

INDUSTRIAL OREGON PRODUCE QUALITY PRODUCTS

"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.

LOWER VALLEY IS INVESTIGATING FLAX GROWING AND MANUFACTURING

Representatives of the Aurora and Hubbard Commercial Clubs Make a Trip of Investigation Concerning the Prospects for Flax Growing and Manufacturing—Great Outlook Seen

"Willamette Valley Great Future Industrial Center," read the heading over the following article in the Hubbard Enterprise of last Friday.

One of the keenest business men of the Willamette valley and one of the very successful manufacturers as well, told a committee who called on him at his office in the state house, Monday morning, that he believed this valley was destined to become a very busy and thriving section because of its flax industry. We refer to Thomas Kay, state treasurer and for years a manufacturer of woolen goods, with his mills located in Salem.

Monday morning E. G. Robinson, president of the Aurora commercial club and L. C. McShane, secretary of the Hubbard commercial club motored to Salem and towns south in search of information that covered every step in producing flax and getting the fiber ready for market or for manufacturing purposes.

They found Mr. Kay a font of information. He believed the industry warranted the establishing of a retting plant in every town in the valley and then scutching plants could be established as the need arose.

Mr. Kay is heavily interested in the flax mill now being constructed at Salem and he is so well satisfied with his investment that he said if he were to sell his woolen mill today he would put the money into the flax business.

Mr. Kay said the method of pulling the flax was one thing that held the industry back, but this would be overcome in time. In fact the machines employed in the valley last year worked satisfactorily, but they were too expensive.

Mr. Kay's figures were practically the same on returns from growing flax as those given by Mr. Thomasson who has addressed audiences at Canby, Aurora, and Hubbard. One ton of flax will ret about 200 pounds of fiber and 100 pounds of tow.

The price for 30 inch flax is \$38 per hundred weight; \$22 per ton for flax from about 16 to 22 inches. To this may be added the average yield of 4 1/2 bushels of seed, making a probable total of \$83 or better to take care of cost of production and profit. Pulling by hand was estimated to take five days or better, though some did it in a little less time.

The flax plant operated at the penitentiary was found in full operation. Through the kindness of A. W. Dalrymple, warden, every department of the work was thoroughly explained. This plant is the largest and best equipped in the country and can handle about four tons of retted straw per day. Fifty-five men are employed at this work in the plant operating the breakers and scutchers and 54 on the outside, working the rippers (rolls that take the seed from the straw), grinding, baling and taking care of the ware room. This was a busy place and every man was acting like he enjoyed his work.

Warden Dalrymple has the respect of the men, because he treats them with that firmness that brings out their manhood. They work the scutching plant continuously, though the results are not so good in hot weather.

Before leaving Supt. Robt. Crawford furnished contracts in triplicate for the farmers of the communities interested.

Farmers interviewed at Turner and further south substantiated reports gotten previously to a great extent. From these reports the average crop was given as one and three fourths to two and one half tons per acre. No pullers were used by the farmers and they found they could get all the help they needed by paying \$20 per acre for pulling. This gentleman, C. A. Blair, had been raising flax for the state plant at Salem for several years and was contracted for 10 acres this year. In 1923 he cleared a tidy sum on a 14 acre flax field, though this crop is like wheat or oats, all years are not big years, though when

there is a big crop the market does not fall as with other crops. These farmers invariably caution going slow on acreage the first year. One acre was enough for the first experience. The next year more acres can be safely undertaken.

They also recommend good land be used for growing flax, not because it is harder on the soil than either wheat or oats, but that a paying crop need not be expected from poor run down land. Rotation of crops and the usual methods for maintaining the soil will bring profitable flax crops the same as grains.

Special stress was laid on preparing a good firm seed bed. Flax pulling could begin as soon as the seed pod begins to turn brown and from then on until the crop was put through all the processes, there was steady work. Should the acreage be 500 it would mean steady work for 12 to 15 men the year around.

The above being prepared from interviews gotten from men directly interested in and associated with the industry indicates the future of the industry depends entirely upon the progressiveness and vision of the men of the northwest. The market is here and on the authority of experts the climate of the Willamette valley is equal to that of any in the world and better than most for every step of the industry.

The financial returns gotten by these men have proven satisfactory and they believe the situation would improve when handled on a strictly commercial basis with factories operating here. The whole proposition carries with it an impression of solidity and having a promising future.

