

SELLING SALEM DISTRICT

NOW ACTUAL MINING

The Santiam mining region, at the front door of Salem, is no longer on the eve of development —

One company is mining and treating ores and begins this week to ship them in commercial quantities to the smelter — it is the Lotz-Larsen mine.

The golden stream is starting — Not large to begin with; but it will grow and grow in volume; it will increase with the years for the indefinite future.

Another min, the Silver King, has its power plant harnessed and going.

Late processes allow the profitable working of the Santiam ores. They are there in all but unlimited quantities — the whole Cascade mountain range full of them. So the future of this district is assured; it is signed, sealed and delivered — founded on ores in limited quantities that can be worked at a profit.

Valley Motor Co

264 North High Street

Phone 1995

Boost This Community
by Advertising on the Slogan
Pages

DID YOU KNOW That Salem is the market center for the Santiam mining district; that good engineers are saying that this district is "The Butte City District of Oregon Undeveloped;" that it is "one of the best undeveloped silver lead prospects in this or any other country," and that proper and permanent methods are just now beginning to be employed, and actual mining and treating and shipping of ores on a commercial scale has begun—so that it will not be long now till thousands of miners will be patrons of Salem's business concerns?

BUY A FLAKE A DAY
**Weatherly
Ice Cream**

SOLD EVERYWHERE

**Buttercup
Ice Cream Co.**
E. M. GREGORY, Mgr.

940 South Commercial St.
SALEM

**DODGE BROTHERS
SEDAN**

Bonesteel Motor Co.
124 S. Com'l St. Phone 428

OWPCO
Broom handles, mop handles, paper plugs, tent toggles, all kinds of hardwood handles, manufactured by the

Oregon Wood Products Co.
Wood Sales

**BUY AN
OVERLAND
AND
Realize the
Difference**

**VICK BROS.
QUALITY CARS
HIGH ST. AT TRADE**

Dates of Slogans in Daily Statesman (In Twice-a-Week Statesman Following Day)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Loganberries, Oct. 4. | Drug garden, May 1. |
| Prunes, Oct. 11. | Sugar beets, sorghum, etc., May 5. |
| Dairying, Oct. 18. | Water powers, May 15. |
| Flax, Oct. 25. | Irrigation, May 22. |
| Filberts, Nov. 1. | Mining, May 29. |
| Walnuts, Nov. 8. | Land, irrigation, etc., June 5. |
| Strawberries, Nov. 15. | Dehydration, June 12. |
| Apples, Nov. 22. | Hops, cabbage, etc., June 19. |
| Raspberries, Nov. 29. | Wholesaling and jobbing, June 26. |
| Mint, December 6. | Cucumbers, etc., July 3. |
| Great cows, etc., Dec. 13. | Hogs, July 10. |
| Blackberries, Dec. 20. | City beautiful, etc., July 17. |
| Cherries, Dec. 27. | Schools, etc., July 24. |
| Pears, Jan. 3, 1924. | Sheep, July 31. |
| Gooseberries, Jan. 10. | National advertising, Aug. 7. |
| Corn, Jan. 17. | Seeds, etc., Aug. 14. |
| Celery, Jan. 24. | Livestock, Aug. 21. |
| Spinach, etc., Jan. 31. | Automotive industry, Aug. 28. |
| Onions, etc., Feb. 7. | Grain and grain products, Sept. 4. |
| Potatoes, etc., Feb. 14. | Manufacturing, Sept. 11. |
| Bees, Feb. 21. | Woodworking, etc., Sept. 18. |
| Poultry and pet stock, Feb. 28. | Paper mills, etc., Sept. 25. |
| Goats, March 6. | (Back copies of the Thursday editions of the Daily Oregon Statesman are on hand. They are for sale at 10 cents each, mailed to any address. Current copies, 5c.) |
| Beans, etc., March 13. | |
| Paved highways, March 20. | |
| Broccoli, etc., March 27. | |
| Silos, etc., April 3. | |
| Legumes, April 10. | |
| Asparagus, etc., April 17. | |
| Grapes, etc., April 24. | |

