Illuminated Outdoor Trees Will be Salem's Cheery Greeting to Christmas

Albany Coeds to be Housed In \$50,000, 3-Story New Structure

A splendid addition to Albany college is the new women's building, the foundation for which has just been completed. After much detailed work the Woman's Albany college league has created the fund which will finance the building of this structure which will cost about \$50,-000 when completed. The building committee was a group of 14 women who planned the building with the professional advice of Lyle Bartholomew of Salem. Mrs. L. P. Hewitt, president of the Woman's Albany college league, Mrs. Bessie H. Mann, secretary, Mrs. Richard W. Williams, membership secretary, and Mrs. Boudinot Seeley, district key woman for Portland district and Portland were members of the building committee

The basement which is now complete and covered for the winter ready for building operations as soon as possible in the spring has some attractive feastance there is the unexcavated portion in the center of the basement which divides the laundry rooms, two large recreation rooms, and trunk rooms from the commissary department. The advisability of this precaution seems evident and quite an im-many similar page 11 of the December 14 Statesman.) Front Door Graceful

When the building is completed it will be three stories, 150 feet long and with the advantage of being built with provisions for adding other wings to the main building. The front is centered with a gracefully arched door with wrought iron railings leading up the sides of

are arched windows with small seph Looymans, Angele Pernet, wrought fron railings. The build- Mrs. W. E. Nickerson, Betty Uping is faced with red brick and richard, and Florence L. Izzard. is of masonry construction, and has an asbestos rigid shingled roof. The ends of the building have end stair wells for fire proof protection. The idea of the wrought iron on the outside of

The first floor has a dining which will accommodate people and in this has been arranged folding doors so that a made within the large dining room. The kitchen is complete in every detail. There is one large living room and two small living rooms equipped with a kitchenette which will provide for private parties for the college

On the first floor is also the private living room, bath, and the first of the year a new group bedroom for the dean of wom-There are also three guest bedrooms with bath and coat rooms and rest rooms on this

Many Windows in Structure The second and third floor is given over to the sleeping and study rooms for the women students. One novel feature of the student quarters is the amount of light provided by an unusual number of windows. After visiting women's buildings on the campuses of most of the northwestern schools and after the study of many eastern college campus buildings by Mr. Bartholomew and the building committee there was developed the fact that most such buildings

did not have enough light. In order to get the proper amount of light double windows were used in the 17 study rooms on each floor and triple windows in the sleeping porches. Each study room accomodates four girls and a sleeping porch with double decked beds allowing for two girls for each sleeping porch is on either side of each study. There is also a lavatory and closet to each study, and there are shower baths and general tollets on each floor. Three accersible stairs lead to each floor.

The sum total of this building will be a delight to the eye and a satisfaction to the women making it their home for nine months

Local labor has been and will be used in the construction, most of it coming from Albany, Robert and Horskotte of Salem are do not thrive well in a dry, arid the builders.

Many Attend School Program

RICKREALL, Dec. 20-The grade school Christmas program Then do not remove the burisp was presented on Thursday but set the tree right into the hole night before a large audience gathered in the high school audi-

The Oak Point orchestra furnished music for the occasion, which added much to the enjoy-

ment of the evening. The following program was rendered: Reading, Donald Letgrades; Santa Claus up to date, Robert Brown; play, Christmas in Mother Goose Land, primary room; play, A Christmas Lesson. eventh grade; dialogue, The Christmas Spirit, primary pupils; piano solos, Donald Letteken and Elsie Ellis; reading, A Christmas Carol, Beatrice Reimer; The group of girls; skit, The Road to Toytown, primary pupils; There is a Santa Claus, Katie Whaley;

A LIVEABLE HOUSE



tures peculiar to itself. For in- Tested Varieties and Their Advantages Told to Statesman Group

> (Mrs. Van Eaton contributed this ar-ticle for the benefit of rose growers and those who wish to become rose growers. By MRS. MYRON VAN EATON

> Padre is a little newer than the foregoing and is a coppery pink, somewhat of the color of Edward Herriot. It is a very free bloomer, semi-double, small foliage, good shaped bud, hardy and reliable. It grows tall and slender.

