

INDUSTRIAL OREGON PRODUCES QUALITY PRODUCTS

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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
Prairie, October 9	Irrigation, May 21
Dairying, October 16	Mining, May 28
Flax, October 23	Land, Irrigation, Etc., June 4
Walnuts, November 8	Floriculture, June 11
Strawberries, November 13	Hops, Cabbage, Etc., June 18
Apples, November 20	Wholesaling and Jobbing, June 25
Raspberries, November 27	Cucumbers, Etc., July 2
Mint, December 4	Hogs, July 9
Great Cows, Etc., December 11	Goats, July 16
Blackberries, December 18	Schools, Etc., July 23
Cherries, December 25	Sheep, July 30
Pears, January 1, 1925	National Advertising, August 6
Gooseberries, January 8	Seeds, Etc., August 13
Corn, January 15	Livestock, August 20
Celery, January 22	Grain and Grain Products, August 27
Spinach, Etc., January 29	Manufacturing, September 3
Onions, Etc., February 5	Automotive Industries, September 10
Potatoes, Etc., February 12	Woodworking, Etc., Sept. 17
Bees, February 19	Paper Mills, Etc., Sept. 24
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	

(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.)

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF ACRES OF LAND HERE CAPABLE OF BETTER USE; OF PRODUCING MORE AND MORE

What the Salem District Producers Need Is to Study What Crops Are the Best and Most Profitable, and to Prepare to Make Their Holdings Bring Larger and Larger Returns; to Get Above the Dead Level of Competition on an Equal Basis

There are 750,000 acres of land in Marion county, of which approximately 500,000 acres are on the assessment rolls. The balance is state and forest reserve and other government and church land.

Of the 500,000 acres of land on the assessment rolls, it is safe to say that at least half is timber and pasture, most of which might be brought into cultivation.

The same is true of Polk county, in about the same measure as total acreage and as to pasture and timber land.

And the same may be said concerning the land that is tributary to Salem as a market center in Linn, Benton, Yamhill and Clackamas counties.

The average assessed valuation of land in Marion county is \$35 an acre.

It is plain to be seen, from the above, that there are vast opportunities of development here. The land in the Salem district has been only scratched over so far.

An Oregon Agricultural college authority said recently that all the land in this whole state that is used with proper crop rotations might be included in a strip less than three miles wide running from Corvallis to Portland. He might have added that a very creditable proportion of such land, under proper crop rotation, is in the Salem district—creditably from a comparative standpoint.

But still there are oceans of room for improvement here; improvement that will finally mean a dense population; and the most prosperous section under the shining sun.

What Might Be There is a man down at Woodburn who makes \$5000 net profit every year on 17 acres of land. He produces bush berries and strawberries, filberts and walnuts, most of the vegetables, honey, etc. He sells his products largely on the Pacific highway to the traveling public. Any neighbor with that much land may do as well.

There are strawberry growers all over the Salem district who are making this year, and may make every year, interest on their land, were it valued at \$500 an acre or more.

There are poultry breeders all over this section who are doing as well or better—and especially the poultry breeders who have three story farming, with tree and bush fruits and poultry. And they are keeping up the fertility of their soil. They have a solid prosperity, that will last and grow.

There are celery growers who are paying \$50 an acre rent and better annually for their land, and they are making profits of \$350 an acre or more from their crops. The same is true of some of our head lettuce growers.

There are onion growers who are paying themselves high salaries each year. That is, they are making as much as if they drew high salaries, as much as \$6000 a year or more, from small tracts—and they are as independent as hogs on ice. They do not fear losing their jobs.

There is a dairyman east of Salem who has never failed to lay up money every year, with either low priced or high priced buttermilk. He pays nothing for feed. He raises it all, and rotates so as to keep up his soil fertility. There is always a net profit, every month and every year.

There are flax growers, mint growers, bee keepers, and many others, who are making good money, and many of them big money, here, year after year.

We have potentially the most valuable lands in the world; the most valuable for the money crops they can be made to produce year after year; in dry years and in wet years.

But there must be study; there must be comparing of notes. There must be more diversifying; more intensive cultivation.

Our country is all right. But we must prepare to help the processes of nature, every season.

FLAX BULLETIN OF OREGON COLLEGE

Some Other Bulletins That Are New Have Been Issued, Ready for Public

Two popular agricultural bulletins and one of a technical nature have just been issued by the Oregon Agricultural college experiment station and are ready for free distribution to residents of Oregon who request them.

