

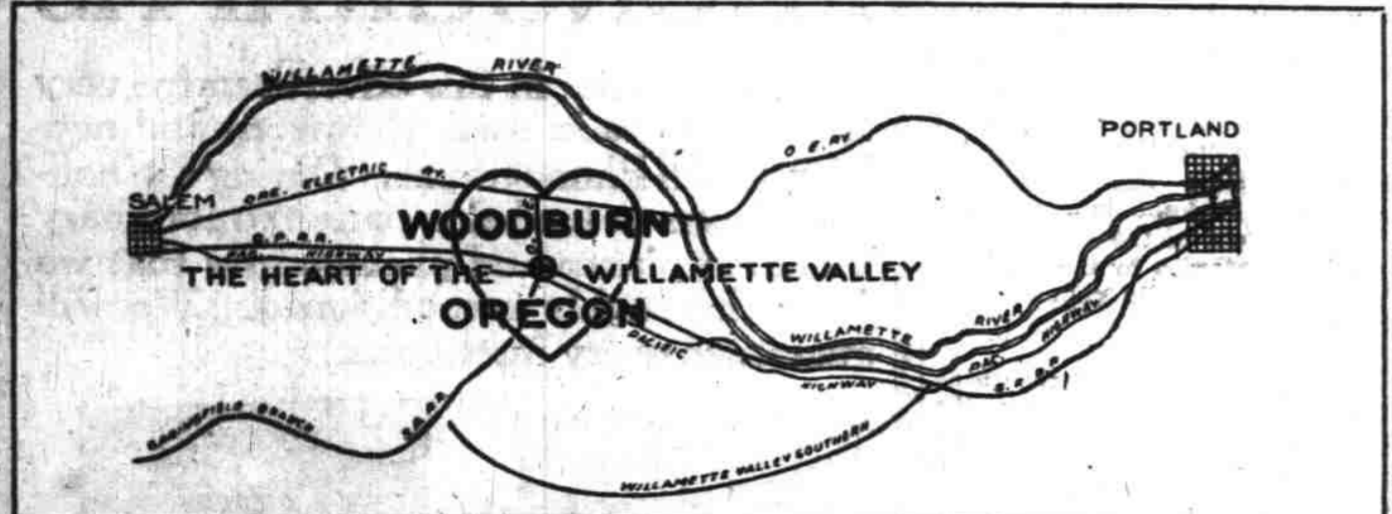
Woodburn Community Declared Located in Heart of Richly Developed Willamette Valley

(Woodburn Independent)
The Willamette valley, between the Coast and the Cascade mountain ranges, is 130 miles long and 60 miles wide. It is so protected that its climate is the finest in the world, never going to extremes, seldom being over 90 degrees in summer and under 20 degrees above in the winter time. Electric storms are rare visitors and blizzards, cyclones and tornadoes are unknown. Precipitancy is in the winter and spring. The summer with cool nights are pleasant and the falls are grand. Occasionally in winter there is a slight snowfall. Most of the winters

prosperous farmers, many of them on paved highways and with modern homes. The soils are classed under the general heads of the foothills and bottom lands and the fertility is renowned. Grains, grasses, hops, large fruits, berries, nuts, vegetables and tobacco are grown. There has never been a total crop failure. Other products are wool, mohair, butter, eggs, fine cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry are extensively raised. The timber is mostly fir, oak and ash and saw mills are kept busy.

In Woodburn there are several industries—flouring mill, two canneries, three nurseries, one of

this city, which will probably be realized in 1924. The Willamette Valley Canneries had a long run and the Graves Canning company has just closed after being operated since last spring. Both gave employment to a large number, mostly women, and thousands are employed in the large fruit orchards, berry yards and hopfields. In addition to the canneries the Woodburn Fruit Growers' Association during the past season handled 1,600,000 pounds of berries for which the growers received \$71,132. This association pools its products yearly. It reports that "the acreage of canning



there is no snow, no ice. The prevailing wind in winter comes from the south, in summer from the north.

