



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)
- Loganberries, October 2
 - Prales, October 9
 - Dairyling, October 16
 - Flax, October 23
 - Filberts, October 30
 - Walnuts, November 6
 - Strawberries, November 13
 - Apples, November 20
 - Raspberries, November 27
 - Mint, December 4
 - Great Cows, etc., December 11
 - Blackberries, December 18
 - Cherries, December 25
 - Pears, January 1, 1925
 - Gooseberries, January 8
 - Corn, January 15
 - Celery, January 22
 - Spinach, etc., January 29
 - Onions, etc., February 5
 - Potatoes, etc., February 12
 - Bees, February 19
 - Poultry and Pet Stock, Feb. 26
 - City Beautiful, etc., March 5
 - Beans, etc., March 12
 - Paved 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
- Sugar Beets, Sorghum, Etc., May 7
- Water Powers, May 14
- Irrigation, May 21
- Mining, May 28
- Land, Irrigation, Etc., June 4
- Floriculture, June 11
- Hops, Cabbage, Etc., June 18
- Wholesaling and Jobbing, June 25
- Cucumbers, Etc., July 2
- Hogs, July 9
- Goats, July 16
- Schools, Etc., July 23
- Sheep, July 30
- National Advertising, August 6
- Seeds, Etc., August 13
- Livestock, August 20
- Grain and Grain Products, August 27
- Manufacturing, September 3
- Automotive Industries, September 10
- Woodworking, Etc., Sept. 17
- Paper Mills, Etc., Sept. 24

(Back copies of the Thursday editions of The Daily Oregon Statesman are in hand. They are for sale at 10 cents each, mailed to any address. Current copies 5c.)

OVER 250,000 HORSE POWER IN PROJECTS ALREADY MARKED OUT IN ABOUT 50 MILES OF SALEM

More Interest Than Ever Before in the White Coal of This Part of Oregon, Looking to Developments That Will Literally Transform the Willamette Valley into a Veritable Garden of Eden

More than half the water powers of the United States are in the three Pacific coast states; the largest and cheapest water power project in the world is the Columbia river power project.

And within a radius of approximately 50 miles of Salem are already marked out over 250,000 horse power of water power projects.

And within a radius of 100 miles of Salem there can be developed 300,000 to 400,000 horse power of water power.

And an extension of the radius to 200 miles would include nearly all of the great water powers of the state, running up to three to four millions.

And engineers find that with modern methods of transmission 200 miles is no distance worth worrying about in the transmission of hydro-electric power; that it is merely a matter of longer transmission lines supported by more tall poles. In California electric power is conducted 400 miles or more from the points of the generating plants to the places of use. That distance would place Salem within the reach of all the powers ever to be developed in Oregon.

Nearby Powers

Up to a year ago there were marked out approximately water powers capable of development within a radius of 50 miles of Salem that will aggregate 150,000 horsepower and more—some of them comparatively easy and cheap development.

Some of the Near Ones

Following are some of the available powers coming within or near the 50 mile limit of Salem:

Project No. 1—Source of supply, Fish, Clear, Lava and Lost lakes. Location: Section 3 T 34 S R 7 E W M. Fall, 968 feet. Horsepower, 45,000. Estimated cost, \$3,000,000.

Project No. 2—Source of supply, North Fork Santiam river. Location: Section 7, T 10 S R 2 W W M. Flow, 220 cubic feet per second. Horsepower, 600.

Project No. 3—Source of supply, North Fork Santiam river. Location: Section 13, T 9 S R 1 E, Marion county. Flow: 750 cubic feet per second. Fall: 130 feet. Horsepower, 11,000. Estimated cost, \$800,000.

Project No. 4—Source of supply, North Fork Santiam river. Location: Section 28, T 9 S R 4 E, Marion county. Flow: 600 cubic feet per second. Fall, 105 feet. Horsepower, 7,755. Estimated cost, \$800,000.

Project No. 5—Source of supply, North Fork Santiam river. Location: Section 12, T 10 S R 5 E W M. Flow: 600 cubic feet per second. Horsepower, 10,227.

Project No. 6—Source of supply, North Fork Santiam river. Location: Section 20, T 10 S R 7 E W M. Flow: 600 cubic feet per second. Fall: 475 feet. Horsepower, 29,000. Estimated cost, \$2,000,000.

Project No. 7—Source of supply, Marion lake, Puzzle creek and Whiskey creek, tributary to North Fork Santiam. Location: Section 36, T 11 S R 7 E W M. Flow: 1465 cubic feet per second. Fall: 1465 feet. Horsepower, 26,

636. Estimated cost \$2,000,000.

Many Smaller Ones

The total available undeveloped horsepower in the above enumerated projects alone foot up 130,218. They are all, within fifty miles of Salem, and most of them nearer than that. Within the same radius there are many water powers that have not been surveyed or estimated; some small ones, and many that would show up to be of considerable size upon examination.

