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INDUSTRIAL OREGON PRODUCES QUALITY PRODUCTS



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"OREGON QUALITY" products are establishing themselves in world markets; they make our pay rolls they build our cities; they attract new capital and new people; they provide a market for the products of our farms. Oregon farms produce a wider variety of profitable crops of "Oregon Quality" food than any other spot on earth.

Dates of Slogans in Daily Statesman

(In Twice-a-Week Statesman Following Day)

(With a few possible changes)	Sugar Beets, Sorghum, Etc., May 7
Loganberries, October 2	Water Powers, May 14
Crucifer, October 9	Irrigation, May 21
Dairying, October 16	Mining, May 28
Flax, October 23	Land, Irrigation, Etc., June 4
Pilberts, October 30	Dehydration, June 11
Walnuts, November 6	Hops, Cabbage, Etc., June 18
Strawberries, November 13	Wholesaling and Jobbing, June 25
Apples, November 20	Cucumbers, Etc., July 2
Champagnes, November 27	Hogs, July 9
Mint, December 4	City Beautiful, Etc., July 16
Green Cows, Etc., December 11	Schools, Etc., July 23
Blackberries, December 18	Sheep, July 30
Cherries, December 25	National Advertising, August 6
Pears, January 1, 1925	Seeds, Etc., August 13
Gooseberries, January 8	Livestock, August 20
Corn, January 15	Grain and Grain Products, August 27
Celery, January 22	Manufacturing, September 3
Spinach, Etc., January 29	Automotive Industries, September 10
Onions, Etc., February 5	Woodworking, Etc., Sept. 17
Potatoes, Etc., February 12	Paper Mills, Etc., Sept. 24
Bees, February 19	
Poultry and Pet Stock, Feb. 26	
Coats, March 5	
Beans, Etc., March 12	
Paired Highways, March 19	
Head Lettuce, March 26	
Silos, Etc., April 2	
Legumes, April 9	
Asparagus, Etc., April 16	
Grapes, Etc., April 23	
Drug Garden, April 30	

(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.)

CORN ACCORDING TO THE GOOD BOOK: THAT IS THE COME TO OREGON BOOK

The Man Coming From the Corn States May Stop Here in the Salem District and Consider That He Has Settled in a Section Very Near to Paradise—Will Get More for His Corn Here in Oregon

(The "Come to Oregon" pamphlet of the Salem Chamber of Commerce has the following to say under the head of corn:)

Corn

Several years ago, a Kansas farmer in looking over the Salem district, said the country would fill all his ideas of Paradise, if it could only grow corn like they do in Kansas.

If that farmer who looked over the valley ten years ago, could come to Salem now and take a look at some of the nearby corn fields on September 1, 1924, he would acknowledge that if looking for Paradise from a standpoint of fine corn, he was right on the front row.

For it is a fact, that viewed by all corn experts and farmers who formerly lived in a great corn belt in the central states, that the Willamette valley grows as fine a corn as any of the Mississippi valley states.

And then on top of that, the corn market in Salem and Portland is from 15 to 25 cents higher than the Chicago market. This is due to the fact that all Oregon grown corn is consumed locally and there is a demand for more. And as a result the local market is equal to the Chicago market, plus the freight charges of shipping from Chicago to the Pacific coast. So that is why the Oregon corn grower has the advantage over the grower in the Mississippi valley who sells on the Chicago market.

Yellow Dent is the favorite. Others are the White Dent, and Flint varieties. Planting is in early May. And what is rather unusual, is the fact that hilly land, with its deep soil, will produce just as good a crop as the bottom lands. When the Willamette valley was in the making, deep fertile soil was left on the hill tops.

Higher Market in Oregon

In the Salem district alone, there are about 12,000 acres in corn, and each year the acreage is increasing. It is a paying crop and land adapted to corn growing may be had for from \$100 to \$125 an acre, depending, of course, on the distance from Salem. And don't forget that the farmer living in the Salem district, extending out about 20 miles in each direction, has more good roads than any district in the whole northwest. There are 210 miles of paved roads and 1135 miles of macadam and gravel roads in this district.

In 1923 corn sold in the Salem district for 90 cents a bushel. The 1924 crop sold for an average of \$1.35 a bushel and there was a good crop. The farmer needn't wonder or worry about snow. There will probably be none and if there is, it will melt within a day or so. Statistics show that

PLOWS EARLY AND CULTIVATES MUCH

But Mr. Coomler's 50 Ears of Golden Glow Took First Prize at 1924 Show

The way I raise corn. In the first place I try to have clover sod.

Then before plowing I haul the manure on, and try to plow early, about February; no later than March. Early plowing holds moisture better than late.

To get the ground in shape to plant:

First, we harrow with a spike tooth harrow. Then double disc both ways; harrow again thoroughly.

Then just before planting, the last week in April or the first week in May, we roll with a corrugated roller. This packs the ground; it seems to hold moisture better and makes the corn come up more evenly. We mix one-third eastern corn with our home grown for ensilage.

