

# Oregon Has a Third of the Water Power and a Fifth of the Timber of the United States, and Salem Has Tributary Supplies of Both, Promising Great Growth

## SALEM HAS MADE A FAIR START ONLY IN WOOD USING PLANTS

But This Territory Has Vast Timber Supplies and Enormous Undeveloped Water Powers, and There Will Necessarily be Rapid and Steady Progress in This Field

Salem has made only a fair start in wood using plants. She has a paper mill, just starting, that will bring from the outside \$20,000 to \$40,000 a day for its manufactured products—and that will double its capacity, at least, within a year or two or three years; and will probably more than treble it.

It has a saw mill, of the Chas. K. Spaulding Logging company, that has a capacity of about 110,000 feet of lumber a day—and it has an extensive logging operation that is tributary to Salem—

And it has an extensive sash and door factory— And a big box factory— And it manufactures sashes that are sold hundreds and thousands of miles away from Salem—all bringing outside money to be spent here, in large and increasing volume.

The paper mill has and will always have camps for the cutting of pulp wood in this territory, employing hundreds of men, in the camps and in the transportation of the wood to the mill. There are big saw mills at Silvertown, Stayton, Mill City, Falls City, Dallas and nearly all the surrounding cities and towns, the activities of which add to the business of Salem. One of the big Falls City mills, the Falls City-Salem Lumber Co., maintains a yard and an office in Salem.

There is a prosperous broom-handle factory in West Salem, just across the river from Salem, owned by the Oregon Wood Products Co. There are numerous small wood working concerns in Salem. But there is a vast field here for more wood working plants; with the raw materials coming from the Salem territory.

Major F. W. Leadbetter, the moving spirit of the Oregon Pulp & Paper company, owning Salem's new paper mill, has made the statement that Salem has the largest pulp wood supply tributary of any city in the entire world.

Plants We Ought to Have. Salem ought right now to have a large furniture factory. One of the big furniture factories of Portland has for years been ob-

tainig a large part of its ash, maple and other woods from the Salem territory, and floating them down the Willamette, right through this city. Reference is made to the Doernbecher Manufacturing company, and there are other wood working plants in and about Portland doing the same thing.

The Kinds of Wood. The pulp mills consume more wood than any of the other wood using industries in Oregon, and perhaps half as much as all the rest combined. They use largely western hemlock, spruce, noble fir, black cottonwood and white fir.

Our Oregon box factories use spruce, hemlock, white pine, noble fir, yellow pine, sugar pine, Douglas fir and white fir. Our sash and door factories have spruce, Douglas fir, cedar, Port Orford cedar, hemlock, yellow and white pine.

For interior work we have, besides these, ash, maple, oak, sugar pine, alder, etc. For ship building, all of the above are available, with the addition of myrtle, etc.

to the wood work of pianos and organs and talking machines.

Having all these vast supplies of standing timber in the Salem district, together with many other woods that will do about as well as suitable for wood working plants of various kinds, and having vast cheaply developed unused water powers near by, there can be no question of an early great increase in both the number and activity of wood working plants here in Salem.

## OREGON FOREST FACTS TOLD ELEVEN YEARS AGO

There Has Been a Great Increase of Timber Operations and Wood Working Plants in This State Since That Time

(The following are some excerpts taken from a booklet entitled "Oregon Forest Facts," printed in 1910 by the State Board of Forestry. It should be explained that the lumbering and wood working industries of this state have greatly increased since that time. In 1910, the Oregon cut of lumber was less than two billion feet. Last year it was two and three-quarters billions.)

"Forest cover is necessary to preserve the flow of our streams for irrigation and power purposes, to furnish a refuge for game, and to prevent the erosion of soil in mountainous sections.

"Already bringing into the state each day \$70,000 of outside money, the industry bids fair to increase five fold in the next decade.

"At present employing ten times as many men as any other manufacturing industry, there is room for the increasing field of labor ten fold, with resulting increased population in Oregon. Any timbered section is eventually sure of railroads and a market for farm crops; but the permanence of these developments depends upon safeguarding the supply of raw material. To accomplish this state aid is indispensable. Law enforcement, compulsory elimination of fire traps, regulation of fire preventive equipment, used by railroads, traversing timbered sections, and regulation of protection work under the provision of the compulsory law, are matters the state alone can effectively handle.

"Oregon has about 18,000,000 acres of merchantable timberland, of which 10,000,000 acres is privately owned, while the remainder is in the national forests and Indian reservations.