VALLEY PACKING CO. CASCADE BRAND HAMS, BACON AND LARD U. S. Inspected SALEM, OREGON

SOME OUTLINES OF HISTORY OF THE COMING GREAT SANTIAM MINING REGION

Years of Early Struggle and Later Hard and Grinding Work, Leading Up to the Point Where the District is Beginning to Be Recognized as One of Great Importance in the Mining World

There has been more said of the Santiam mining district in the past six months perhaps than there has ever been before, and the district is better known today as a result of these past six months activities than ever.

The country is not new, mineral discoveries in the territory around the headwaters of the North Fork and the Little North Fork of the Santiam are not new to the mining world, but many thousands of people not only all over Oregon and the Willamette valley especially, but all over the United States, know today that there is ore there in immense quantities—where six months ago many of them did not know that the country even existed. To these people the thing is a newly known proposition.

The Pioneering Work
Although the original mineral discoveries in the Santiam date back as early as 1860, the country has hardly been more than just pioneered, and that which was done was very incomplete. The country owing to the dense vegetation and undergrowth of fern and plant life, is a difficult one to prospect, and as a result it has taken years of hard and tedious and at times discouraging work on the part of prospectors to wrest from the mountains their secret of mineral wealth.

In the early days the country was "pan prospected" or prospected for gold and silver. These were the only minerals that the average prospector was familiar with, and when he found no "color" in the pan or at least not enough color to pay well, it was the cue for the idea that the country contained nothing of value.

Placer Mining of Old
But even though the country today is not considered a gold bearing zone in the sense of being highly enriched, the records that carry from those early days the history of the prospector show that in some cases tremendously rich placer pockets were found that yielded the yellow metal in great amounts. The "finds" were sufficient to keep hope kindled and keep men working for several years, but not enough to pay profitable returns in most cases.

The ore ledges that are now known were not all discovered at that time, though, the old timers knew of the existence of many of them, but for the reason that they did not yield up gold enough to make them profitable by the methods used then they were considered ledges of "fool's gold," "white and yellow iron," and other names known to the early prospector.

A Lot of Money Lost
The gold excitement was sufficient, however, to make men spend money in unselfish quantities; companies at different times were organized and the country as a result has taken many thousands of dollars from the early miner and prospector—and gave little or no return of profit.

Resulting from this long period of prospecting the news spread through the mining world of that day that it was best to "stay out of the Santiam," and the prospecting finally almost ceased, excepting for here and there a man who still had the courage and hope to continue the fight.

Such names as Hall, Church, Jones, Skaffe, Hansen, Cummings, White and others are spoken wherever the early days of the Santiam are discussed. They were men who wrestled with the loneliness, the isolation and hardships, and it was they who brought the news years later that the country was heavily mineralized with sulphide ores that were rich in copper, lead, silver, gold and zinc.

The Newer, Better Day
Then came a newer day, and such men as Lotz, Larsen, Staley, Daves, Potter, Taylor, Langmack, Palmer and a few others began the period of prospecting for other metals than gold and silver. It is to these men that Oregon will ultimately owe the success of the "greatest undeveloped mining district in the west," and it is they who have spent the best part of their lives in the attempt to uncover the ore deposits that have been held so securely in the clutch of the porphyry, rhyolite, and andesite rocks of the Santiam.

Another problem that confronted the district was transportation, and the difficulty seemed most discouraging for many years. While railroads were building over the roughest parts of the country to tap timber and agricultural communities the mineral deposits were passed by with a seeming scorn, and a prejudice that would have disheartened the strongest of the average man.

Not so with the men who were putting their fortunes and years in the task before them. Even government assistance was not given, and state and county gave little of the much needed help to make possible the success of the country.

However, a game trail widened to a pack trail, the pack trail to a wagon road; and now the wagon road has been filled and widened, fills and cuts have been made, bridges span the canyons and creeks, and a good mountain truck road now winds its way from the

cover the ore deposits that have been held so securely in the clutch of the porphyry, rhyolite, and andesite rocks of the Santiam.