Woodburn, a city of 2000 population and with nearly all streets paved, rests in the heart of the most famous section of the Willamette valley, in a rich belt 22 miles from north to south and 18 miles from east to west. It is 34 miles from Portland, the metropolis of the state, and 15 miles from Salem, the state capital and county seat of this, Marion county. It is on the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad and is the junction with the branch extending to Mt. Angel, Silverton and Springfield. A spur of 2 1/2 miles from the main line of the Oregon Electric has its terminus at Woodburn.

This section is peopled with

the largest in the state, ax-handle factory, machine shop, cabinet shop, planing mill, box factory, loganberry juice plant, seed-cleaning industries, furniture factory—and a demand for many others. One of the big assets is a \$75,000 union high school property with a high school whose curriculum includes teachers' training, agriculture, manual training, all high school branches, with a large corps of teachers. Besides this the two grade schools and St. Benedictine private school.

Woodburn is the "World's Berry Center," the choice berries being canned and sent to all parts of the United States and to some of the European countries. The market is constantly expanding and sufficient berries and other fruit are produced here to warrant the installation of another cannery in

strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries and cultivated blackberries has been increased 110% over the acreage of last year, which will, it is estimated, increase the tonnage of berries next year to 2,100,000 pounds. The association now has under contract 530 acres of berries all grown tributary to Woodburn by 105 growers. The loganberry industry has been an important one also in this section. This association, the canneries and private buyers take care of the berry yield. There are many independent growers.

Woodburn has a beautiful Masonic temple, armory, city hall, Carnegie public library, Free Methodist Episcopal, Catholic, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Church of God and Christian Science church structures with about three other denominations represented, a howitzer company and many civic orders including four Masonic, Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World, Modern Woodmen, Catholic Foresters, W. C. O. F. Artisans, Rebekah and others, also a G. A. R. post, Woman's Relief Corps and Woman's Club. There is a live city council, a very active community club, water works, electric and telephone systems, two sound banks with large deposits, express office and a post office having three rural routes. The municipality is now entitled to free city delivery. There is a well-equipped fire department.

With this skimming of the surface the Eastern reader can glean a faint idea of Woodburn, the country tributary to this city, the resources and the opportunities. Land values have not lowered and good tracts can be obtained at \$100 an acre and up, depending upon the improvements. In the city most business lines are represented. To properly and comprehensively touch on this city and delightful section would consume much more than the full space of this paper.

People are never so happy as when giving out information—that's why there is so much information.

COMPARATIVE 52 WEEKS IN WEST COAST LUMBER

West Coast Lumbermen's Association weekly reports on production, orders and shipments, for the past four years, are as follows:

	Production	Orders	Shipments
1923	5,254,884,617	5,265,913,008	5,351,425,647
1922	4,387,742,637	4,197,604,944	4,096,693,877
1921	2,788,953,643	2,912,938,330	2,826,270,465
1920	3,824,022,479	2,925,788,191	3,368,183,538

From the above it will be observed:

1. Production for 1923 was 19.76 per cent greater than for the year 1922; 88.42 per cent greater than in 1921; and 37.42 per cent greater than for the year 1920.
2. Orders for 1923 were 25.45 per cent greater than for the year 1922; 80.78 per cent greater than in 1921; and 79.98 per cent greater than for the year 1920.
3. Shipments for 1923 were 30.63 per cent greater than for the year 1922; 89.35 per cent greater than in 1921; and 58.88 per cent greater than for the year 1920.

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW AND DIAGNOSIS OF BUSINESS

The new year opens with the public mind rather generally convinced that a season of fair prosperity is in store for the American people. The psychological effect of such a sentiment is very great and has been based in part on the known strength of the bank position, continued employment of the wage earning classes, the high purchasing power reflected in a healthy holiday trade and improvement in the farmer's position, the fine showing made by the railroads, and the satisfactory business done by some of the basic industries. The larger bookings of steel with the numerous inquiries for cars and various railroad supplies, together with the increased demand for structural shapes, have made for better feeling throughout the middle west. Prevailing trade conditions show that buyers are still operating conservatively and have no intention of over-doing things, or assuming more than reasonable business risks. High temperatures last month were reflected in a somewhat reduced demand for winter merchandise. On the other hand, weather conditions in December were ideal for the quick distribution of freight and made it possible for the railroads to give shippers as good service as they ever enjoyed in the winter season.