"Oregon has 429,000,000,000 board feet of timber; an amount equal to one-sixth of the standing timber in the United States, or one-half as much timber as is found in the thirty-seven states east of the Rocky mountains.

"To transport the lumber from our forests would require 348,000 trains of sixty cars each; or, continuous trains reaching seven times around the earth, or fifty-two continuous trains reaching from Portland, Oregon, to New York City.

"The last census shows 50,000 people engaged in manufacturing industries in Oregon, of whom 24,500 or fifty per cent are employed in the lumber industry.

"Of the 329,000 people in Oregon, 104,000, or one-eighth of the total population, are directly dependent upon the lumber industry. No other manufacturing industry in the state employs one-tenth as many men as this one.

"Even though the lumber industry is yet at the threshold of development, the annual value of lumber products is \$20,000,000 or thirty-two and five-tenths per cent of the total value of manufactured products in the state.

"Over \$70,000 of outside money is each day brought into Oregon by the lumber industry. Eighty per cent of our outgoing freight is lumber.

"The last census shows that out of fifty-five manufacturing establishments in Oregon, employing over one hundred wage earners, thirty-three were engaged in the lumber industry.

ment's expenses outside national forests was under \$25,000.

It is therefore obvious that private owners are not attempting to avoid responsibility. But when the tax paid by timber and the lumber industry generally is considered, as well as the interest of states and counties to keep forests in condition to be taxed, certainly substantial state appropriations for protection and law enforcement are a vital necessity in every Pacific northwest state.

C. S. CHAPMAN, Spaulding Bldg., Portland, Or.

Killing the Golden Goose. The cutting of the Pacific northwest's forests is progressing at the rate of about 9 1/2 billion feet annually. The product, worth about \$285,000,000, is mostly sold elsewhere, hence nearly this year's sum, or more than three-quarters of a million dollars a day, comes as outside money to be distributed to every citizen through the arteries of labor and trade.

Forest fire losses vary with the season; but probably average 500,000,000 board feet annually. If saved for manufacture instead of lost, this would add \$15,000,000, or make \$300,000,000 the value of the timber taken each year when reckoned as a source of community income.

Pacific northwest forests owe their remarkable productiveness to a peculiarly fortunate combination of climatic and rapid-growing species. Nowhere else is reproduction so swift and certain. Nowhere can it be obtained with so little effort and expense. Saw timber can be grown in 40 to 75 years; other valuable products in less.

Much such second growth is being cut now. More will be highly useful before the more inaccessible virgin timber is reached.

While the quality may be inferior to that of the virgin timber now being cut, it is reasonable to suppose that timber scarcity will give equal value to second growth in 60 years hence. Then if the area deforested now, a year later reforested and protected, it should in 60 years again bring in \$300,000,000 to the community; each year's growth in the meanwhile being worth a sixtieth of this, or \$3,000,000. The area deforested

in ten years would be earning the people of the northwest about \$50,000,000 a year.

Something is being done to bring this about. Natural reproduction reforests most of the land if protected from fire. Such protection is being afforded in considerable measure by timber owners and, though less liberally, by the state. But it is by no means adequate, nor will it be while a taxing system that actually penalizes it remains in vogue.

Under the general property tax every addition to forest value that the assessor can measure is added to the assessed value. The crop is taxed repeatedly before the harvest gives any return with which to pay—an injustice to which no other crop is subjected. As soon as the new growth begins to come of importance, this tax, repeated and compounding, begins its process of confiscating the value to be had when the crop is salable. And even were the net accumulated tax not prohibitively excessive, the case differs from that of mature timber holdings in that there is no source of revenue with which to pay.

For a time the evil is not apparent. The owner holds the land because he finds no sale for it, because he wants to protect it to avoid a firetrap surrounding uncut timber, and because he has hope a way will be found to make the growing of new forest practicable. He can hold as long as the young growth has no measurable value that the assessor can reach.

But as soon as it attains such value, the situation changes. The law penalizes reforestation, with a strong chance of complete destruction by fire. The interest taken because of adjacent uncut timber, and the income from the latter which might be devoted to carrying cut-over land, decreases as the mature timber is cut. Under these conditions the crop will not be grown nor will the tax be collected. The property tax applied to reforestation thus strikes against the community in two ways. Other forest countries therefore tax only the land annually and tax the crop upon harvest. They get more forest and more taxes.

