

Money Pours Into Salem as Hop Prices Soar in 1933

ACREAGE GROWS AS BOOM COMES

Winter's Flurry on Fuggles, England's Return as Market, Features

Thanks to nation-wide sentiment which led this fall to obsolescence of the 18th amendment, hop men of the Willamette valley are among the few agriculture dependents who are not in a hurry shouting "wolf, wolf." (Save a course the portion of the growers who are "stuck" with contracts in the extremely low brackets from 16 to 20 cents.) The value of the 1933 hop crop in Oregon is estimated at \$7,000,000.

With Oregon producing nearly 100,000 bales of hops in 1933, from about 19,000 acres, and two-thirds of that acreage in Marion and Polk counties, it may readily be grasped how much the hop industry and its upturn means to the Salem trading area. Just how much the upturn means is further evident from some figures recently compiled on the 1933 crop by F. E. Needham, grower and dealer.

To harvest the crop in Oregon alone it requires 650 cords of peg timber and 19,000 cords of dryer and camp wood—all bought and cut at home.

60,000 Employed, Hops

Hops give work and wages to 60,000 men from March 1 to November 1 and during the picking season 60,000 men, women and children are employed. These workers use a half million canvas gloves each fall.

Enough cotton twine (66,000 miles) to circle the globe three times is used each season. 400,000 pounds of sulphur, 3,000,000 feet of linen twine is used to sew the bales; 200,000 sacks with average life of three years cost \$10,000; and baskets, with average life of three years also, cost \$120,000; \$19,000 is expended for 320,000 pounds of soap, and \$14,400 for 240,000 pounds of soap chips.

The 32,000 miles of wire in the hop yards of Oregon cost \$800,000; and 600,000 trellis poles represent expenditure of \$168,000. The burlap used, 1,500,000 yards, would make a carpet 44 feet wide and 300 miles long and costs annually \$200,000; in addition, three-quarters of a million dollars is spent for buildings, stoves, hardware, pipe and other needs incidental to growing and harvest.

In 1933, Oregon produced 52 per cent of the coast hop crop and one-seventh of the world's output. Marion and Polk county had 7961 and 3811 acres, respectively, in 1932, and the past year 8961 and 4105 acres, respectively.

150 New Growers Reported

Boom in the market caused at least 150 new growers to rush into the hop business, bringing about 800 growers at the end of the year and increasing the Oregon planting to between 18,000 and 19,000 acres, compared to 14,787 in 1932. Exact figures on acreage, new growers and the 1933 crop have not been assembled, but hop experts give the above estimates.

The hop market boom, kindled by the Roosevelt promise of beer, started the middle of March, when the price went up to 25 cents. Prior to that time and from the first of the year, only 40 bales had been sold, at 24 cents to complete a carload. From the 25 cent figure of March, a real flurry developed, reaching the pinnacle the week May 14 to 20, when 586 bales were sold at the price of 75 cents a pound or \$150 a bale. The price then dropped to 70 and 71 cents where it held until the middle of June, when buying ceased and contracting opened. By the middle of June, 14,029 bales of Oregon hops were sold.

Up to December 20, about 35,000 bales of the 1934 crop had been contracted, including the holdover contracts in the lower brackets. Various prices ruled on the new contracts, with the best from a grower point of view the five years which average 33 cents a pound during the entire period. The highest paid for a one-year contract at 52 cents.

Market Quiet, 25c-35c

The year closes with the market quiet, as is usual this time, and prices from 25 to 35 cents per pound, depending on quality, as on a 35 cent market some lots will draw only 25 cents due to the mold and weather conditions which prevailed at the time of picking. The 1933 growing season was unusually fine but a considerable portion of the harvest period unfavorable.

On December 1, there were 9,511 more bales of hops of all ages in growers' hands than for the same date in 1932 but grower-dealers had 6700 bales less on hand than a year ago, making in reality only 3200 more bales on hand than last year. On the coast, however, there are 27,000 more bales on hand than last year as the year closes, December 1, 1933, there were 24,313 bales in hands of growers and dealers in Oregon.

An unusual feature of the buying this year was an early winter flurry on fuggles, with England the main buyer. Offers on fuggles at this period ran as high as 40 cents. By far the bulk of Oregon hops are clusters, with only a little more than 1000 acres planted to fuggles and less than 2500 acres to early clusters.

Executive Office at Statehouse Lists Accomplishments of 1933

Meier Sets Bonneville Dam Project as Outstanding Result; Steady Lowering of Deficit Pleases; Relief Activity Outlined

The state of Oregon should be gratified with its achievements in 1933 as a commonwealth, the executive offices announced here yesterday with a statement covering major activities for the last 12 months.