The high price of cotton and the broad export demand for the staple have much to do with the recent showing of our export trade. Merchandise exports in November of \$404,000,000 were the largest in value of any month since February, 1921, exceeding imports by \$240,680,000. This export excess, however, was more than offset by the net inflow of foreign gold in the same period of \$262,206,000. In other words, the net inflow was actually \$21,258,000 more than sufficient to liquidate the balance due us on foreign trade account during the eleven months ending November 30th last. The figures for the corresponding months of the previous year, 1922, made a very different showing, with a favorable trade balance on merchandise account of \$668,491,000 and a net inflow of foreign gold of \$214,564,000. This gave the United States a favorable trade balance (after allowing for the inflow of foreign gold) for the same period in 1922 of \$453,927,000. There are, of course, the "invisible exports" to be reckoned with, but the figures cited make an interesting comparison and reflect the rather remarkable changes that have taken place in our foreign trade situation within a year. Had not Europe made immense purchases of our cotton at greatly increased prices, the showing would have been much less favorable. The sensational rise in the price of cotton has been, therefore, a large factor making for prosper-

ity not only in the south, but in a measure throughout the nation. On the basis of December 1 prices, the present cotton crop was estimated to be worth about \$1,500,000. This would make it the fourth most valuable cotton crop ever raised in the United States. The farmers are making a much better showing and according to the department of agriculture estimates, farm income for 1923 will exceed that of 1922 by about \$125,000,000. The recent estimate given out by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome shows that the increase in the world's output of wheat this year, excluding Russia, was 335,000,000 bushels, or nearly 10 per cent greater than the year before. This is a sufficient explanation of the December loss in the price of American wheat (as compared with the previous year) of 22 cents a bushel, despite the fact that this country's crop was more than 31,000,000 bushels under that of the year before. Some farmers, of course, will take heavy losses in the area where wheat was the only crop raised and where that crop failed utterly. But the enormous sales made by the mail-order houses during the past months, showing large gains over the same time last year, provide the best kind of evidence that the farming communities are pretty well supplied with spending money and that they are making large purchases again. It is to be hoped that this prosperity will continue, for it is essential that the farmers should be prosperous in order to generate prosperity throughout the country. There is reason to believe that this improvement will continue as the department of agriculture values this year's crops, on the basis of December 1 prices, at a figure \$872,000,000 greater than the year before, notwithstanding a decline in the wheat crop's value of \$117,000,000.

A strong effort is being made to lower the cost of government which for federal, state and municipal governments within the past few years has risen at an unprecedented rate. A recent calculation by government experts shows that the total cost of government is approaching \$75 a year for each inhabitant. Official data collected by the census bureau and the treasury department covering 24 states show that the average per capita cost of government for the states and the subdivisions amounted to \$42.92 in 1922. According to the United States treasury actual expenditures by the federal government for the fiscal year 1923 were at the rate of \$30 per capita. These calculations show, therefore, that the people of these states had to pay a per capita cost of about \$73 for being governed. All these costs have risen sharply since 1912. The

average increase for the states mentioned being 132 1/2 per cent. The largest increase of all was 324 per cent by New Mexico and its subdivisions and the lowest 34 per cent by Missouri. Inasmuch as these heavy expenditures always have an indirect influence in increasing the indebtedness of the states, the net result is a further increase in the volume of tax exempt securities. Secretary Mellon has opposed an unnecessary increase in these securities as there are some \$11,000,000,000 of tax exempt issues outstanding already and further flotation would take more capital from productive enterprises which are taxable under the law.

Judge Knowles Will Ask for Supreme Court Nomination

MEDFORD, Jan. 5.—Judge and Mrs. John W. Knowles of La Grande, are spending a few days in southern Oregon.

Judge Knowles is a candidate for the republican nomination for associate justice of the supreme court in place of Lawrence, F. Harris, who recently resigned.

Mr. Knowles has been judge of the tenth judicial district, comprising Union and Wallowa coun-

ties, continuously since 1907. He was born in Circleville, Ohio, May 18, 1867. At an early age removed with his parents to southern Kansas, received his education in the public schools of Eldorado, Kan., and at Baker university, a Methodist college at Baldwin. After he was admitted to the bar in 1888 he practiced law for a time with his brother, then removed to La Grande in 1891 where he has since resided. He was city attorney of La Grande for eight years and was deputy district attorney under John L. Rand, now associate justice of the Oregon supreme court.