If you wish to purchase a few new tested roses you cannot go wrong with Etoile de Holland, On either side of the doorway Mrs. A. R. Banaclough, Feu Jo-None of the roses I mention in other thing to appeal to the this article sell for more than \$1 per bush. Mrs. A. R. Banaclough is a

delightful new pink rose and one of the best. It is a very strong, the building is carried inside for healthy grower, good bloomer, from disease and has beautiful in orders recorded for the curthe stairway railings. All the large foliage, hardy and a glossy foliage that looks as bathroom floors and base are wonderfully shaped bloom. It though it had been varnished. has foliage that is disease resis- This adds greatly to the attractant

Fen Joseph Looymans is a new one frem Hoffand and is a winner. It is a golden yellow, with private dining room may be a long pointed bud and high centered bloom. It is hardy and free

> which will be used for play equipment. The Rickreall school closed on Friday with a Christmas tree in their respective homes for Pernet. two weeks vacation. After

of student teachers will be sent here from the normal. Miss Mariorie Davis' home is in Corvallis; Miss Katherine Mc-Freewater; Irma Baker, Grove; Dorothy Walter, Portland; Ruby Merchant, Me-Minnville; Ruth Plank, Kelso,

Mrs. Earhart, house mother at spend the holidays at her home shape in Carlton.

A well-planned small house is joy to the young wife who does not have a maid and who is not content to "keep house" all day long, and does enjoy bridge and

parties and golf. There are several points quite right in the above plan. The house set well forward on a wide lot would leave a delightfully protected back yard to be used for an outdoor living room in the summer. The way the terraces are planned would add an appealing note of beauty in planning the correct flower and grass arrangement. A long living room with a broad fireplace always is a joy. Hall and closet arrangement is anpreciate that have not been men-

best new yellow that I've tried. Angele Pernet Popular

Angele Pernet is another rose with the varnish-like oliage and has blooms of a color hard to describe. It is an orange yellow with a little pink. This variety blooms freely, is hardy and disease resistant and is a rose everyone should grow. If I could have each room and the teachers left but one rose, it would be Angele

Mrs. W. E. Nickerson is a rosy salmon color and is an excellent rose in every way.

Betty Uprichard is not quite as new as the others in this group, but it is a very good rose; blooms the inside of the petals and carmin pink shading to orange on semi-double bloom.

Plorence L. Izzard is a pure buttercup yellow with glossy folthe O. N. S. dormitory here will lage. It is an excellent bloomer

(To be Continued)



How Does Your Garden Grow? By LILLIE L. MADSEN

By LILLIE L. MADSEN

nursery-grown conifers. There these suitable for almost every purpose. We have the tall ones, conifers, and the low the bush creepers. Some sorts are fine for speciman planting, some are suitable for rockeries, for foundations and for the formal garden. The Willamette valley seems to been an ideal climate for almost every known conifer. Conifers

quite nicely in a variety of solls but they will repay one for extra attention in the way of fertilizers added to the ground into which they are to be planted. Nearly always when the trees come from the nursery they are "balled." as it is, cut the string that holds the burlap, slit the sides with a sharp knife and pack the soil tightly around it. Planting time

is from October to April. As a rule one does not associate conifers with insects or diseases. But they are by no means imuna, One nurseryman told me himself that he had found difficulty in carrying over small spruce trees, particularly during a dry summer. Red spider and plant lice, he informed me, often completely sometimes injurious. I asked him how he controlled them. The plant lice and red spider, he said, he washed off with a comparatively strong spray of cold water. Oft-en, he went on, he sprayed for the caterpiliars and other worms, us-

play, The Spirit of Christmas, I shall not attempt to enum-

ing arsenate of lead spray or nico-

large specimens or groups. Among Last week I promised I would the lovely column types is the tell you something about the Italian Cypress used so much in formal gardens and for foundaare any number of varieties of tion planting where a comparatively tall, slender tree can be used. The Pyramidal Arbor Vitae is also a great favorite. Still another famous member of the columnar shape is the Juniperus Hibernisa, the common Irish Juniper. The Lawson Cypress (Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana) is one of the most popular of the tall