The outstanding achievement listed was the breaking of ground for the Bonneville power dam. This marked the initial step in the great federal power and navigation development which has long been a cherished dream of Governor Meier for the state. Governor Meier pointed out that for the first time in many years the state of Oregon not only lived within its income for 1933 but made substantial strides toward reducing the state deficit, which has long proved a burdensome and expensive incumbrance.

Records show that in December, 1932, the state deficit aggregated \$4,500,000. At the regular 1933 legislative session Governor Meier submitted a budget recommendation in which he urged that the appropriations for the previous biennium be reduced by \$6,000,000. Although the legislature exceeded the governor's budget by \$327,000, which brought the total appropriations up to \$5,600,000, a saving was effected of approximately \$5,500,000 over the previous two year period.

Three and a half million dollars of this saving went to wipe out old deficiencies. According to the tax levy made in 1933, the deficit will be reduced in December, 1934, to \$1,475,000, and by the end of 1935, if the present schedule of expenditures is maintained, the state will be out of the "red" for the first time since 1925.

Foremost among the serious problems of 1933 was that of unemployment relief. Ever since 1931 Governor Meier has been working with official local committees to meet unemployment relief needs and cooperating with the county groups through the highway department and other state agencies.

State Relief Set Up

Upon the governor's recommendation, the regular 1932 legislature provided statutory authority for a state relief committee and for a local relief committee in each county. As a result of this \$5,246,315 has been made available to the state by the federal government and dispensed under the supervision of the state and county committees for relief of the needy and distressed. These state and county committees are now administering the civil works program which is bringing a payroll of \$200,000 a week into the state of Oregon.

Facing a demand from the federal government that the state make provision for carrying its share of the relief load, the governor recommended to the second special legislative session the

allocation to relief purposes of all revenues raised in connection with the sale and control of alcoholic liquor. The legislature set aside for relief purposes \$2,000,000 to be derived from liquor revenues.

When it became apparent that repeal of the eighteenth amendment was imminent, Governor Meier appointed a committee of representative citizens to conduct a study and make recommendations for a plan of liquor control that would eliminate the evils of the old-time saloon and the bootlegger.

Board Non-Political

The result was the so-called Knox plan which places all traffic in liquor containing more than 14 per cent by volume of alcohol in the hands of state dispensaries conducted under a non-salaried, non-political commission of three members. The legislature, after receiving a strong recommendation from the executive department, enacted a law closely following the provisions of the committee's report. The state liquor control commission appointed by Governor Meier is now engaged in preliminary preparation for operation soon after January 1. After the relief emergency has passed the revenues derived from the sale of alcoholic beverages will be divided on the basis of 25 per cent to the state and 75 per cent to the counties, while license fees will be returned to the incorporated cities and counties from which such fees are derived.

Finding in the distressed financial condition of the public elementary and high schools cause for serious concern, Governor Meier called to attention of the special legislature the fact that mounting tax delinquencies had caused more than 400 school districts, with 32,000 children enrolled, to fall more than a year behind in the payment of warrants for current expenses.

To avert the danger of closing the schools to thousands of boys and girls and at the same time lighten the staggering tax burden on real property, the governor recommended and the legislature enacted a one and one-half per cent tax on retail sales of tangible personal property and utility service. All of the proceeds from the operation of this law will go for the support of the schools and to offset real property taxes. Unless subjected to the referendum by its opponents, this tax law will become effective March 18, 1934.

Specific accomplishments backed by Governor Meier:

Steady improvement of the state's financial status.

Enactment of a liquor control act free from the elements of private profit or political influence and supported by the press and the public.

Provision to cooperate with the federal government in the relief of the needy and distressed.

University Maintains Standard While Others Forced to Curtail Willamette Enrollment of 530 Deemed Ideal; Campus Improvements Made

While other denominational schools and colleges in the northwest have been cutting their budgets by curbing educational equipment and opportunities, Willamette university, oldest institution of learning west of the Rockies, has during the past year maintained an even keel. Financial conditions there are reported as "excellent" and although even the soundest investments have failed to pay heavy dividends, all cuts in the budget have been taken care of by trimming expenses rather than services.

No cuts in the size of the faculty or the curriculum have been made during 1933. Recommendations of the national educational board made a few years ago from a purely educational standpoint have been closely followed out with a resultant cutting of expenses in most of the changes.

A registration of 530 students, deemed an ideal sized student body for the classroom and recreational space on the Willamette campus, is recorded in the registrar's office.

While no building program has been entered into during a period of financial stress, maintenance of present equipment has been kept strictly up to standard.

Student employment projects last summer made possible the laying of new floors in the two upper stories of Eaton hall, administration building, re-roofing of portions of the gymnasium, improvement of the campus lawn and general repair and replacement work about other buildings.

The law school, which with the college of liberal arts and the school of music makes up the uni-

versity, under a new system of instruction whereby recognized attorneys of the city and surrounding territory offer classes in their favorite fields of law, has shown a gain in interest and enrollment.

