

The Oregon Statesman

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RESIGNATION—“Job arose, . . . and said, Naked came I out of my mother's womb, and naked shall I return thither; the Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord.” Job 1:20, 21.

THE NEW YEAR

The year 1926 has been good to Salem, and the outlook is for greater and better things for 1927.

In volume of business and growth of population, and all the things material and spiritual that go to the making of a progressive city, backed by the expanding developments of a marvelously rich surrounding country that is capable of enormous increase in the products that come from the land.

During 1925 Salem people built a home for every week day of the year, and in 1926 they built more than a home a day for every day in the year, including Sundays, and still there is no prospect of a saturation point.

With the certainty of an increase of at least 10,000 in population in the next 12 to 20 months, founded on factory developments alone, there must be a speeding up in the building operations that provide places for people to live.

And there is every reason to believe that manufacturing development here is only getting a good start; that we will have specialty mills for flax products, and more fruit and vegetable canneries, more wood working plants, including more paper mills, and processing plants of various kinds for taking care of our increasing tonnage of fruits and vegetables, of the kinds and varieties in which we can with confidence expand almost indefinitely in production.

For instance, with loganberries and prunes of the larger sizes, with filberts and walnuts and flax and dairying and mint and blackberries and head lettuce and celery and asparagus.

And a long list of other products of the land.

We are this year adding 50 per cent to our strawberry acreage, though we have already the largest strawberry district in the world for producing the canning and barreling varieties; Oregon leading all the states in this field, the great bulk of the pack being from berries grown in this district.

We have a large and healthy poultry boom, with two of our concerns alone to turn out here this year not far from a million baby chicks; and with enormous expansion in every branch of the poultry industry, and due to become greater in geometrical ratio—headed towards making Salem the Oregon Petaluma-plus.

In the bee industry, in onions and potatoes and beans, in swine breeding, and other lines on our land, we are making good progress.

And we are now looking forward to an immense sugar beet industry for our district, which is bound to come, and will likely have its ambitious beginnings soon, with a prospective factory in Salem next year.

No less are we able to point with pride to our fine new business buildings.

The shining mark being the 11-story First National bank building—our first sky-scraper. This splendid monument to the growth and solidity of Salem is now beginning to be occupied, and it will be fully completed and occupied during this month. There has been during the past 12 months a period of great improvement on all our business streets; with scores of new buildings, and many improvements made in old buildings.

So 1926 has been a year of growth and progress in Salem; of trade expansion, of substantial gains in every avenue of honorable effort.

And an earnest of the greater and better things that are just around the corner for Oregon's capital city.

There is no room for pessimism here. There are many reasons for hope for greater things.

In conclusion, in all modesty, the writer is able to say that the Statesman newspaper and printing establishment and its allied publications have made substantial progress

during 1926; and, further, there are certainties of healthy expansion and improvement ahead, for 1927.

This newspaper family consists of the Daily Oregon Statesman, Weekly Oregon Statesman, Pacific Homestead, Northwest Poultry Journal, and Oregon Teachers Monthly, all of them enjoying a steady growth in circulation and business, and in better shape than ever before for rendering useful service in their respective fields, and now representing a combined circulation of about 60,000.

New Ministry In Belgium Makes Program Possible

Political Disagreements Prevent External Loans, But New Regime Effects Needed Changes—Italian Lira Is In Best Position of Any European Currency

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—(AP)—Stabilization of the Belgian currency on a new gold basis, a remarkable recovery in the French franc late in the year, the return of the Japanese yen and the Norwegian kroner to within a short distance of parity and substantial improvement in most of the other foreign exchanges signalize a world-wide movement toward more stable monetary conditions in 1926.

At the close of the year the outlook for sound currency conditions was brighter than at any time since the war, largely due to the cumulative effects of a constructive program supported by international bankers and the foremost economic authorities of all countries.