Railroads are keeping their eyes on the development work, county state and government are beginning to give their support and the skeptics are gradually beginning to see the error of their ways.

A Coming Great Industry
The criticism offered by those who voice themselves loudest is a product of ignorance on their part only, and there are few if any of them who have any idea at all of the mineral resources that lie so near their front door. A greater industry is being brought to its own there than any that Oregon has at the present time. More millions of dollars can be taken from the hills and mountains of the Santiam than the combined fruit, dairy, and farm crops can ever produce in the life-time of any individual.

It is to these people who in the terms of the street "knock" without just cause that the Santiam owes much of the delay and long period of developing that has ensued.

DEAN OF SCHOOL OF MINES, OAC, ON THE SANTIAM MINING REGION

The Elkhorn and the Quartzville Districts, on the Little North Fork and Quartzville Creek, a Branch of the South Santiam—The Character of the Rock Formations Carrying the Precious Metals—Work of Oregon Bureau of Mines Carried On By the School of Mines Now

Editor Statesman:—

Due to an act of the 1923 state legislature, no funds were appropriated for support of the state bureau of mines and geology, and because of this condition, active geological investigation and report work will be lacking during this biennium. Most of the equipment of the bureau was moved to the school of mines at Corvallis, where it has been cared for to meet the emergency. The commission of the bureau respectfully requested the regents of the college to care for the plant and equipment of the bureau, and as far as possible to continue the services and uses of this state equipment to the best interests of the public and the mining industry. The college through the faculty of the school of mines has been very glad to assist all people with problems of a public nature and to furnish much information that would assist in a general way the development of the mineral resources of the state.

Santiam Mining Region
To the east and to the southeast of Salem in Marion and Linn counties there are mineral deposits in the Cascade mountains that have caused many people to take interest in the past half century or more in mining and to spend much time and effort and finances in their development. Mining is a most interesting and attractive business, very successfully carried on by those competent both by training and experience to handle the different phases of the undertaking. The methods of securing the necessary capital for managing the operations and in a general way producing metal from the mineral change from time to time, as for instance do methods of transportation. Deposits of mineral that could not be called ores a short time ago may today be the source of successful commercial enterprises, due to changes in ore treatment and mine management.

The Elkhorn District
The Elkhorn mining district covers practically all of the watershed of the Little North Fork of the Santiam river. The country relief is very rugged. The hillsides are well covered with a good stand of a commercial sized timber. To those interested in mountain travel that is not accessible to automobiles, this section offers a most interesting and picturesque trip. There are two ways of reaching the region, one by a road leading up the valley of the Little North Fork through Lyons and Mehama for a distance of about 20 to 25 miles. The other way is by way of the North Santiam through Gates over the hill, rising about 1100 feet and again dripping into the valley of the Little North Fork. The most interesting way would be to go by one route and go out by the other.

The Formation
Geologically, the Elkhorn district may be described as a series of massive andesite flows, unquestionably having their origin in Battle Ax mountain at the east end of the watershed of the Little North Fork. These flows slope westward toward the foothills and gradually spread on toward the valley. An andesite is a volcanic rock of mixed coarse and fine, or fine textured material. In this series of rock the light colored minerals predominate and the rock in general is a light gray color. These rocks are important in many western mining districts and in the recently extinct volcanoes of the Pacific coast.

The work of erosion has exposed these andesite flows to depths up to several hundreds of feet in thickness. However, none of the exposed formations show any material of sedimentary formation. Sedimentary rocks are those whose components have

been deposited from suspension in water. The other rocks exposed appear to be intrusives, that is rocks that have eaten their way into other formations, rocks generally of a different chemical composition from those intruded into. These intrusions often have resulted in the deposit of complex mineral sulphides, usually mixtures of pyrite, (iron sulphide), chalcopyrite (copper iron sulphide), galena (lead sulphide), and sphalerite (zinc sulphide), all completely and intimately mixed, often very fine grained.

