported in only four or five metropolitan areas. Agricultural districts have experienced good business in radio equipment, and in some instances report gains as high as 200 per cent, compared with last year. Most urban areas are on a higher level of winter employment than a year ago and are buying accordingly.

Comments from dealers revealed uniform thinking on all of the problems confronting the industry. Manufacturing to be permanent and profitable will experience a closing up of ranks. Former excesses will give way to foresight and sound judgement, the rewards of which will be measured in bigger terms than profit—that of dealer and public confidence.

ing" furniture, not to make such unhappy combinations as oak and mahogany—which are dissimilar both in texture and character—when you seek to avoid setting

"sets" in the sitting room. The same principal holds good for period. Don't think that your furniture must be all of the same time: there are periods that harmonize. But be wary of such matchings as a delicate Sheraton chair with a severe, heavy oak table from a Cromwellian period.

SCHOOLS TO TEST MEMORY OF MUSIC

(Continued from page 1.)

Humoresque (Opus 101)

Dvorak, Antonin (1841-1904)

Muhlhausen, Bohemia.

Antonin Dvorak was the son of an innkeeper and his father wanted the boy to become a butcher. Dvorak, however, learned to play the violin and at the age of sixteen went to Prague to study organ. He is one of the greatest

Bohemian composers and is known throughout his symphonies and his songs. "Humoresque" was written as a tone-poem, but was lost or at least not known until it was brought forward by Kreisler a few years ago as a violin solo. Since that time it has become immensely popular, and it is now heard as an instrumental solo, as chamber music, for orchestra, and even as a song. It is universally loved.

The name "Humoresque" is usually given to musical compositions in which the composer has attempted to show some humorous situation or feeling. Whatever Dvorak intended to reveal in this number is left entirely to the imagination of the hearer, in fact, there are many who find it anything but humor. Its melody is light and catchy, moving with a dance-like flowing rhythm which almost suggests the fluttering down of a gayly colored autumn leaf. There is a middle part, smoother and more meditative, then the first part returns again.

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Adv.