For the hogs and seed we plant our own Oregon grown tested seed

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MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES THE HANDMAID OF OREGON AGRICULTURE

Economic Conditions are Forcing Eastern Industrial Plants to Seek More Favorable Locations—Balance Sheets, Not Sentiment, Dictate the Willamette Valley

(By Edward T. Barber)

Industrial Oregon has already advanced to the point where it is attracting the attention of the great industrial centers of the east.

This is not the result of accident, or hysterical sentiment or theoretical altruistic urge. It is the result of hard-headed, verifying finance. The balance sheets of the nation dictate the movement towards Oregon.

When floor space costing \$1.50 per square foot in New York may be secured at 60 cents per square foot in Portland, or even less than that in Salem and other industrial centers of Oregon, for the same line of industry; when climatic conditions permit the operation of the plant four to six weeks a year more in Oregon than in New England; when fuel for winter and cooling costs in summer may be reduced to 10% of their cost in eastern centers; when employees in Oregon do not have their energies taxed to exhaustion in resisting the demands of extreme temperatures, or their incomes reduced exorbitantly for the necessities of life; when their families are able to get out of the smoky tenement and factory districts and live in their own cottages surrounded by fruits and flowers and vegetables of their own growing, with fresh milk, butter, eggs and poultry on the side, it is understood why the dictates of Mr. Balance Sheet become an imperative command which is being obeyed as rapidly as industrial institutions are able to re-adjust their affairs.

Already Oregon has upwards of two thousand manufacturing industries in operation. The wide range of the industrial field is indicated by the fact that these two thousand institutions cover the following lines:

Clay and Stone

One hundred different plants are engaged in working clay and stone products. Cement, cement pipe and cement products, tile, brick granite, marble, pottery and lime.

Food Products

The diversified nature of Oregon agricultural products leads to an unusually large number of plants engaged in manufacturing food and food products. These plants consist of baking powder, beverages and soft drinks, biscuit and crackers, bread and bakery goods, candy, fish canneries, fruit and vegetable canneries, cereals, cheese, dried coffee and spices, creameries, dehydrated and dried fruits and vegetables, flour, horse radish, ice, ice cream, ice cream cones, macaroni, spaghetti and noodles, milk condensaries, oleomargarine, meat packing, peanut butter, pickles, potato chips, preserves, jams, jellies, rice, sausage, saurkraut starch, syrups and vinegar. Between seven and eight hundred of these industries engaged in the making of food and food products. These establishments are scattered all over the state, and to show the opportunity open to all, one of these plants is conducted by a woman and her daughter who were left with a small berry farm to support themselves. They began making jams and jellies and have accumulated a good bank account, besides establishing a profitable business with a good will worth many times the value of the original farm.

Leather and Rubber

About one hundred firms are engaged in making leather products, saddles, belts for men, machinery belts, harness, collars, shoes, tanneries, saddle trees, rubber tubes and tires, traction tires, rubber garments, tire fillers, etc.

Metal Products

The metal trades are especially attractive to manufacturing industries. Bank fixtures, bed springs, blow pipe and dust conveying systems, boilers, steel tanks, bolts and nuts, logging outfits, cranes, canning machinery, castings in brass, bronze, iron and steel; die stamping wheels, engines, engineering instruments, farm machinery, fire escape machinery, fishing spinners, flumes and culverts, furnaces, galvanizing, iron spikes, machine bits, metal fixtures and furniture, ornamental iron and wire, pipe, plating, sash weights, shingles, sheet metal, ship building steel, signs and signals, smelting, solder, rabbit type and linotype metal, springs for vehicles, stoves and ranges, structural steel, tools, vats, wireless equipment and many lines of utensils of aluminum or sheet metal.

Textiles, Clothing, Furnishings

Some two hundred factories are engaged in making textile products or in fashioning such products into clothing and other furnishings. First among these stands the woolen mills making a product which has already established a national market. Garment factories abound. These are engaged

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Beginning about January 1, 1925, The Statesman will supplement its slogan articles on this page with a series of stories of Industrial Oregon from the pen of Mr. Edward T. Barber who is one of the most accomplished writers along these lines in the Pacific Northwest. Mr. Barber is a painstaking and careful investigator. His articles will be based upon the most reliable information obtainable and written from a constructive optimistic viewpoint. The following subjects will be included in these articles:

- The Willamette Valley.—Its Physical, Historical, Geographical and General Features.
- Lumbering and Forest Products.
- Manufacturing Industries and Opportunities.
- Market at Home and Abroad.
- Fruit Growing—Conditions and Opportunities.
- Commercial Nut Growing.
- Poultry and Its Opportunities.
- General Agricultural Conditions and Opportunities.
- Labor Conditions.
- Irrigation.
- Educational and Religious Resources.
- Tourist Trails and Scenic Attractions.
- Taxation and Financial Conditions.
- General Living Conditions.
- Dairying, Milk, and Milk Products.
- Mineral Resources.
- Commerce.
- Hydro-Electric Development and Possibilities.