Northwest-Southeast
Another interesting and pertinent

(Continued on page 10)

THE MINING RISK IS NOT GREATER THAN OTHERS

(Continued from page 8)

known many cases where even a crop sold at a profitable price through the various channels to the farmer, oftentimes fails to pay him his money even after it has been earned.

Then the farmer has failed, but there are thousands who eagerly continue to farm, because the evidences about them show that many a man has made his fortune in the soil. Success comes undoubtedly in a majority of cases, but on the other hand the failure of the farm to pay has at different times affected the prosperity of entire communities.

The banking business—a generally considered safe investment—has suffered loss that amounts into many millions of dollars during the past years. The depositor in many cases suffers finally the largest share of the loss and frequently his loss means his entire funds, and he is left with no money to operate his business with or his life's savings are snatched away in a moment, leaving him penniless and hopeless.

The merchant in business in the average "good town" has not only fire, theft, and weather risk, but he has the risk of making "buying mistakes" and the risk of the success not coming to the people with whom he trades. Dun and Bradstreet in their report show that 54 per cent of general lines excluding mining fails annually.

Would any merchant think himself a business man or any farmer think himself a farmer if he were not willing to take the foregoing risks that he is certainly going to meet?

Mining By Comparison
Now for the comparison with the industry of mining.

In the first place, the industry of mining has periods at which, in the process of reaching ultimate success, it has greater or lesser risk to encounter and combat. The prospector who shoulders his pack and goes "out in the mountains" seeking ore deposits, with no particular place in his mind to begin the hunt, and no particular kind of ore to find fixed in his mind, represents the biggest gambler in the game. There is no denial that he is up against the same proposition that the home seeker is when he starts out to "get a piece of land somewhere, clear it off and start farming"—but it is insisted that their chances are approximately equal.

Then presuming that like the farmer the prospector has had his average amount of success, located a mineralized district, found a ledge of ore that has the earmarks of being a winner, that he has been able to finance himself well enough to do his development work over the first two or three years on his proposition, which is about the time that the farmer has

used to get his place in shape to farm, and that still, like the farmer, he has got to the place where he can see the bright light of good fortune before him, keeping his ambition and his hope kindled.

When the Trail Separates
Then here is where the trail separates. The farmer's risk is outlined before, and the miners risk is reduced far below that of the farmer. No fire, theft, weather or infection risk obtains or him. His problem becomes just one in number, that is production. True it is going to take more money for the miner to operate than it does the farmers, but the farmer generally goes to the local bank and he becomes a money borrower, he mortgages his farm, his crop, his implements and stock, and puts his whole valuation in some cases up to the face of the risk to get enough money to "hide him over the next few months," but the miner has his wealth in sight, intact safe from all of the farmer's crop risks, and his wealth is stored away in the earth, where he knows and can measure its worth.

Then finally comes the time when the farmer and the miner meet on the market. Beside the farmer is the banker, whose face shows the lines of worry and wonderment. The farmer's success means the banker's success, depending upon the farmer's success as a farmer, so the three leaning against each other in business together assume the last big risk of market—price and profits.

The miner meets the market with an article that cannot burn in a warehouse, that cannot freeze in transit, that cannot depreciate with time and the point of being an essential share equally with the product that comes from the farm.

Every article of wearing apparel, every piece of furniture, every household essential, every farm implement, every penny and dollar, every trade line in existence, practically every commodity must before it can serve go to the miner and the mines for metal of some sort before it can reach its final place of duty.

Difference Favors Miner
Then we look to the authority and government statistical compiler and observer for the results, and they show that these differences in risk make a 20 per cent difference in the number of failures, and the difference is in favor of the miner, or only 34 per cent of his industry fails to make profits.

In concluding, we see that in the farming, banking and mercantile lines that approximately 80 per cent of the members of the three lines up with their business, while 90 per cent of miners and mine investors operate on their "spare funds," and could lose it all without putting them in debt for the rest of their lives, or cripple them financially so that it would take years to effect a recovery.