Will Need More Plants
Mr. McShane, secretary of the Hubbard Commercial club, who was a member of the investigating committee, is also the editor and publisher of the Hubbard Enterprise.

Where the statement is made that, "Should the acreage be 500 it would mean steady work for 12 to 15 men the year around," the writer no doubt refers to a threshing, retting and scutching plant. These operations will have to be carried on together, it will not be possible to do retting, then establish scutching plants later, as the Hubbard article implies. The expense would be too great to hold the retted straw for long. It would take up a lot of warehouse room. It could be kept indefinitely, if in the dry. There is nothing in the vegetable kingdom that will endure longer than flax, whether in the straw, retted, in the fiber, or in the manufactured article.

LIVING CONDITIONS IN OREGON HAVE A SUBTLE AND FASCINATING CHARM

Oregon Rewards Intelligent Effort With Higher Industrial Production and Presents Greater Opportunities for Pleasure and Recreation Than Less Favored Regions—Break Your Shackles of Unfavorable Conditions and Come to Oregon

(By EDWARD T. BARBER)
Oregon presents conditions to its inhabitants which enables them to live a fuller, more wholesome and more prosperous life for the same effort.

The majestic mountains, the mighty forests, the great rivers, the vast area of fertile plains and valleys, the charm of many beautiful lakes, the ocean with its numerous beaches and capacious harbors, all coupled with ideal climatic conditions, are the contribution which Nature has made to this charmed spot.

Every one of these factors enters into the problem of living conditions in Oregon. The exalted nature of each of these elements tends to create an incentive to greater effort because of the certainty of greater reward. Here Nature responds more generously to the efforts of man.

High production strains of live stock and poultry have been developed to a degree attracting national attention, and these lines of industry have assumed a position among our most valuable assets.

High production in both quantity and quality have been developed in many lines of agricultural crops, as berries and fruits, nuts and vegetables. So marked has been this development that Oregon quality products command a premium in national and world markets.

Oregon manufactures, especially in the lines of food products, wood products and woolen fabrics have established themselves as equally valuable with the live stock and agricultural products.

These are the elements which spell higher reward for effort in Oregon and contribute to the welfare of the people not only by greater financial returns but by more time and opportunity for rest, recreation, and development along the lines of culture in social, educational and religious lines.

The people have time for other things than industrial production. The climatic conditions demand less of their energies in resisting excessive heat and cold, with the result that their hours of productive activity are increased as well as the amount of energy at their command for that purpose. This contributes to the greater financial rewards and this stimulates the individual to a fuller appreciation of his opportunities.

The productivity of the soil, the increased number of days of growing seasons, the development of the high producing strains of stock and crops all contribute to the favorable conditions of better living in Oregon.

The people have time for meeting together to discuss their problems and prepare to meet these

problems in a more intelligent and profitable manner. It is scarcely possible to over-emphasize the wonderful climatic conditions and their relation to health.

Eastern Oregon has semi-arid conditions peculiar to the sage brush plains of the Columbia and Snake river basins. The air is dry and pure with many days of sunshine during the year. Farming is mostly done by irrigation. Rainfall varies with location and altitude. A few favored localities receive sufficient rain to enable dry farming operations to be successful; mostly this is grain farming. At any place in this great eastern Oregon plateau a trip to the mountains or lakes, or to the fishing streams, is but a few hours time.

Western Oregon is an evergreen paradise. Everywhere you turn you are greeted by some attractive feature of this wonderful country. Climatic conditions vary with location as to altitude. You may live at the sea level or at 6,000 feet. The cloud capped peaks of the Cascades to the east, with their snowy summits and the great forests of evergreen trees covering their sides and the foot hills make an entrancing picture and an inviting retreat for a week end vacation. These are but a few hours driving from almost any place west of the Cascades. If you prefer a quiet lake or a trout stream dashing over its rocky bed, they are at your command. Should you tire of these out door attractions the sea is but a few miles distant.

A more entrancing combination of conditions conducive to better and pleasanter living can scarcely be imagined. When these conditions are united with the productivity of the soil, the transportation facilities and market conditions it is small wonder that Oregon people are enthusiastic, are longer lived, and happier.

There are more than 3,000 manufacturing plants in Oregon. Most of these are located in the smaller towns and villages. The employees find living conditions here the most ideal. Practically every employee owns his own home. A small tract, or a few acres. Here he grows his own vegetables and fruit, engages in poultry growing, keeps a cow and possibly a pig or two. His children grow up in the out door surroundings strong and healthy youngsters. The little home place produces a living for the family and in many cases gives a bank account besides. The working days of the year are more, thus adding to the wages earned. The health is such that added energy and earning capacity are still further increased.