E. T. ALLEN, Spaulding Bldg., Portland, Or.

MANY GOOD THINGS HAVE BEEN MISSED IN THE YEAR

Some of Them Are Mentioned by Miss McMunn, and Many More Might Be Named; for the Fact is, This is a Country of Many Outstanding Advantages and Resources in Which it Excels

(By Ella McMunn.) Editor Statesman: Encouraged by your kind words and praise, the food upon which my soul fattens, I leave off my sticky, sweet job of peeling pears in the kitchen, to rush into print about various things, in this, one of the closing numbers of the slogan campaign.

It does not seem possible that I shall have anything to say about the paper mill, never having seen the inside of one, although I believe myself to be rather more interested in the subject of paper than any other live human in the private walks of life, as I use bales and bundles in an effort to get editors to notice me, and paper, as you know, costs money, and I am hoping that the new mill will make it cheaper, at least by the carload.

To be back to pears. Why don't they make pear cider in this country? It is superior in every way to apple cider and sells for a lot of money when bottled and sent east. And our immediate need now is for a catsup factory, to take care of the tomatoes cracked by the recent rain. Our friend, Mark Savage had 125 boxes early enough to have made him rich for life, if the rain had not caused him to part with them at a sacrifice price. Any tomatoes, whether green, ripe, over-ripe, small or cracked, can be made into catsup, which sells at 35 cents for a half pint, and while the local market generally takes all the tomatoes available, the canneries should have an emergency kettle in which to stew them in case of unexpected moisture.

But I see that I have begun my story in the wrong place as usual. But as one thumb is out of commission from cracking black walnuts for the canary bird, and the other hand is the size of a picnic ham from too much wasp, I think I shall meander on from where I am.

In addition to the industries mentioned last Thursday, I think of the following, that have flourished in Salem, and doubtless continue to do so. Some of them were in connection with the state institutions: Eppley's Baking Powder, cotton gloves, caskets, carpet weaving, mattress making, umbrella covering, brooms, button making, day-old-chick industry, ice making, willow furniture, potato chips, starch factory, axe handles, soap works.

There was also Uncle Billy Billy Wright's bottled horse radish; a man with strained honey, someone who supplied the groceries with hominy and E. O. McF's country sausage, all of which had reached the importance of being called industries, and which certainly contributed much to the pleasure of living in Salem.

I am sure your plan to issue a book containing the slogan matter at the end of next year, by which time day when even the peach pits are in demand. Some peaches were lost in the old days, but that was before the advent of the canneries and the dehydrator which solves many marketing problems.

The year 1919 saw the first active demand for quinces in this section. Of course every housewife made jelly of them and some few crates were sold to the stores for the city housewife, but there was no way of working them up until then, when the Phees people advertised for all they could get for use in their jelly department. Many quince trees are just coming into bearing, and while the yield will be small this fall, but very few trees have been injured and a bumper crop is anticipated next year. The quince is a slow maturing tree but has a long life, and, next to honey, whose flavor it resembles, there is no more delicious fruit grown for jelly. There is also a new edible quince on the market that can be eaten like an apple, but no doubt the demand will continue chiefly for jelly.

In closing (I smell the bacon frying and I know the pear business is all over so I can venture down stairs), I would like to say something about plums. We have several varieties on our place that never fall to bear, are always sweet and delicious, have never had one bit of cultivation, water or fertilizer. There is no fruit that bears so generously in any location, and now that the Phees people are making preserves of plums there will of course be a strong incentive to plant a sufficient acreage to make this one of the revenue producing fruits of the country. Our varieties are Blue Danson, egg plum, peach plum, native red, and a very choice purple plum of fine flavor, while our silver plums are not far from belonging to the plum family.

Man died the other day. His death was due to natural causes. An automobile ran over him.

Potatoes We will commence shipping about October 1st. Come and see us

MANGIS BROS. Warehouse: High and Trade Streets Phone 1291 Office 542 State Street Phone 717

OREGON STATE FAIR

September 27 — To — October 2

A wealth of agricultural displays. Magnificent livestock exhibition. Splendid machinery and tractor exhibit. Greatest horse show in the Northwest. Excellent races and high class amusements. Special attractions both day and night. Ideal camping grounds. Excursion rates on all railroads.

For further Particulars Write

A. H. LEA, Secy. Salem, Or.

## MAKING 6000 BROOM HANDLES EVERY WORKING DAY IN SALEM

The Oregon Wood Products Co. Has Been Doing Business in West Salem Since the First of This Year—Has Good Equipment

Salem has a new wood working plant that is turning out 6000 broom handles a day. Every 10 to 12 days there is loaded at this plant a car of broom handles, for the middle west and eastern markets—going as far as New York City. Each car contains something like 60,000 broom handles.