> Dwarf Evergreen Charming A charming dwarf evergreen is Sander's cedar (Chamaecyparis Obtuso Sanderii). This is a compact, oval-shaped little bush, suitable for small gardens. moss cedar (Chamaecyparis Pisifera Squarosa) is still a smaller dwarf, scarcely, ever attaining a height over 20 inches. This is particularly good for rockeries or for the front foundation planting. The Chinese Juniper is also an interesting little conifer, suitable for the small yards. It is taller when mature than is the moss cedar, but it is not a large tree. In shape it is conical. Still another favorite of the dwarf type is the tiny cypress listed under the not se tiny name of Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana Minima Blauca. Others more familiar in the bush type which will not exthe Japanese Table Pine (Pinus Tanyosha Globosa) and the dwarf Japanese Yew (Taxus Cuspidata

> The creeping or spreading conf-fers suitable for ground coverings, banks and the larger rockeries, include the creeping juniper (Juniperus Horizontalis) and the Wankegan Juniper.

Yard Orders Gain but do Not Prove Turn has Come

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 20-The largest volume of orders received in any one seven day period in the last four months was reported by 228 identical mills in the Douglas fir region to the West Coast Lumbermen's association, for the week ending December 13. "The heavy buying recorded for last week," the association stated, "while gratifying, does not in our judgment, reflect a turn in the market, although it may be evidence that a turn is in the making. Our office is in close touch with the principal markets and the sales lepartments of the mills and the information gathered indicates that this unusual buying was due to badly depleted stocks at. dealers' yards, to the present low mill prices, and to the coming protracted shut-down of west coast mills during mid-winter.

Of the 22 million feet increase

in orders recorded for the cur-Atlantic coast, according to the association. "This market," the ssociation stated, "is in better shape than for several months, but lumber authorities along the Atlantic coast do not expect a large volume of lumber to be bought or used during the next three months. Recent buying, is tailment of interceastal lumber cargo tonnage, a rising freight ship. rate, and the foreseen closing of West coast mills during Decemfreighting situation under a fair degree of control, practically no unsold lumber is going to that area; and as freights are rising month by month from the exthe outside, and in shape is a tremely low levels of the late summer, Atlantic coast wholesalers and retail dealers believe lumber values will appreciate during the winter while the mills are down. However, if much lumber is offered for sale over the immediate demand, the market may be expected to stop buying Mill values have increased in this trade from fifty cents to one dollar per thousand during

> Yard Stocks Low Generally, according to the aslow throughout the United States excepting in the hands of mills, and mill stocks are in poor assortment. With closing down plans announced by most of the west coast mills for definite perlods during the coming two months, buyers know that mixed cars and standard Atlantic coast schedules are going to be difficult to obtain in the near future, A few of them are coming into the market to make commitments before the mills close. This condition, the association believes, is temporary and would cease immediately if the mills were to change operating plans and continue even present minimum op-erations during January and Feb-

the last 30 days."

A total of 303 mills reporting to the association for the week ending December 13 operated at 44.72 per cent of capacity, as compared with 43.97 per cent of capacity for the previous week and with 65 per cent during the early part of 1930. During the last four weeks these mills op-Labor day holidays occurred. Run Below Half Rate

cent of capacity, which has resuited in approximately one and one half billion feet being cut represents over ten weeks production, at the present rate of cutting, for the entire industry in the Douglas fir region of Ore-Columbia.

Current new business reported by 228 identical mills was 20.16 per cent over production and shipments were 7.72 per cent under. Orders received by these 228 mills during the 21 week period from July 21 to December 13 exceeded the lumber output by 3.07 per cent. During the nast week orders in the rail trade ncreased about 4.700,000, do-Remember that a Berdeaux about 16,586.660 feet export ineighth grade.

The Christmas bazaar held in the tall trees which are used only to be used.

The children and the tall trees which are used only that the tall trees which are used only the children and the tall trees which are used only the teachers netted them over \$20 when one has sufficient room for to be used.

