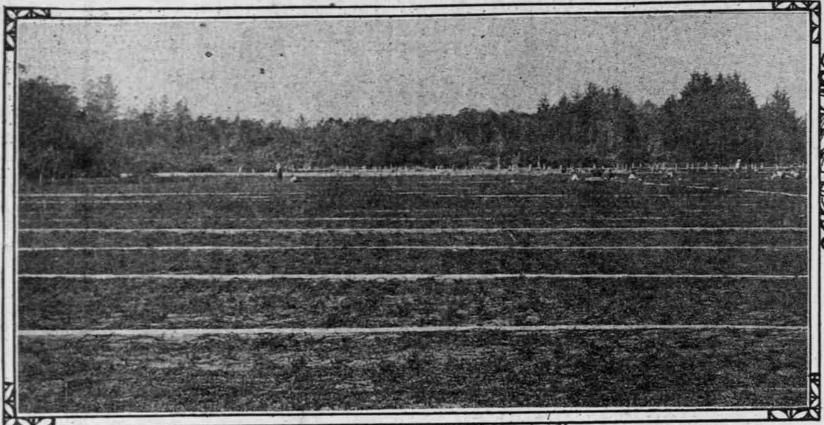
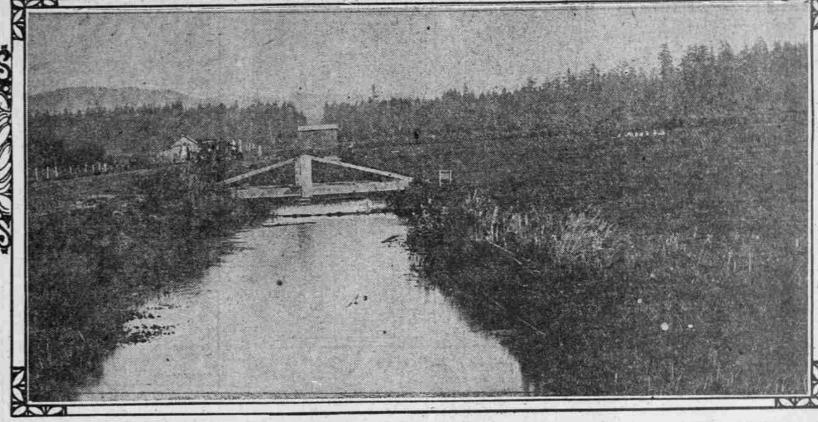
## VAST CRANBERRY INDUSTRY DEVELOPED ON NORTH BEACH BOGS

Indians and Traders in Early 50s Discover Berries; French Millionaire Puts Land to Use; Growers Reap Profits of \$400 to \$500 An Acre; Greater Development Is Near.





BY LUCILE F. SAUNDERS

THIS is the season for cranberry pie-you've seen them, those deep rich, red juley pastries with narrow strips of crust laid across the top, checkerboard fashion, so that all the sugar and sweetness can bubble up inside. Then, too, the day is not far off when mother will make up the menu for Thanksgiving dinner.

"Don't forget the cranberry sauce," Willie or some of the other youngsters Young William then gets a quarter

and is commissioned to go to the cor-ner grocery, there to invest in the principal content of the dainty, without which no holiday dinner is com-

When Willie goes out after the fruit he regards it impersonally as a lot of little red balls that apparently grow in flat wooden boxes about the size of peach crates. There is generally a graniteware scoop reposing in this crate and you gather the ber ies in this and pour them into a paper

His mother, likewise, has a vague idea about cranberries. In fact most people don't know whether the cranberry is picked from a tree, shaken off a vine or dug out of the ground. Maybe a few have heard that it is a native of the Cape Cod region, but until the call came for pickers for the marshes of Oregon and Washington this fall the persons who knew that the berry is grown within 19 miles of Portland were few. Even ye among the growers themselves scarce ly one knows the story of the trans-planting of this great industry in the

head of this bay up the peninsula in departure came the decline of the flat-bottomed boats, through a chan-nel known as Tarlet slough. This never since has been cultivated. slough, running to a zig-zag course from north to south, traversed a des-olate area of awamps and emptied the Tarlet were poled along or drawn by horses on a foot path.

Cranberries Grow in 1859. Often in winter the lowlands through

the center of the peninsula were com-pletely under water and the vast illionaire of Oakland, Cal. About the trade years ago he decided to put the through it. land to some use and sent his nephew, Robert Chabot, north to look it over and improve it. The young man observed the wild cranberries and wisely came to the conclusion that if a com-mercial variety were imported a big harvest might be had. Accordingly he brought in bales of the plants and set them out in a 20-acre tract, while the settlers watched in astonishment. Cha-

are still told about the old town. Millionaire's Work Wonderful.