The letter head of this concern reads like this: "Oregon Wood Products Co., manufacturers of 'OWPCO' brand handles, dowels, tables, ladders and excelsior, Salem, Ore.; Theo. E. Garbade, pres.; H. W. Woodruff, v-pres. & treas."

There is a monogram, "OREGON WOOD PRODUCTS CO.," around a beautiful picture of a fir tree. The Oregon Wood Products company commenced business in West Salem, in the building that was formerly occupied by the Salem Fruit Evaporator Co., the first of this year.

They have a splendid equipment of up-to-date machinery, capable of handling an ax and pick handle business and other lines, indicated by the language of the letter head.

But they have so far confined their energies to the making of broom handles, as they find a ready sale for all they make, and the supply of fir lumber is plentiful and easily secured, several mills nearby furnishing it—including the Spaulding mill in Salem.

Seven men are at present employed by the Oregon Wood Products Co., and it is predicted that the number will be steadily increased.

With the great fruit drying concern of which Bruce Cunningham is the moving spirit, only a block away, and new dwellings going up steadily in that section, West Salem is surely looking up decidedly.

## MAKE THE FOREST WEALTH OF THIS STATE PERPETUAL

And Do Not Kill the Goose That Lays the Golden Eggs—Protect Forests From Fire, and Encourage Reforestation of the Lands

(Following are two communications copied from the "Oregon Voter," the first in the issue of September 4 and the other in the issue of September 11. They are worthy of consideration, suggesting the way to make the great timber wealth of Oregon perpetual.)

Make Forest Wealth Perpetual One of the most important problems requiring attention in the northwest is protection of forests against fire.

Forest protection has now become an important national problem. Realization that from a national standpoint this country must plan for its future timber supply or be caught facing a shortage at no far distant time has stimulated present interest. Furthermore, we don't care to see great industries vanish. The lumber industry has been, but need not be, a vanishing industry.

Pennsylvania in 1860 stood first among the states in lumber production. As late as 1899 her annual cut was about the same as Oregon's is today. But Oregon now stands third in lumber production and Pennsylvania twentieth.

Washington holds first place in lumber production, cutting annually 4 1/2 billion board feet, or nearly twice the cut in Washington, Oregon and California twenty years ago. These three states now cut three times as much as they did 20 years ago, showing rapid growth of the industry in the northwest. AND THE NEXT DECADE WILL SEE A GROWTH UNPARALLELED BY ANY PAST RECORD. FOR WE NOW HAVE THE BULK OF THE REMAINING STANDING MERCHANTABLE TIMBER IN THE UNITED STATES.

It has been stated by many authorities that the answer to shortage in supply of raw material and high lumber prices lies in growing more timber. In the northwest growing timber requires mainly two things: fire protection and revision of tax laws. GIVEN THESE, AND OUR LUMBER INDUSTRY WILL BE PERMANENT, NOT VANISHING.

In no section of the country have private owners of timber put forward such effort and expended such sums to prevent forest fires as in the northwest. The states have not been similarly progressive. States such as Maine, New York and Pennsylvania, once great lumber producing sections, spend far more to protect their meager forests than do northwestern states to protect their vast forest wealth.

The federal government for the past ten years has expended a small amount for forest protection in co-operation with the states. This is a recognition of the need for federal participation. The stage is now being set for very substantial federal aid to those states which are interesting themselves in a substantial financial way in the subject. The western states have a real opportunity to secure federal aid in forest protection, by themselves expending a sum commensurate with the importance of the work and state legislative assemblies as well as congressional delegations may well aid their states by promoting greater state and federal participation in fire prevention.

It must be realized that forest protection is not alone a private obligation. Government, state and individuals must co-operate in the expense. Individual timber owners cannot and do not desire to control settlement of the country. They do not want to prohibit the public from using lands for hunting and fishing, nor should they be expected to protect the foothill country where most of our fires start. Furthermore, no adequate protection is possible without good forest laws properly enforced, and such enforcement is possible only through state machinery.

Last year (1919) timber owners in the states of Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon expended over \$1,000,000 to protect their properties. The states expended less than \$100,000 other than in protection of state owned lands, and the federal govern-

It will interest some people to know that these back copies are selling fast—that, nearly every day, orders are received from near and distant points for the whole series. They will be sold out before the fifty-two Slogans are completed, without doubt.—Edy.