The christmas bazaar held in the tall trees which are used only January a lime-sulphur spray is not feet when compared with the teachers netted them over \$20 when one has sufficient room for to be used.

PROBLEMS OF THE WEST COAST LUMBER INDUSTRY

By W. B. Greeley, Secretary-Manager West Coast Lumbermen's Association (An address before the Western Division meeting, Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America—Portland, Oregon,

Mountain and Pacific states and lumber dried to definite were the last to be reached and utilized in the natural develop-ment of industry. They still the utilization of logging and mill constitute a vast national re- waste for pulp and like products, serve of timber, containing 75 but a much greater correlation per cent of the softwoods in the of manufacturing processes so United States and sufficient, in- as to find other outlets for the cluding the public holdings, to low-grade portions of the log sustain their present rate of use which will not return their cos for probably 40 years to come. Hence, the problems of forest

industries—while nation-wide in scope—are particularly acute in the western states. Here is the great proving ground which challenges our ability to work out a sound industrial program, backed by constructive public policies, for the same use of a great natural resource.

The lumber industry was the ploneer in exploring, acquiring, and utilizing these forests of the west. It came here from the timbered regions of the east with the accepted convictions of its craft. Lumber was a great national staple. Its consumpably with population. Timber would enhance in value as the virgin supply diminished. The ownership of timber was an open door to financial success.

Field was Virgin With these impelling motives, lumbermen entered the new virgin field with tremendous energy, courage, and mechanical efficiency. They developed a great industry, and with it the states and communities in which they operated and the transportation systems which served them. The ogging, lumber and other forest industries today provide 65 per cent of the payrolls of Oregon per cent of the railroad tonnage originating in the two states. In the conquest of the western forests, timber supplies for half a century to come passed into private ownership. They were placed upon the taxrolls. They became subject to all the costs and processes of capitalization incident to private ownership. And this factor-of carrying an immense reserve of raw mater-

wood were changing. Many other materials, aggressively developed and merchandised, were competing with lumber. In the last twenty years, the per capita consumption of lumber has declined one-third and the total consumption about one-fifth. Lumber no longer sold itself. It due to a combination of broken had to enter a highly competistocks in large city yards, cur- tive field and hold its markets by quality, service and salesman-

And so the new lumber indus try of the west began to find itself between an upper milistone of raw material which it had taken upon its shoulders and a nether milistone of markets which were diminishing more difficult to hold. Change Taking Place

As it seeks to meet these problems, a progressive change is taking place in the industry itself. It is emerging from the old order in which its main reliance was upon the ownership of a natural resource. It is entering new order whose keynote is inlustrial efficiency. That means intensive research

to improve the old products of the tree and develop new ones. It means the manufacture or further fabrication of specialized products adapted to the exact requirements of various groups of discriminating consumers. It means the careful selection of largely restrict opporunities for raw material for specific uses, like a high-grade structural timber; and the exact identification | Hence, the liquidation of burdenof its quality to the architect or engineer who uses it. It means lumber whose qual-

increased about 30,000,000 feet during the week. Price increases have occurred in the Atlantic coast trade, due to more active

buying during the past two

weeks. Mill inventories have been reduced 4.48 per cent during the past 29 weeks. Continued reduction of production from now until after the New Year is anticipated by the association, and are expected. Stocks are badly broken with popular yard items increasingly difficult to obtain. Production at 228 identical mills totaled 115,393,197 feet; erated at the lowest per cent of orders were 138,587,355 feet

capacity recorded since the weeks and shipments 106,481,303 feet; in which the Fourth of July and Orders increased about 22,000. 000 feet, shipments were practically the same as the preceding In the 29 week period since week at these same mills and pro-the week ending May 24, 352 duction increased about 1.000. week at these same mills and promills have operated at 46.72 per | 000 feet over the previous week, stocks were accumulated, prices

205 Oregon Bldg.

White Transfer the section of the last transfer to the section of the section of

Rocky ity is certified by grade marks, specifications for the trade which

as boards or scantlings.