Once a settler nearby died from trolled this part of the marsh and consumption and his wife had not waited. He had a hunch that it enough money to purchase a coffin would be worth something and when for him. She came to the village, met for him. She came to the village, met he heard of a group of men who Rebert Chabot on the street and told planned to enter a new industry, the him she wanted to sell her two cows manufacture of peat for fuel, he of-

bot spent his wealth right and left.

put in drainage ditches, tarred plank walks, store houses and other quar-

"Sixty dollara," was the reply.

He pulled the money from his pecket and handed it to her.

planting of this great industry in the northwest. Information relative to this is hard to find and tales of the peninsula in the southwest corner of Washington, where the great bogs are principally to be found, are contradictory. The same tenor runs through all of the accounts, however—the spirit of a fight against odds to put an almost unheard-of industry on its feet.

Geeds Carried in Boats.

Information relative to them he put great trust. Vestment. In a le pest made excellen fuel. It is was so light when the moisture was evaporated that what moisture was evaporated that what had been a ton of wet land could be counted in a few pounds of the dry bridge of one of the Chinese died and principally to be found, are contradictory. The same tenor runs through the had saved \$600 from his earnings, but this was only one-half the current price of Chinese wives, so he was forced to borrow. Once more happy, he returned from California with his bride and settled down to working bride and settled down to working the content of the price cost slightly over \$10,000.

Purchase of the right of way was no seasy matter and litigation attached to it stretched out over three years, then went to Port-land and the property after he had turned it over to other managers. The work of the dry was evaporated that what had been a ton of wet land could be counted in a few pounds of the dry was evaporated that what had been a ton of wet land could be counted in a few pounds of the dry was evaporated that what had been a ton of wet land could be counted in a few pounds of the dry was evaporated that what had been a ton of wet land could be counted in a few pounds of the dry was evaporated that what had been a ton of wet land could be counted in a few pounds of the dry was evaporated that what had been a ton of wet land could be counted in a few pounds of the dry was evaporated that what had been a ton of the dry was evaporated that what had been a ton of the dry was evaporated.

Further was evaporated that what had been a ton of the dry wa bride and settled down to working In the early days when there were the bog. Little did be reckon on the but few towns on the coast and they sudden demise of his second wife, for were but mere trading posts, much of the goods sent to the Hudson Bay company at Astoria was shipped in by Willapa harbor and taken from the

Seventy-three Barrels Annual Crop. In the meantime a Swede named Chris Hansen had come to the coast into Black lake, the present source of water supply for the town of liwace. Mail and other packs taken over the old government portage were carried from the lake a quarter of a mile into the old village and from there to Astoria in fishing boats. The there to Astoria in fishing boats. The his bog is providing an income for only boats that could come through A. B. Moore, a naval officer, who purchased it. Hansen put in only two acres of berries, and for many years was the only berry producer on the peninsula. Several other ventures were made. A man named Orr plant-ed two acres. Ivan Adams put in half an acre, which brought him more than amount of decaying vegetation was all \$2000 in three years. He harvested that would impress the casual traveler. Indians and traders knew there while these marshes were being was something else in all this wilderness, for in the fall the ground would be covered with fine, hairy vines bearing red berries—wild cranber-

hearing red berries—wild cranber-considered the property as not worth ries. As early as 1859 old maps show the only name for this territory was to oysters, which could be scooped "wild cranberry marsh," as this is the from the shallows of Willapa harbor sole label stamped on the part which and brought a means of easy liveliindicated the center of the peninsula. | hood to the settlers. Oysterville, to-trade in oysters that passed

Rancher Startles Settlement.

To the south more attention was given fishing and the peninsula be-came a quiet community, filled in the summer with transient beach cot-tagers and almost deserted in the colder months, except for the two villages at the ends. Then came to llwaco an Idaho rancher, P. E. Brad-ford, who startled the inhabitants by purchasing a homestead of 149 acres just north of Black Lake of Will Wheeldon at the exorbitant price of ters. He was the only man near Ilwaco who had any money at the time and stories of his eccentricities \$12 an acre. The settlers laughed in scorn at the investment and Mr. Brad-ford's plan of using the property for grazing land.