Within the next year, it has been predicted by financial experts, the French franc and the Italian lira will join the other European currencies which have gone back to the gold standard. Revolutions probably will be necessary, as it was in Belgium. Recent developments have indicated that attempts were being made to ascertain the true levels of these exchanges.

Stabilization Spreads
The Belgian monetary program, effected with the aid of a \$100,000,000 international loan in October, unquestionably gave a powerful impulse to stabilization plans in other countries. Previously both Belgian and French currencies had gone through the most troublesome days in their checkered histories, plunging to record low levels in a mid-summer slump.

After selling above 4 1/2 cents early in the year the Belgian franc tumbled to 2.07 1/2 cents in July after political disagreements and temporarily made it impossible for the country to obtain external loans and imperiled the stabilization project. Under a new ministry, financial reforms were subsequently carried out, putting the government in a position to undertake its program. This involved the creation of a new unit—the belga—valued around 13.91 cents, on the equivalent of 5 francs then pegged at 2.75 cents.

The long delay in effecting a settlement of the French war debt of the United States, coupled with serious financial unsettlement in that country, contributed to the downfall of the French franc which touched a record low of 1.33 cents before the decline was checked. The return of Premier Poincare to power and his success in reshaping the finances of the republic had a steady influence on the exchange. A gradual recovery, which set in late in the summer, was accentuated by the Belgian operation and toward the close of the year the franc was selling around the 4 cent level, more than 100 per cent above its low.

Lira's Position Good
The Italian lira, protected by a \$100,000,000 loan, was in a better position to withstand the vicissitudes of exchange trading than other European currencies. The summer reaction carried it down to 3.16 cents but it soon rebounded to a new high above 4 1/2 cents and was holding not far from that level at the end of the year.

Indications that Japan was preparing to restore the gold standard were seen in the climb of the yen back to virtual parity with gold above 49 cents. Bankers in close touch with the situation, however, explained that the year's advance of almost 6 cents had been due in part to speculative purchases of the currency, anticipating its complete stabilization, and that the Japanese financial authorities might delay the lifting of the gold embargo until satisfied that the exchange would be able to meet the test without causing any financial or trade disturbance. Large gold balances have been built up in the United States as a safeguard to stabilization, which is almost certain to come in 1927.

Pro Rata Revised
After grappling with the problem of preventing a too rapid appreciation of its exchange, Norway apparently decided that conditions warranted a higher valuation and the Bank of Norges accordingly revised its buying rate for the kroner. The action was interpreted as a move toward the re-establishment of the gold standard at the pre-war basis of 26.80 cents. The currency which had been quoted around 20 cents early in the year shot up to within a cent of parity late in the fall, and a sympathetic advance took place in the other Scandinavian rates.

The Chinese silver currencies were severely depressed by the sharp break in the price of this metal which followed the recommendation of the Royal currency commission that the Indian monetary system be transferred from a silver to a gold basis. Hongkong fell from its January high level above 58 cents to 46 in October, Shanghai from 75 cents to 57 and Peking from 79 to 59. Partial recoveries took place late in the year despite political disturbances in that country. The Indian rupee also declined about a cent to a new low rate in the year.

South American currencies were rather unsettled during the year, with Brazilian milreis falling below 12 cents in December on reports that stabilization would be undertaken around this level. Argentine pesos fell below 39 cents in the spring but were back around 41 cents as the year drew to a close.

Swell Capacity of Paper Mill
ENLARGEMENT WILL MORE THAN DOUBLE OUTPUT
Construction Has Scarcely Ceased Since Plant First Started Here

Just to say "They are building a big addition to the paper mill," conveys little meaning to Salem people, because there never has been any cessation of building at the paper mill.

But if someone should say "Two more paper mills as big as the Oregon Pulp and Paper Co. mill are going up here," everybody would take notice.

The latter statement isn't the fact just yet, but what the Oregon Pulp and Paper Co. has been doing within the last year amounts to the same thing, for when the present enlargement reaches its culmination, the mill's

capacity will be nearly three times what it was a year ago.