The search of the lumber industry for greater efficiency is taking it back into the woodsto study afresh its raw material before the process of conversion is begun. "Selective logging" has come a familiar term to the timber operator and a frequent practice in the pine forests of the West. It involves simply harvesting the species and grades of timber which yield a profit under present economic conditions, and leaving as far as practicable -for later conversion-the trees which show red in the operator's books. Even in the dense stands of the Douglas fir region, there tion was bound to increase rate are large possibilities in selecttive logging for reducing industrial losses in the manufacture and disposal of low-grads ma-

terial. Above all else, the new order in the lumber industry means progressive merchandising to supply the present-day require- facts as to production, orders, ments of the consumer for quality and service, and the aggressive development of markets to erate production programs to competition between producers meet the intense competition now encountered in almost every field of lumber use,

It is important to emphasize these facts at the outset. It would at a fair price rather than run- The public today demands much be futile for the lumber industry ning full time and then selling more of industry than free comto invite public discussion of and Washington and over 60 certain of its major problems, and particularly to suggest further public cooperation in their solution without clearly recogniz- too deep-seated to yield to edu- to all industries to reduce uning the necessity for many internal betterments which the industry alone can accomplish, Plant Efficiency Needed

There still remains a most important phase of industrial efficiency: namely, the effective adjustment of the current production of lumber to the consumpial with realisation projected far tive demand. The lumber indus- the lumber industry should do into the future—shortly began try shares with the petroleum, to dominate the industrial situa- coal and other natural resource industries the fundamental problem of conserving enormous supous, 16 ½ million feet came to
the industry from the domestic lumber market began to change,
water trade and mostly from the
National habits in the use of loss of raw maerial.

situation in western Oregon and Washington.

A survey as of September 30 of this year revealed 695 living sawmills, of which 291 had produced no lumber during the preceding narter. The capacity of the 695 actual or potential producers, as normally and customarily operated, is in excess of fifteen billion board feet of lumber annually, or at least 25 per cent more lumber than the industry has yet sold in its most favorable year.

Behind these sawmills stands

some thirty years' supply of

timber in private ownership. This vast amount of timber, in excess of 300 billion board feet, has been subject for many years to the taxes, protection costs, interest and other carrying charges inciden to private ownership. There has thus been created a tremendous financial pressure for liquidation. At the same time. the trend in timber values and the rate at which taxes and othcarrying charges accumulate, the sale of timber to areas in the path of speedy manufacture. some investments in raw material is forcing timber into the sawmills. Trees must be converted into dollars to pay taxes, interest, and bond maturities; and sawmills operate in the red rather than incur the greater

loss of shutting down. Crux of Problem The burden of thirty years' reserve of raw material is thus responsible: first, for creating an excessive manufacturing capacity; and second, for keeping more of it employed much of the time than the orderly supply of our markets would warrant.

In 1928, a relatively favorable year, a strenuous educational effort within the Douglas fir industry kept its production at 75 per cent of capacity and supply was fairly balanced with demand, In 1929, the mills operated at

about 70 per cent of their nor-mal capacity, but still manufactured too much lumber as the demand slackened during the last half of the year. Excessive

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. In 1930, to the end of October, per cent of capacity. Since July natural resources, first, it has averaged but 45 per Laws Too B cent, and inventories have been materially decreased. The sharp

of employment. Over-Production Chronic While this year's situation is, of course, abnormal, it pictures industry, which proposed to aid in vivid colors the basic weak- in keeping production, sales and perforce carry a long-time supply of raw material. Over-pro-At times it is under fair control. Then it breaks out afresh in an acute form. And every cycle of a few months of over-pro- It is questionable how far the moralized markets, irregular em- Oil Conservation Board can be bor and excessive waste of raw by the anti-trust laws. material as the hard-pressed operator discards low-grade logs or

ed this giant with weapons of present statutes dealing with refact, education and persuasion, straint of trade. We have persistently put before the manufacturers the current stocks and market trends. We have unremittingly urged modkeep the situation in balance of the same commodity. That from month to month. We have preached the economic gospel of manufacturing what can be sold

losses.