Judge Knowles lives on a farm in the Grande Ronde valley, where he enjoys the outdoor life of which he has been an ardent advocate throughout his life. He is a sportsman and has contributed a number of articles on the world life of Oregon to national sportsman's magazines. The judge is married and has two children.

The judge was a boyhood friend of Mr. and Mrs. S. Sumpter Smith in Eldorado, Kansas, and has a number of other friends living in Medford, among them Bert Anderson.

SHOE SPECIAL Monday & Tuesday

Come in Monday and Tuesday and get some real bargains in shoes—Every pair in this ad to be closed out—Shoes for the entire family at a big saving

Rubber Boots

Men's, women's, boys' and children's rubber boots. All sizes "Ball Band", the best boot made in the world. Every pair guaranteed to give twice the wear of any other boot. Get a pair and be convinced.

**\$2.25, \$4.00
\$5.00 to \$7.00**

Men's Work Shoes

Big line of work shoes, either black or brown; all sizes and all kinds; regularly sold at \$8.00 to \$10.00. To close out

\$4.95

Boys' Shoes

Black Calf, good heavy school shoes, regularly sold at \$5.00. All sizes from 1 to 5. While they last go at

\$1.95

Men's High Tops and Loggers

We want to close out every pair of men's heavy shoes. We have 200 pairs, all sizes, in both brown and black; all heights of tops; regularly sold from \$10.00 to \$15.00. To close out

\$5.95 to \$8.95

DO YOUR FEET HURT?

Corns and callouses removed without pain or soreness. Ingrown nails removed and treated. Pains in the feet, weak-foot, flat-foot, foot strains and fallen arches adjusted. Do not suffer, I will give you the best that science can produce in scientific chiropody. Consult

DR. WILLIAMS
About Your Feet
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Ladies' Shoes

100 pairs ladies high shoes, all sizes. Not a pair sold for less than \$9.00; both brown and black; some sold as high as \$15.00. All go at

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Girls' High Boots

We have the best line of moccasin toe 16-inch boots on the market; well made; good fitting. Good values at \$10.00 to \$12.00. While they last at

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Ladies' Felt Slippers

Regular \$2.00 grades, all colors, all sizes, best comfort soles; also all colors in satin, the same style. While they last Satin \$1.35. Others

95c

Boys' High Top Boots

We have a full line of high top boots in all sizes for boys in both brown and black. We want to close out every pair so will put them on sale at

\$3.95 and \$4.95

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Our shop is equipped with all new machinery. We use nothing but the very best grade of leather that money will buy.

Mr. Jacobson, in charge of this department, is an expert in his line—has spent years in factories and repair shops and will do nothing but high grade work.



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HOW UNCLE SAM'S DOLLARS WILL COME AND GO IN 1925 FISCAL YEAR.

WASHINGTON.—Each average dollar of the \$3,693,762,078 estimated receipts for the 1925 fiscal year, it is expected, will come from the following sources in the proportions stated:

Internal revenue, including income taxes	78.84
Customs duties from imports	13.33
Miscellaneous sources, including interest and discount, sale of government property, public domain receipts, fees, fines, penalties and forfeitures, gifts and contributions of investments, District of Columbia receipts and trust fund receipts	12.81
Total	100.00

The estimated expenditures of \$3,298,080,444 would be divided in the following proportion for each average dollar:

General functions of government, including legislative, executive, judicial and general administration	32.28
Military functions	36.54
These include: General defense, including army and navy	16.64
Military pensions, retirement pay, annuities, World War allowances and life insurance claims	19.90
Civil functions	12.59
These include: Merchant marine	1.48
Public works, including rivers and harbors	5.05
Other civil functions	6.06
Constitutional operations	47.09
These include: Refunds and drawbacks	3.29
Fixed debt charges	41.61
These include: Public debt requirements from ordinary receipts	14.62
Interest on the public debt	26.99
Disbursement of trust funds	2.47
Investments	.12
Total	100.00