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—This cut is used by courtesy of the Associated Industries, of Oregon.

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.

OREGON OFFERS HEALTH, PLEASURE, PROFIT, IN SUPERLATIVE DEGREE

To Those Seeking Better Conditions Oregon Extends the Greeting "Howdy, Stranger? Light, and Come In"—Agriculture, Manufacturing, Commerce Offer Immeasurable Opportunities

(By EDWARD T. BARBER)
Health, pleasure and profit are the three basic factors of the inducement Oregon offers to those seeking locations in the west.

They are the elements which make life in Oregon worth more because of the larger place they fill in our affairs.

Improvement in one's condition is the chief object of any contemplated change in residence or occupation. The uncertainty of being able to "make a go of it," is the chief cause of hesitation in determining whether it is best to make a change, and if so, where shall I go?

Oregon offers a solution to both these problems. Oregon does not offer a reward of any kind for effortless desire and wishing. Everyone in Oregon works for what he gets, but he gets more for his work, the more he works the more he gets.

Oregon manufacturing plants are increasing at the rate of about 1000 a year. Most of these plants are small institutions operated by a small company, or by a single individual with the help of his family. They are established for the purpose of working up the many raw products of Oregon into finished products. Wood working and food products plants predominate because of the great ability of the state to supply the raw materials in unlimited quantities.

In the Willamette valley there are 20 canneries besides numerous dehydrating plants to care for the fruit crop.

The Oregon fruit crop totals an annual value of \$30,000,000. It includes every variety of fruit adapted to the temperate zone.

It produces these fruits in unusual quantities so as to furnish a steady and regular supply to the canneries and other fruit product industries throughout an unusually long season. The canning season begins in May with gooseberries. These are followed by strawberries and other fruits until late in December. Most canneries plan to fill in any gaps that may occur between seasons of different fruits by canning vegetables.

Fruit growing makes a strong appeal to many people. Oregon fruit business has passed through a tempestuous stage of uncertainty caused by unstable conditions following the war, just as all other lines of industry have encountered. But the spring of 1925 presents a most promising future of a steady and enduring character. During the past ten years Oregon fruit output has multiplied by three. During the next ten years its present output will beat that record by many times.

The demand for fruit is rapidly increasing all over the world and Oregon fruits are establishing themselves in a stable position in the world markets. Oregon has practically a monopoly on Bartlett pears, prunes, sweet cherries, evergreen blackberries, loganberries, raspberries, black and red. The large quantities coupled with the superior quality of these fruits make this section especially attractive to canneries and other

fruit products companies. The average yield of red raspberries is given at 2,000 quarts per acre, while the average yield for the United States is but 1,000 quarts. Strawberries yield on an average 6,000 pounds per acre. By irrigation this yield may be practically doubled. Strawberry crops of 8,000 to 9,000 pounds are not at all rare. Loganberries yield as much as 5 or 6 tons per acre but the average is placed at about 3 1/2 tons.

Fancy prices are always obtained for fancy products and Oregon fruit growers are becoming experts in producing fancy products to deliver to their canneries and fruit working plants.

If it's farming you wish to engage in you will find Oregon lands cheap and fertile, and Oregon farmers well beyond the experimental stage and on the road to high quality production which commands market premiums.

If it is fishing you wish to engage in, you will find Oregon fisheries among the largest and best in the world.

If it's manufacturing that interests you, Oregon presents unusual opportunities for abundant raw materials, cheap power, cheap transportation and world markets at your door.

If other lines of agriculture besides fruit growing attract you, you will find the largest commercial poultry business of any state awaiting all additional capital and effort desiring to enter it.

Dairying, with the highest record cows in the world for herds are to be found. Markets already well established and a demand for all the cream you can produce.

If you are seeking a location in which the opportunities are in the superlative degree for increasing your health, pleasure and profits Oregon presents the combination which defies competition.

ROSDALE

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Anderson have traded their place and they expect soon to move to their new home near Portland. The Anderson place is made up, for the most part, of a pear orchard. This is one of the largest orchards of its kind in the county.

Mr. and Mrs. Foster and family, who lived here several years ago, have moved back to the community.

Miss Mildred Casnoy spent the week-end with her aunt in Polk county.