Only an ordinary amount of business judgment is needed on the part of the man or woman who wished to invest in mines. It is pointed out that not all mines nor all farms, nor all lines of businesses are first class to invest in, and if the investor will exercise the same judgement in mine investments or bank investments in most cases his errors and mistakes will be considerably reduced.

It is equally as large an error to fall to invest when investment is possible in a reasonably good mine, as it is to invest in one that has no chance of making it pay.

Where to Take Care
Not all people are miners, nor are they all farmers or merchants, and the investor in most cases seeks advice on a mining proposition that he wishes to invest in. Here again comes the complex. The prospective investor hears of

a mining proposition, he is attracted to it, looks over it and goes to his local doctor, grocery man, shoe cobbler or maybe a neighbor farmer, and frequently to a banker to find out whether or not the investment is reasonably sure to make profit.

This is about as intelligent a thing to do as it would be for the banker to his himself into a mine seeking advice from the miner on whether it would be good policy for said banker to make a big loan to Jack Smith, carpenter. The miner does not know the business of banking, he does not know Jack Smith, carpenter, he is not familiar with Smith's chances to continue working, nor his veracity and honesty, and it would certainly be a mistake of the banker to loan or not loan on the opinion of the miner. The same law applies to the investor in mines when he seeks out the advice of an uninformed banker, merchant or farmer on a mining proposition. But we see the banker going to bankers and credit men for his information, and so should the investor go to mining men, men who are experts in their line the same as the credit men, and listen to his opinion.

The mining world has numbered among it many men whose honesty and reputation for sincerity are above reproach, and men who will give freely of their honest opinion on mining investments.

Miners' Greater Profits
At the diverging of the paths of miner and merchant, banker and farmer, another thing will be observed. The average bank profit according to authorities is 6 1/2%. The farmer in single years of success has a little higher average of profit, and the same may be said of the merchant, but the mining industry as a whole shows an average profit to the investor of more than 182% profit, and in individ-

ual cases, such as the Cripple Creek, Comstock and Cour D'Alene districts, profits have been as high as 15,000% on sound, sane and safe investments.

Mr. Investor, use your judgement!

**HOTEL
MARION**
SALEM, OREGON
The Largest and Most Complete Hostelry in Oregon Out of Portland

**DRAGER FRUIT
COMPANY**
Dried Fruit Packers
221 S. High St., Salem, Or.
Always in the market for dried fruits of all kinds

BLAESING GRANITE CO.
ROY BOHANNON MGR.
201 VIEW CEMETERY
SALEM, OREGON

**A Licensed Lady Embalmer
to care for women and
children in a necessary in
all funeral homes. We are
the only ones furnishing
such service.**

**Terwilliger
Funeral Home**
779 Chemaketa St.
Phone 734 Salem, Oregon

NOW IS THE TIME!!
To look after your heating plants and see that it is in good order, or if you are going to need a new one.

This is the appropriate time to buy it!

THEO M. BARR
164 S. Com'l St.

**Salem's coming great mining camp begins
this week shipping ores in commercial quantities.**

**Manuals, School Helps and
Supplies**
Your order will be given
PROMPT attention

**The J. J. Kraps
Company**
Kent S. Kraps, Mgr.
Box 98
Salem, Oregon

OUR TREES
Carefully Grown—Carefully
Selected—Carefully Packed
Will Give Satisfaction to the
Planter

**SALEM NURSERY
COMPANY**
428 Oregon Building
PHONE 1769
Additional Salesmen Wanted

**GIVE US
A List of Your Lumber
Requirements.**

**Build Now
Our Prices are Right**

**FALLS CITY-SALEM
LUMBER CO.**
349 So. 12th Near S.P. Depot
A. B. Kelsay, Mgr.

**Next Week's Slogan
SUBJECT IS
LAND, DEHYDRATION, ETC.**