Large additions have been made to the university library's excellent selection of books and magazines, while overflow space in the basement of Waller hall has been remodeled to accommodate a more thoroughly catalogued collection of government publications and religious materials.

The most notable changes in the faculty have been in the school of music where Clara Eness succeeds Frances Virginia Melton, resigned, to conduct a private studio, and Mary Schultz follows William Wallace Graham, also resigned, to conduct a private studio.

Onion Output in County is Heavy; 27th Rank Taken

You can't down Marion county, even when getting out figures on onions, for the 1930 U. S. census gave Marion county 27th rank in counties of the United States in acreage, but gave it 17th place in value of the onion crop. Cook county, Illinois, which is mostly Chicago, ranked first in the value of its 1929 onion crop, although Hardin county, Ohio, had a little larger acreage. Webb county, Texas, ranked second in onion acreage.

SCOUTING LEADERS HOPE FOR FUTURE

Rough-Weather Year Ends; Haag Takes Up Reins For 1934 Work

Cascade area council, the adult organization responsible for carrying on the Boy Scout program in Marion, Polk and Linn counties, enters 1934 with new vigor and hopes of returning scouting here to a sound activity and financial basis, according to A. C. Haag, president-elect, who will be installed at the annual meeting here January 12. Mr. Haag, who held this office three years ago, follows Irl S. McCherery, who carried the organization through a rough weather year.

"There will be no mistake about it; we are going to put the program across so the citizens of Salem and vicinity will support it both financially and by giving their time to scout work," Mr. Haag declared. "When the people understand the scope and results of the scout program, they support it. The scout movement is bigger than any one individual."

Despite financial adversities and accompanying administrative difficulties, scouting in Cascade area weathered 1933 with the loss of but three troops. The area now has 23 active troops averaging approximately 20 members each or a total scout membership of about 460 boys.

There are eight scout troops in Salem, four in Albany and one each in Silverton, Stayton, Turner, Liberty, Keizer, Monmouth, Dallas, Falls City, Tangent, Halsey and West Salem.

"A good summer camp was held in 1933," F. Howard Zinser, who is serving as scout commissioner, area administrative officer, pending restoration of a paid executive-ship, said. "Each month of the year we held a court of honor at which hundreds of advancements were received by the boys, and we staged successful spring and fall rallies."

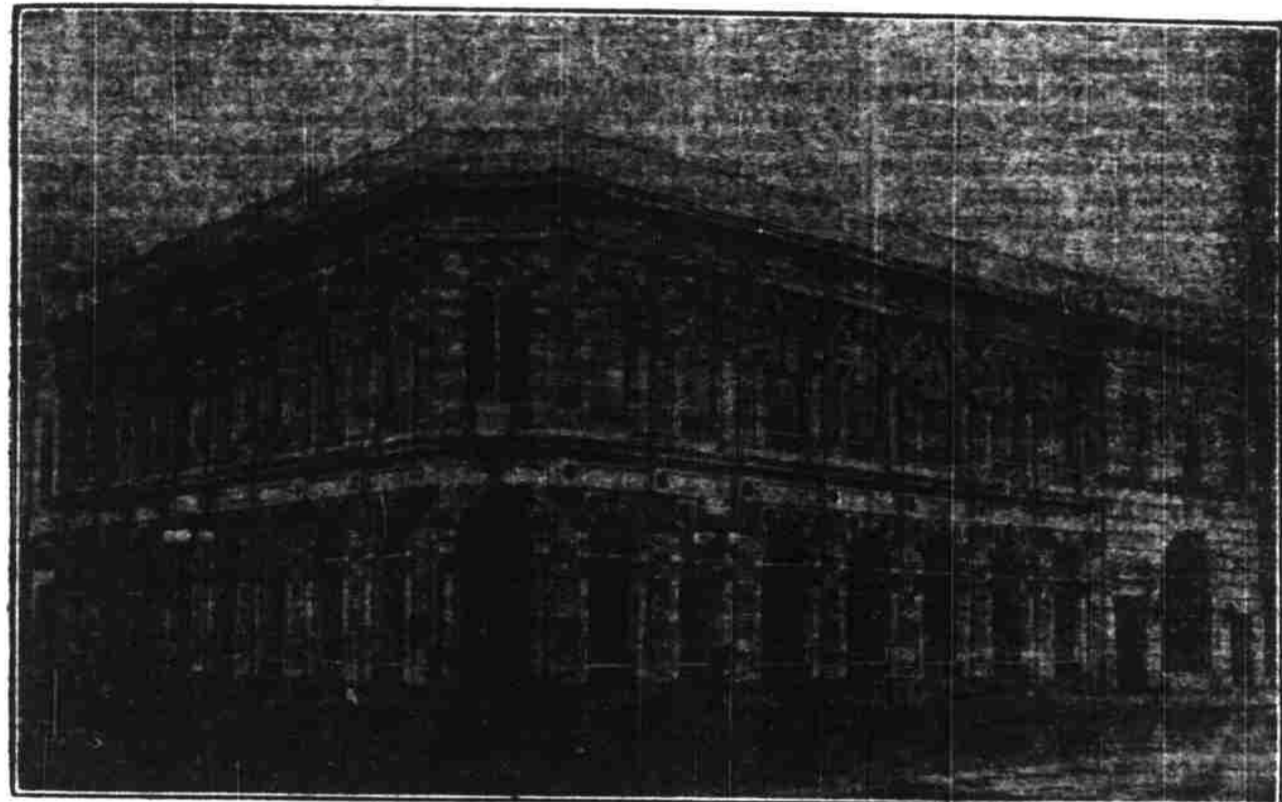
"I believe there is more real interest in scouting now than for a long time."