A number of Rosedale people attended the Rod III Birthday club, which met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Smith in the Fairview district last Friday evening. The affair was given in honor of the birthday of Mrs. Tripp of Rosedale.

There is still a great amount of illness in the community, however, many of the children who have been out of school have again returned to their classes.

An educated man is one who knows how many members his cabinet contains and why.

OREGON PACKING COMPANY WILL CAN SOME HUNDREDS OF TONS OF BEANS

Rumored That They May Take on 300 to 400 Tons or More for the Operations of This Year, and the Beans Will Come to the Plant in What Was the Southern Pacific Hop Warehouse

The Oregon Packing company will can beans this year. Contracts are already being made with the growers, and the matter of securing the necessary acreage is easy. The beans will be put up in the building east of the Southern Pacific passenger depot, that was formerly the hop warehouse of that company. The squash canning will also be done in that building. This will make practically a new cannery for Salem.

More than that, part of the building will be used as a salting station and pickle factory. But that is another story, in another part of the paper this morning.

May Run High Tonnage
Nothing definite could be learned yesterday as to the amount of bean tonnage the company will take on this year. But it was rumored that this might run up to 300 to 400 tons, or even more. The Oregon Packing company is part of a great organization, and may be able to distribute a lot of beans. If so, they will undoubtedly put them up.

It was rumored that the company is contracting to pay \$65 a ton for the beans.

Good Bean District
The Salem district is a good stringless bean country, and it is possible to build up a great bean industry here. But it will have to be a specialized industry; that is, canneries and dehydration plants will have to make the production of the right varieties and strains a particular effort on the part of the men on the land, and they will themselves have to lay particular emphasis upon the putting up of a product that can be sold to the first class trade as a superior article—as a salad bean, for one thing; and for consumption in the homes and hotels and restaurants where quality products are appreciated.

Good Crops to Grow
The farmers who have tried stringless beans here in the Salem district have found this a good crop to grow. It is a good crop for the land; a leguminous crop. It is a quick crop; is taken off six to eight weeks after planting. There have been yields here as high as five tons to the acre. With stringless beans, three crops may be taken off the land in one year—for instance spinach, then beans, then winter spinach or some other fall sown crop. Beans make a splendid rotation crop.

Bean harvest comes at a good time, too, in the Salem district. The planting time is the 10th to the 15th of June, and stringless bean picking interlocks with the last picking of loganberries. Beans will grow on 90 per cent of our soils here. But this does not mean that beans will make a good crop on poor land or on indifferently cultivated land here. They must be planted, in order to get a good yield, on land that will hold moisture well.

Fly in Ointment
The fly in the ointment of the stringless bean industry here in the Salem district is the fact that most of our canneries use great quantities of Bartlett pears. The pears come in within a short season, by wagon and truck and rail, and they must be handled quickly. They will not keep for long. This overloads the capacity of the canning plants here; and the stringless beans come at about the same time. So most of the Salem canneries have found that they could not safely contract for stringless beans. It gives them more than they can take care of at the season when the beans must be handled. One of the Salem canneries has taken out its machinery that was formerly used for the preparation and canning of beans. It takes specialized machinery to handle beans in a cannery.

Making a Specialty
But there is at least one Oregon cannery, the one at Rainier, that makes a specialty of canning stringless beans, and it has built up a reputation on the product. It is fortunate that such a great and solid concern as the Oregon Packing company is taking on bean canning, and providing a special factory for putting up the bean pack. The industry is of too great importance in our cropping schemes on our farms to be allowed to lag. It should be developed fully, along with all other lines that will fit into the cropping scheme, and that can be made to pay.

The dehydrated bean is a good product, and it is to be hoped that in due course that branch of the industry may be revived here. In 1923 the Salem dehydration plant used a large tonnage.

SEATTLE KEEPS MAYOR
SEATTLE, March 10.—A proposal to abolish the office of mayor and establish a city manager form of government was defeated by 4,472 votes in a municipal election here today.

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THIS WEEK'S SLOGAN

DID YOU KNOW that Salem ought to be the center of a great bean growing and shipping industry; that the raising of green beans for dehydration and canning should be a very important branch of our farming; that there is a chance for this district to make a great name and large profits in growing salad beans for the world markets; that beans make a profitable crop to grow, in rotation with other crops, and as a succession crop, that they are a leguminous crop and improve the soil; and that there will in time be vast room in the Salem district for many more bean growers?