Robert Chabot on the street and took
him she wanted to sell her two cows
to pay expenses of the funeral, fered his bog to them at from \$100
Abruptly he asked her how much she
his property and were satisfied. It
his property and were satisfied. It the qualifications of a good peat mately owners of the mine. Not long after Bradford deposited a neat sum in the Ilwaco gret their purchase.

German Scientists Experiment.

The last time peat was manufacured at Ilwaco was in 1907. With he decay of the company Gustav Freiwald of Portland, one of its largest stockholders, took over the plant and its option on between 2000 and 3000 acres of bog. In his anxiety to put it to some use, Mr. Freiwald made a trip to Germany and carried sam-ples of peat to that country, where he had scientists experiment with it. It was found that when the peat was ground up, pressed and rolled, it could o decide that momentous question North Beach is indebted for the commercializing of its long-slumbering industry, the cranberry business. After the settlers had lived on the land for 30 years without knowing its possibilities or how to derive a live-lihood from it, Williams came in and proughly with him the trade secrets. brought with him the trade secrets that have meant a systematized ex-ploitation of the marshes.

Salt Water Floods Bogs. A little company of cranberry grow-ers had been organized in Tillamook

county, Oregon, at a settlement known as Cranmore. The plantings had scarcely been put in when salt water from the Pacific backed up and flooded the bogs. The investors heard of the wild cranberries growing on North Beach, moved over to Ilwaco Junction and Seaview and made an-other attempt at the game. They planted a piece of marsh, sold several lots and dropped the proposition

again.

H. M. Williams was born and raised

second Chinese passed away left the papers to the wife of the manager of a variety show. Mean-while the land had been sold for taxes

Williams resold his holding to syndi-williams. a real estate dealer from Spokare, entered. To Mr. Williams was thus instrumental in bringing about the investment of half a million

cross-cut over the bog, little realiz-ing how treacherous it was under foot. He was equipped with stout boots, but had barely gone a hundred feet when he sank in a mushy hole and came within an ace of drowning.

Settlers Are Convinced.

Some of the old employes of the peat factory remained there to work the land, and one old man in particular would not move away from the vicinity. He had once been employed in a sawmill operated many years ago at one end of Black lake. The proprietor of this establishment, he asserted, had been possessor of \$6000 in \$50 octavors alvers of Callin the cranberry lands of Cape Cod. \$6000 in \$50 octagon slugs of Cali-One of his brothers was a professor at Massachusetts institute, having in mon said, the lumberman had buried

Upper-Weeding a second-year field not yet ready to come into bearing. An uncultivated bog in the wild state may be seen in the background. The view

be made into imitation oak boards and other useful articles for interior use. Whether the manufacture of these would have been attempted is farm owned by Williams, paid the doubtful. Mr. Freiwald did not have to decide that moreorious question. he had sold his entire tract for their bogs. New Organization Formed. The new organization, known as the Columbia River Cranberry Growers' association, was made up of 40 members headed by George M. Healy of the Woodard-Clarke Drug company. The vice-president is Dr. David Bruere of Portland. The three other or-ganizers were E. M. Hulden of Hepp-ner, G. H. Shoemaker and Dr. H. R.

Herbert Williams, the younger man, was making a circuit of the place with his father and decided to take a over the country, two living in Chiover the country, two living in Chicago, one in North Dakota, one in Pasadena and several in various parts of Oregon, but the majority are Port-land business men, attorneys, doctors and school teachers. The present sec

retary-treasurer, who acts in the capacity of manager, is V. H. Allen, formerly of Salem.

The tract controlled by the co-operative concern is one of the largest, if not the largest, cranberry bog in the United States. the United States. It is one and a half miles in length and contains over 300 acres, 150 of which are planted. There are altogether about 2500 acres of cranberry land on the penin-sula and of these 600 are under cul-tivation. Nearly all of the crop is marketed by the Pacific Cranberry

at Massachusetts institute, having in his particular department the study of cranberry culture. Another brother headed a big eastern cranberry growers' association. The third son came were some and lived in Montana. He latter moved to Spokane and while in that city stumbled upon information concerning the earlier attempts to grow berries on the north beach bogs.

One look at the marshes of the Tarlet slough was enough to convince the experienced grower that he had found a land of opportunity. Williams bought the 140-acre tract at the peat factory, paying as high as \$400 an acre for some of it. The settlers who had ridiculed Bradford for his \$120 investment squirmed once more.

The was and his employe had been searching for them ever since. In his spare time he would shoulder a shovel and hike off across the bog to dig wherever fancy dictated. The states of the shovel and hike off across the bog to dig wherever fancy dictated. The states of the showled and hike off across the bog to dig wherever fancy dictated. The states of the showled and hike off across the bog to disappointing crop in which to stow away any money. Early disappointments have a tendency to make the schoolteacher with three acres forget that several millionaires were forget that several millionaires are disappointment. The sample exchange.