New Ones Marked Out

Within the past year there have been further marked out the following:

Source: Deschutes river, tributary to Columbia river; location of diversion point, Section 23, township 3 south, range 14 east. Amount of flow, 5000 cubic feet per second; fall, 61 feet; horsepower, 34,000. Cost, \$4,000,000.

Source: South Santiam river, tributary to Willamette river, location of diversion point, section 19, township 12 south, range 1 west; flow, 50 cubic feet per second. Fall, 10 feet. Horsepower, 341 (additional). Cost, \$46,000.

Source: Salmon river and tributaries, White river, and tributaries, and reservoir on Salmon river; location of diversion point, township 3 S. R. 7 E, township 4 S. R. 7 E, and township 4 S. R. 8 E; flow, 6,000 cubic feet per second. Amount of fall, and horsepower to be developed, undetermined.

Source: Marion Fork, North Santiam river; location of diversion point, section 26, T. 11 S. R. 7 E; flow, 500 cubic feet per second; fall, 500 feet. Horsepower, 34,000.

Source: Permelia creek and Whitewater creek, tributary to North Santiam river; location of diversion point, section 23, T. 10 S. R. 7 E W M.; flow: 300 cubic feet per second (150 second feet from each source.); fall: 650 feet. Horsepower: 22,158.

Source: North Santiam river, tributary to Willamette river; location of diversion point, section 17, T. 12 S., R. 7 east. Flow, 300 cubic feet per second. Fall, 600 feet. Horsepower, 20,443.

The new projects above mentioned, marked out in the past year, run up to 111,032 horsepower definitely filed on in the state engineer's office, with indefinite additional power, and with the developed and partially developed powers, the totals run up above 250,000 horsepower definitely blocked out within a radius of approximately 50 miles of Salem.

A little further away from Salem, but easily available for use here, there are at least 100,000 horsepower of water powers on the McKenzie river. And nothing has been said in the above of more or less of available power running to waste down the Coast Range, that could easily be made available for use in Salem.

Had You Thought of This?

The Portland Electric Power Co., serving Salem and the surrounding country and towns and cities, has recently developed what it calls its Oak Grove project. The whole development will bring in 105,000 horsepower; will be the greatest project of the kind now under process of full head in the northwest; and its total cost will be about \$10,000,000. Its great value will hinge on the

MORE ACTIVITY IN WATER POWER DEVELOPMENT THAN EVER BEFORE

There Are Indications of a Number of Big New Projects Getting Under Way, and There Are Inquiries Indicating a Large Number of Small Developments Being Contemplated in This Section

Rhea Luper, state engineer for Oregon, says there is more inquiry concerning water power developments in Oregon, and especially this part of Oregon, than ever before. He looks for the early coming of very great activity in this field; the forerunner of a period of industrial progress such as has been only dreamed of heretofore.

Some Are Known

While Mr. Luper is necessarily secretive concerning some of the movements in this field, he is pleased to be able to give the general information contained in the above paragraph.

It is known that the Oregon-California Hydroelectric company has recently acquired the water power appropriation of Joseph R. Keep and others on the Zigzag river, tributary to the Sandy, and has asked for an order as to time of completion of the project. The company has paid the annual fee of \$7800. This is a very fair indication of early activity there.

There is a Philadelphia group operating in the Deschutes country, supposed to be backed by the same people who recently put over the big Dodge motor car deal. There are evidences that big things may develop. Some of the water powers of the Deschutes river are not more than 50 miles from Salem, on an air line.

The California-Oregon Power company is urging the approval of its water power appropriations on the heads of the Rogue and Link rivers, and there will likely be early developments there.

There are some transfers and negotiations being made in the Deschutes country which indicate that the interests connected with the Bank of Italy group of California may be looking to developments on that river. This is the greatest group of financiers on this coast.

And there are filings on the McKenzie river and its tributaries which may be connected with major developments in water power activities.

LEG WEAKNESSES OF CHICKS; THE CURE

Leg weakness in chicks is a rather peculiar disease found most often in incubator hatched chicks at the age of 10 to 40 days. It frequently attacks chicks which have been apparently healthy and growing. When this disease appears in a brooder there are usually several cases at about the same time. Occasionally a very high percentage of the young chicks develop it within a few days.

The majority of outbreaks of leg weakness coming to the attention of the veterinary department of the Oregon Agricultural college seem to be associated with the method of management.