Teachers Spending Holiday Week with Aumsville Parents

AUMSVILLE, Dec. 30.—Those visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hein are Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Munkers, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Lamb of Cascade and Mrs. Eibel Wright and children, Allen and Marla, of Eugene. Miss Gwendolyn Martin, teacher at Mission, and Merle Martin, teacher at Forest Grove, are spending their vacation at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Martin.

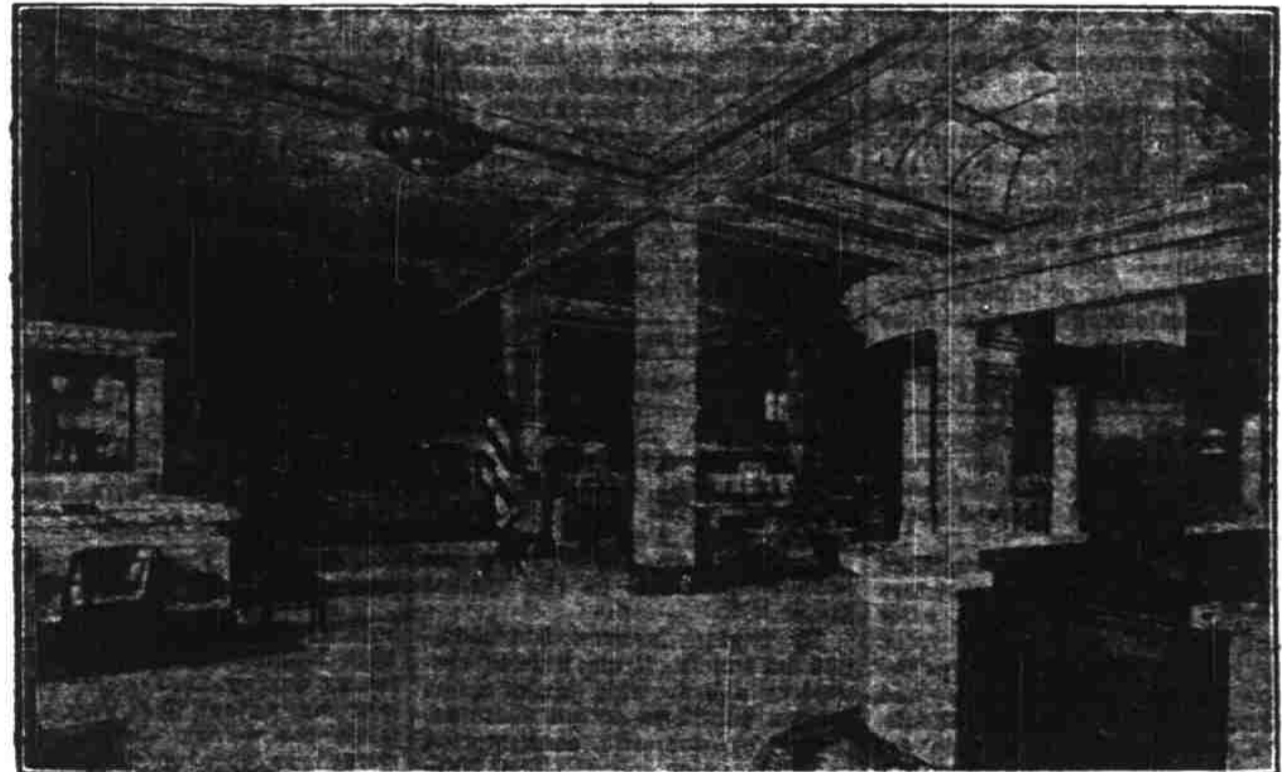
Thursday evening an enjoyable party was given by Miss Marcia Wright at Hein's hall. Mrs. Ethel Wright and Mrs. Mae Lamb chaperoned.

NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS



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