To the small investor cranberries

\$12 investment squirmed once more. Plants sent from the east at a The swamps are overgrown with Scrub trees, tough, wiry grasses and mately owners of the bogs would live was ready and dried up. Some were put In canals to freshen up, but they mildewed and incurred another heavy mildewed and incurred another heavy sealed as the process is technically stated. mine. Not long after Bradford deposited a mate sum in the Ilwaco sows first." she asked.

No. he gardfly replied. "Ill send to the first she asked.

The new corporation supposed it was baleving any thanks, he hurried to the head begun a wonderful work. He was not a practical man and the bog he planted undoubtedly hever yielded him returns on the investment. But his crops were large, Old raint beries from his tract.

Chalce Manage Bog.

Chalce Manage Bog.

The property was laier traveled into the factory, was pressed and run out of the period to the factory, was pressed and run out of the property was laier turned over to the care of a Cape Codder named Landers, who knew much about the fauthers. Amont the only pickers he employed two Chinese Manage are their purchase to see the day when they would reposited a neat sum in the Ilwaco that the plant of the property was laier traveled into the factory, was pressed and run out of the part traveled into the factory, was pressed and run out of the point property was laier traveled into the factory, was pressed and run out of the point was not as a possible was not a practical man and the plant of the property was laier traveled into the factory, was pressed and run out of the point was not as the plant of the point of the point was not as the plant of the point of the

on the left is of the main drainage canal built along the general course of the old Tarlet slough. Lower right—Newly completed warehouse of the Columbia River Cranberry Growers' association. This is 150 feet in length. In the picture on the left is a group of pickers at work on the edge of a bog adjoining the timber line. White strings marking the rows for each picker may be seen laid on the ground. and the man who held the title refused to part with it. Por three years and the man who held the title refused to part with it. Por three years and who possessed the original papers, sending tracers from California to Alaska, and at last completing the feal by buying her claim to the title for \$100.

Profitable Transaction Made.

Some of the swamps were easy to secure, as they were being sold to pay the possess of the man who held the title refused to part with it. Por three years and the man who held the title refused to part with it. Por three years and the man who held the title refused to part with it. Por three years and the man who held the title refused to part with it. Por three years and the man who held the title refused to part with it. Por three years and the man who held the title refused to part with it. Por three years and the man who held the title refused to part with it. Por three years and the man who held the title refused to part with it. Por three years and the man who held the title refused to part with it. Por three years and the man who held the title refused to hold the level.

A group of growers east of Seaview days in their three years and found they were not living in lux-leading the rows for each placed to held the level.

A group of growers east of Seaview days and the weeds and prevent the stay dry and drying out.

Where a poor piece of work is done to yet held of the ingus, which has form the weeds and prevent the stay dry and drying out.

Where a poor piece of work is done to yet held the ingus, which has form the weeds and prevent the with the insect pest. Sprays are begand the fight the insect pest. Sprays are begand the feed of the fungus, which has not yet been stamped out. This turns the berries white and creates a cotant of the title level.

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own cuttings and has enough on hand for 100 more acres. The foliage multiplies rapidly and soon the ground is covered with a dull green carpet, turns would have been brought in, but fate intervened again. No road but fate intervened again. No road but fate intervened again and the barwhich in the spring is brightened with a delicate pink bloom. Careful pruning prevents the runners from getting too long. In the peninsula it is not necessary to flood the fields, the process resorted to in the east, to prevent freezing. The land is drained by series of ditches all emptying into the main canal.

Fungus and the fire worm are the two principal enemies of the fruit. A government expert was sent to the government expert was sent to the sour pickle class. It simply can't be sold for sweets. At the time when the association should have been shipping out carloads of fruit

liquid sprayed over the entire lot. Last Year's Crop Heavy.

Last year the bogs yielded a heavy crop and some of the blue haze disappeared from the horizon. Had

The association prepared go face alost any situation this year. A warehouse 150 feet in length has just been mpleted and the road into Seaview and Ilwaco can now be traveled by auto trucks. Through the mile and a half of bogs a unique roadway has been laid over one of the main ditches so as to conserve space. This road-way has the width of an automobile and will accommodate the average truck on strips of planking. This nain route connects with a number of side spurs running into the outer edges of the marsh. Along these flat cars may be pushed by hand and crates can be moved out as fast as