"Every severe outbreak we have observed has been in chicks that were closely housed and that were being fed a ration containing only a small amount of green feed," says Dr. R. T. Simms, professor of veterinary medicine.

"It is a significant fact that very few cases are ever seen in chicks hatched under hens and allowed to run with the old birds. In some outbreaks we have observed that this trouble appeared in only a part of a hatch.

"Chicks which were out in the sunlight and which had a sufficient amount of green feed escaped the trouble, while it developed in the chicks kept in and fed very little green stuff.

"Treatment after symptoms are well developed is not very satisfactory. A change in the method of management will usually prevent development of more cases. Such a change consists in allowing the young chicks to run in the direct sunlight and to have a plentiful supply of tender green grass or clover."

THIS WEEK'S SLOGAN

DID YOU KNOW That water is running idle down the defiles of the Cascades and the Coast Range within easy distance of Salem (within an average of less than 50 miles) affording cheaply developed hydro-electric projects that would aggregate more than 250,000 horsepower; that within a radius of 100 miles over 500,000 horsepower could be developed, and, with power lines no longer than some lines in use in California, three to four million horsepower; that Salem may absolutely assure her steady growth by the development of the first named 250,000 and over horsepower for use here in industries; that she may become a city of a half million population by developing and using the powers within a radius of 100 miles, and that it would be a splendid and sound move for this city, as a city, or as individuals organized into companies, to undertake water power development here on an ambitious scale, and to do it now?

POULTRY INDUSTRY IN WILLAMETTE VALLEY GETTING TO BE A BIG GAME

No Line of Industry Has Gone Forward With Such Strides in Last Five Years, and the Reason Is That There Is No Other Locality Any Where That Is Superior as a Poultry Country

(The following by E. O. Newport of Tangent, one of the best posted men in Oregon on the industry, appears in the May number of the Northwest Poultry Journal, of Salem, and it is worth the attention of every forward looking person in the Willamette valley.)

The poultry business is getting to be a big game in the Willamette valley, as well as all along the whole coast. Those who are "in the game," and have played their cards well, are meeting with a most encouraging measure of success.

No line of industry has gone forward with such strides, in the last five years, as has the poultry business in this valley.

As a well known ad. puts it, "there's a reason," and that reason is, that there is no other locality, known to this writer, where the hen does better on the same amount of feed than right here in this valley. Government statistics show that the Oregon farm-hen averages 180 eggs a year, while the Eastern hen lays only 120, a difference of five dozen.

Our mild winters and cool summers are very much in our favor, and feeding conditions are as good if not better, than those of other places because of the abundance of green feed, such as kale, etc.

I am not advising every farmer to lay down the scythe and the hoe and rush into the poultry business, but I do advocate every farmer keeping from 200 to 500 standard-bred hens. I advise this because it will increase his popularity, by enrolling him as a "cash customer" at the grocery, the butcher shop, and the garage, the proprietors of these dispensaries will smile when he comes in and bow when he goes out.

For the sake of those who do not know the profit than can be derived from a flock of 250 White Leghorn hens, let me say that a pen of 150 pullets, hatched in February, laid in our trap nests, during October, November, and December, 663 dozen eggs.

These eggs were sold at an average of 48 cents per dozen, bringing in \$318.24 of which amount \$246 was clear profit.

Cost of production is not to be deducted, for the reason that there has been no depreciation in value. We were offered for these hens, a little later, more than they were worth when they were six months old.

Even at the end of another year, we can insert a small ad. in some good poultry journal and sell them for more than it cost us to raise them.

If your hens are of good stock, you can make a much larger profit by advertising hatching-eggs for which there is now a strong and constant demand. If you have some good hatching eggs, or a pen of fancy cockerels, mail a small ad. to your home paper and to the Northwest Poultry Journal and you will be surprised at the results. We have been sold out continuously on baby chicks and breeding stock since we took out a Breeder's Card in the Journal. On my desk is a registered letter from a man in Honolulu, ordering fifty hens and five cockerels,—so far does the Journal go.

Of course, the poultry business does not abrogate any of the laws of nature. It does not reward indolence, neglect, or stupidity any more than other business do.

It pays profits in proportion to the punch of practicality you put into it. No one wins at it unless he puts the "try" in poultry.

It's my advice that you put up a try this fall.

Buy some ship-lap lumber; build a comfortable, draft-proof, well ventilated hen house; buy a fine flock of early-hatched pullets, give your wife or daughter a half interest in her work; furnish a kale patch and a bin of wheat; and then watch what happens. Do all these things, and if you don't soon see "the smile that won't come off" shining through the wrinkles on your wife's face as she plans for a new dress for herself and insists that you replace the old, shiny Stetson with a new one, then I'm literary liar of no mean proportions. Get in the game. It will pay.

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