The things that this company is doing, under the outstandingly capable direction of General Manager C. F. Beyerl can scarcely go without mention in this edition devoted as it is to the industrial accomplishments and efforts which center in Salem: on the other hand, the subject was thoroughly covered in the latest slogan section devoted to the paper mill industry. Therefore some excerpts from the stories published at that time are reprinted here:

"The Salem paper mill managers have developed a process whereby red and Douglas fir may be converted into high grade papers as easily and cheaply by the sulphite process as white fir or hemlock—something new; something not known elsewhere on earth. The Salem mill can make sulphite fit for artificial silk, or "rayon." No other mill in the United States reaches this perfection, so far. The eastern mills making "rayon" get their bleached sulphite from Sweden.

The Salem mill produces the highest grade papers and bleached sulphite on this coast. Bleached sulphite is the raw material of artificial silk, and since hemp, jute and plant fibers of all kinds are high in price, the world's fabric makers are turning rapidly to the use of wood pulp fibers, and the Oregon Pulp and Paper company mill, under the progressive leadership of its efficient manager, C. F. Beyerl, is alert to keep pace with the times; though no stock is yet supplied to the artificial silk makers. This fabric goes under the name of "rayon," used for women's garments.

Wonders Being Worked
Wonders are being worked, miracles performed, hourly at the Salem paper mill of the Oregon Pulp and Paper company.

For cord wood from our farms and logs from our forests are being taken in at one end of this plant and turned out at the other end of the form of paper for the market.

Beautiful paper, embossed glassines in a wide range of colors for candy packages and other uses, grease proof papers for butter and bacon wrappers, wax papers, bond and ledger papers and papers for various special uses.

This process is going on in the midst of a teeming population; and not one person in a hundred realizes the magic of it all; the study and experimentation that have been carried on to make all this possible. Such a modern paper mill is a most interesting exhibit of the accomplishments of present day chemistry and mechanical ingenuity. An inspection of this institution must prove of

Acid Plant
The acid plant will be practically new, as mentioned above.

THEATER BUILDING RISES



The large concrete building at the left in this picture is the new Hollywood theater building, as yet uncompleted, which will be ready for use early in the new year. It is being erected by John Williamson, and will be Salem's first suburban theater. It is on North Capitol street, and is a strictly modern theater with all of the latest conveniences for patrons. Below an architect's drawing of the theater front.



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We Congratulate the First National Bank

Upon the erection and completion of their splendid new building.

Electrical Wiring and Installation by

Hallik & Eoff

To Our Friends and Patrons

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

HEADS FUEL FIRM NEW PRUN-PORT PLANT PROPOSED

INVESTMENT AMOUNTS TO \$15,000 FOR EQUIPMENT



Otto Hillman, president of the Hillman Fuel Co. and a leader in the field of educating the public to the values of scientific heating. His company takes a large suite of offices in the new First National Bank Building.

Production is scheduled to start on January 15. More than 30 prune growers in Marion and Polk counties and a number of Salem business men are backing the enterprise. The investment amounts to \$15,000 for plant equipment. A location has not yet been selected. The new drink, Prun-Port, will be introduced to the bottlers of Oregon when they have their annual convention at Salem February 15.

The proposed plant will make Prun-Port syrup and prune marmalade. The syrup will be dispensed in standard syrup containers to the bottling trade for carbonating as a five-cent drink and to jobbers for distribution to the fountain trade. A display advertising campaign is proposed to help introduce the new drink.

If the packers have learned to use everything in a pig but his squeal, the makers of Prun-Port may go their own better. They will try to eventually use absolutely everything in prunes including the flavor in prunes.

After extracting the syrup nearly as much pulp remains as before. This pulp makes an excellent marmalade.

Analysis of Prun-Port by a chemist of known reputation will be made. The manufacturers know that Prun-Port makes a delicious and a healthful drink, but they intend to convince the public.