any price. of success. But the problem is ness the appeals in recent weeks cational methods alone. A more employment and the organization definite and business-like basis of special committees by the for a continuing, orderly con- President to work with the introl of production by concerted dustries of the country to that action throughout the industry end. must be found.

what has been manufactured at

Consolidation Held Necessary Considering this need in connection with the other things in world-wide merchandising, developing by-products, and the like, I am convinced that no solution will be effective without t eir use. It stands in need of giant merger of timber holdings some means of balancing supply and operating facilities. It may with demand in an orderly, ef- come about most practicably fective way, in order to secure a through a number of consolida- basic industry of the region not living return, maintain stable tions, formed by grouping mills only affects thousands of workemployment, and avoid excessive or timber holdings in each of the ers directly but reaches far in principal lumber producing dist- the losses sustained by commun-Let me refer specifically to the ricts of Western Oregon and ities and by many dependent or Washington.

The industry today is widely dispersed in timber and plant means the waste of millions of ownership. Its hundreds of in- feet of low-grade logs and lumdependent units represent a ber which can be utilized under great diversity in financial stable conditions and which strength, manufacturing meth- should be conserved as part of ods and costs and merchandising policies. The first and most important step in stabilizing its production and in manufacturing and selling its products most effectively under present-day competition is to consolidate in estation. It tends to make the a smaller number of stronger lumber business simply a liquid-

But granting that this is done there will still remain the need for a more effective coordination of operating policies between the various producing un- sult in one way or another, can its if current production is to be kept within the bounds of current demand. That requires tion back upon the public. concerted action on some definite, continuing basis. It is not possible without agreement between competitors in the same industry. And with this back-

steadily forced down, and waste ground, I make a plea for greater freedom of self-government by the industries which carry the production dropped to 54 the responsibility for conserving

Laws Too Restricting At the present time, the right of the law-abiding manufacturer decline in business this year in-cident to the general depression in maintaining a sound relationhas been reflected in West Coast ship between supply and demand lumber orders to the end of Oct- is practically limited to gatherober representing but 55 per ing and disseminating statistics. cent of the industry's capaciy; in Beyond that point he enters a decline of 30 per cent in the twilight land of legality at the average price of lumber sold as risk of frustration of his plans compared with the spring of and criminal presecution for 1929; in the complete shutdown himself. Every industry which of 291 mills; and in throwing has attempted to deal collectivefrom 40 to 50 thousand mill ly with its production problems and logging camp workers out has come up against this barrier. Last year a plan was presented to the Department of Justice, in behalf of the West Coast lumber ness of an industry which must stocks in balance by an advisory service to the mills. It was not pronounced "illegal" but we duction is its chronic ailment, were warned that if the plan were attempted the government would probably find it necessary to test its legality in the courts. duction brings in its train de | constructive work of the Federal ployment or unemployment of la- carried before it will be blocked

Hence, it is my judgment that to enable the natural resource lumber whose manufacture would industries to exercise the selfonly add to the burden of his government necessary in their own and the public's interest, The West Coast Lumbermen's there must be some further clar-Association has valiantly attack- ification or liberalization of the

Competition Proves Rainous The anti-trust laws are predict cated upon the theory that public interest demands solely the most wide-open and unrestrained theory is wholly inadequate to meet present-day economic and social needs of the United States. petititon. It wants efficient and dependable service. It wants sta-We have had a fair measure ble employment of labor, Wit-

The public demands that industry provide high standards of health, safety, and social wellbeing for its workers. And it demands that industries which convert natural resources conserve them from wasteful exploitation and renew them if, as in the case of forests and fisheries, Public Shares Losses

industries of the Northwest parrelated industries. Every extended period of over-production the basic raw material of the country. And the instability and uncertainty created in the lumber industry by the blight of over-production is the most serious obstacle to industrial reforating industry, without permanent interest in its land-when it should be be moving progressively toward the sustained production of timber crops. The rebe only to throw the cut-over lands and the task of reforesta-There should be no question of

changing the basic competitive principle upon which the antitrust laws were built. But there (Continued on page 12)

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