INDUSTRIAL FACTORS OF OREGON WHICH GIVE IT A PRE-EMINENCE

How Nature Paved the Way for Industrial Development in Oregon—Moist Air and Pure Water Important Factors

Dame Nature exerted herself during one of her most pleasant moods when she designed the Willamette valley. She placed here the elements of soil, air, moisture, sunshine, temperature, mountains and valley, forest and plain, necessary to make this the ideal spot for the highest type of human happiness and industrial activity.

Outside of industrial circles few people realize the extent to which climatic conditions influence industrial production. In most of the industrial centers of the east plants are either closed down for many weeks during the winter months or put to enormous expense to keep the plant at a comfortable temperature. During the summer months an almost equal amount is spent in reducing the high temperatures in the buildings. In addition to this the productive capacity of all employees is reduced by the extra draft upon their energies in combatting climatic conditions and their extra wages are required to cloth them to meet the extremes of climate. Here it is all different. Nature provided the right combination of climatic elements to stimulate the worker to his highest efficiency every working hour. Nature provided pure air, temperate climate, sufficient moisture, pure water, and placed these things beside the most wonderful supply of raw materials suitable for every line of industrial activity to be found.

The water on the Pacific coast is so pure that it is used in batteries directly from the city faucet or the running brook. In many lines of industry this is an important factor. Rubber factories must have pure water. At the great Akron plants all their water must be treated chemically to fit for use and this one fact alone is bringing many rubber factories to the Pacific coast.

Woolen mills find the moist air of Oregon especially favorable to their successful work. It gives the wool fibers a flexibility not to be obtained by any artificial moistening. The same is true of flax plants and that is one of the most important factors which has led to the establishment of flax working plants in this valley.

These are all points of Oregon superiority as a location for industrial plants. They are the points which shut out sentiment but appeal directly to the hard-headed common sense which builds up a bank account.

In addition to the above enumerated resources which add to the probability of success of any industrial plant, there is the matter of cheap power as well as nearness to ocean transportation. Water transportation from Salem to the ports of the world. Rail transportation across the continent. The largest supply of standing forests of any state in the union. These are the facts which enter into the inducement that locates the hundreds of industrial plants along the rail and water ways of the Willamette valley. That is why our population has increased five times as fast as the average for the United States; that is why our industrial plants have doubled and tripled during the past decade; that is why a million operatives in the east have their faces set towards Oregon; that is why the Balance Sheet of eastern industrialists is "seeing red" in its efforts to point the boss towards the Willamette valley.

NORVAL PEASE OF INDEPENDENCE HAS WON CORN SHOW PRIZES RIGHT ALONG

He Plows the Ground in Both Fall and Spring, Uses the Best Seed, and Does Not Shirk Any One of the Least of the Details in Cultivation—Is a Member of the Boys' Club Raising Corn

Editor Statesman:—

To those who are interested in corn growing, the comparing of means and experience in regard to the subject is interesting and profitable, therefore I consider the annual corn Slogan number of The Statesman very helpful.

Last year was the third year that I have tried to raise corn, and my second year as a member of the boys' corn club. I have gained much valuable information and practical experience through this line of work.

I will try to tell some of my methods in raising corn.

Corn Growing Methods

First, the corn must be planted as early in the spring as weather conditions will permit. Between the middle and last of April seems to be a very good time.

The seed that is planted must be good, vigorous seed of a variety that is adapted to local conditions. Minnesota No. 13 and Golden-Glow are very good, as they mature early in the fall. I have always grown Minnesota No. 13.

The soil must be well prepared. I have the ground plowed the fall before and again in the spring. After the ground is well worked, I plant the corn in check-rows, putting the hills three and one-half feet apart each way. This gives each hill plenty of room. After the corn gets a few inches above the ground, there is likely to be a short time when it does not appear to be thriving, but this is merely the time when the roots are adapting themselves to the work of taking plant food from the soil after the food supply has been exhausted from the corn seed.

Needs Much Cultivation

The corn should be hoed and cultivated often during the first part of the summer. It is sometimes hard to find time to do this, but this is one of the essentials of successful corn raising. I always try to keep my corn patch as free from weeds as possible, because the weeds take the moisture from the soil that is needed by the growing corn.

Selecting Exhibit Corn

One of the most important tasks in the fall is the selection of exhibits for the corn shows. I try to get exhibits of as near uniform type as possible, avoiding large and poorly matured ears. My corn last fall won several prizes at the Independence corn show and second prize in the boys' club class at the Marion-Polk County corn show.

I believe that I have given most of the major points that I observe in growing and selecting corn, but there are many details that can be learned only by experience.

I have enjoyed my work as a member of the Boys' Corn club and I intend to join it again next year.

—NORVAL PEASE, Independence, Oregon, Rte. No. 1.

MINING HEAD NAMED

SEATTLE, Jan. 11.—Dean Milnor Roberts of the College of Mines, University of Washington, has been appointed Pacific northwest representative on the national council of the mining and metallurgical society of America it was announced here today.

A patriot is all right unless he jaws too long at the umpire and thus delays the game.

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