The prune pit is high in potassium content and it is proposed eventually to pulverize the pits so that the resulting product may be sold to florists to use as fertilizer.

From the kernel an excellent imitation oil of almonds can be produced, Mr. Beers declared. He said no attempt has yet been made to estimate the profit to be made from these by-products.

TAKES NEW LOCATION
Dr. L. R. Springer, dentist who has been practicing in Salem for nine years, is moving his offices to rooms 901 and 902 in the new First National bank building.

On the Twin Buttes, between Tucson and Continental, Arizona, scientists declare there is every known variety of cactus to be found in the world.

Rapid Growth Is Attributed to Unusual Service
One of the largest suites of offices in the new bank building will be occupied on the third floor by Hillman Fuel company.

There is perhaps no other concern in Salem which had a more rapid growth than this firm and some of the reasons for this have been brought out by an interview with its president, Otto Hillman, who is one of the leaders in the association of Oregon Fuel Dealers, being on the educational and stoker committee of that organization, which has for its purpose to educate the people of Oregon to the proper use of fuel and educate the dealers in fuel on the other hand to render the right sort of service to their customers.

When the Hillman Fuel company was organized three years ago, the ideal in mind of its founders was instead of being just order takers for fuel, to go farther and build an organization which would study home heating in all its branches and thus render a service for which there was a real need.

After careful tabulation of complaints made not only about fuels which were delivered by this company, but also fuels of others which came to their attention, some very interesting facts were brought to light.

Over 95 per cent of the trouble calls were not due to poor quality of fuel, although the consumer would attribute the difficulty to this, but to several other reasons, among them: trying to heat a large house in cold weather with wood in a furnace built for coal, thus causing a greatly increased consumption of fuel with constant attention and unsatisfactory results. Wrong manipulation of dampers or draft controls provided on furnace. Faulty installation of the furnace by contractor who trying to make an unjust profit skimped on materials, or being ignorant of heating principles, provided not enough space for cold air intake. Which shows the urgent need in Salem for a city ordinance such as is in force in many cities which only allow responsible heating men to install furnaces.

These troubles were as a rule not hard to correct and account for the large number of satisfied customers of that concern.

According to Hillman, for anyone building a home, the last thing to try to save on is on the furnace, which is really the heart of the home. While it is true that the most expensive furnace is not always the best one, there are too many furnaces installed just because they happen to be the cheapest, resulting in a lot of trouble and grief to the purchaser, and high heating costs during the life of this furnace.

In building a home too little attention is also as a rule paid to the storage of fuel, and the relation of the furnace with regard to it. Many steps may be saved if the furnace is located near the fuel bin, and the fuel bin is located next to window in driveway so that delivery can be made at least expense and trouble.

The Hillman Fuel company gladly puts at the disposal of customers trained men who can solve some of these problems. Hillman states while they are not all yet as well equipped as they will be as the organization grows, their offices in the new building are at the disposal of anyone interested in home heating, and a wealth of information can be gathered.

Two rooms in their offices are devoted to accounting and retail, with one of the new type automatic coal burners in actual operation. One room is for the sales manager, the other two being occupied by the consulting engineer and the president.

May You Enjoy

THE FINEST OF HEALTH,

MORE THAN YOUR SHARE OF WEALTH

and

ALL THE HAPPINESS IN THE WORLD THROUGHOUT

1927

JOHN SUNDIN

Tailor

196 South Liberty

Phone

286

The partitions of the New First National Bank Building are of

Hollow Tile

Hollow Tile was chosen for this building because: It is easy to remove for alteration

It is Fire Proof—It is Sound Proof

It is economical—It is easy and quick to construct. Then, too, there is

Always a Ready Market for HOLLOW-TILE Homes



At a much better price than those of other construction

MADE IN ALL SIZES

SALEM BRICK & TILE CO.

Tile Road Just south of Fairground Telephone 917

To express our appreciation of Mr. Livesley's keen foresight of Salem's greatest need



Dr. Vehrs
Dr. Sanders