"Flax in Oregon," by G. R. Hyslop, agronomist, is the subject of station circular No. 60. "Preliminary Studies Relating to the Harvesting and Canning of Sweet Cherries," is treated in station circular No. 61 by Henry Hartman associate horticulturist. "A Study of the Biological Activities in Certain Acid Soils" is contained in station bulletin No. 211 by William V. Halverson, associate bacteriologist.

In the flax bulletin Professor Hyslop describes the soil and climatic requirements for this crop and gives the portions of this state suited to its growth. Flax culture is discussed in detail, methods and cost of harvesting are given, and average returns under varying conditions are mentioned. The bulletin is in reality a handbook for the prospective flax grower in this state, containing

"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.

GREAT FUTURE IS SEEN FOR FLAX IN WESTERN OREGON—OREGONIAN

Willamette Valley Particularly Adapted to Crop—Advent of Pulling Machines Boosts Acreage—The Oregonian Discusses the Flax and Linen Industries Editorially

(The Oregonian in its issue of last Sunday contained the following editorial article, under the heading, "Future of Flax in Oregon":)

Proponents of the growth of flax fiber in Oregon are making a strong case for their product, with the help of a historical background which furnishes indubitable proof that flax prospers naturally in the hospitable climate and soil of the region, and also of more recent developments which have removed the economic obstacles which caused the industry to lapse for a time. The circumstances favoring development of the flax enterprise are far-reaching and permanent; the inhibitions chiefly arising from the great hand labor involved in harvesting, have been overcome by the successful introduction of machinery which not only replaces manual work but results in a better staple. It has been shown, moreover, by authentic tests, that flax does not impair soil fertility, as it has been mistakenly supposed to do, and that it is well adapted to an intelligent agricultural program.

It is interesting to recall that certain varieties of the plant were found by the earliest explorers to be indigenous to the region, being gathered and used by the aborigines, and that as far back as 1844 a Yamhill-county pioneer produced a useful fiber which was manufactured into linen in 1845 on a crude, home-made loom. Domestic linen-weaving was indeed an important and significant occupation of the pioneer mothers of Oregon and nearly indispensable in a time when the territory depended on its own resources for the necessities of existence. The fact here sought to be emphasized is that, in its purely agronomic aspects, flax-growing is beyond the empirical stage in Oregon, that certain requisite and fundamental principles may be regarded as having been established, and that it remains only to be shown that it fits into present conditions.

It is shown by Colonel Bartram, in an article elsewhere in The Oregonian, that flax-fiber production has been virtually inhibited in North America only by considerations which no longer prevail. These were that "the flax required to be first pulled up by the roots by hand, then threshed by hand, and the subsequent operations through which the straw passed in its conversion into fiber and tow were mainly hand operations." Not only was the cost of labor; destructive of the margin between cost of material and the price received for it, but the problem of seasonal help was always vexatious and sometimes unsolved. It is now believed that this final objection has been overcome by the introduction of mechanical substitutes for hand labor, and this is the basis of the promise held out by optimistic advocates of flax-growing that the business of producing the fiber, spinning the yarn and weaving the finished cloth may in a not-distant day become one of the most profitable in the state.

There are other reasons for confidence, and other factors which enter into the prospect of success. The doctrine that economic self-containment is profitable when ever the article produced is well adapted to the particular locality is undeniably sound. It is shown, for example, that some 40,000 acres, by comparison with this year's planting of about 4500 acres, would be required to supply the raw material represented by current importations. The margin is therefore enormously more than a safe one if only local markets were regarded; but the prospect is even more encouraging when it is viewed in its larger relations. It is true that while our own state possesses certain natural advantages both for growth and manufacture, others are not so favorably situated. This peculiarly applies to the water supply free from mineral contamination. "Western Oregon," as Colonel Bartram says, "is the natural district to supply the linen requirements of the United States."

Three-quarters of a century of small-scale production having tested the elements of the problem, a new stage has been entered upon which seems to be on the verge of producing important results. There is not only present demand to be counted on but that of an increased population, which will probably be adequately supplied with cotton, since the cotton-producing area is definitely circumscribed and is likely rather to diminish than to increase. It is said that "linen is superior to cotton and is produced in preference to it where the spread in price is not too wide." Side by side with its chief rival, flax in all likelihood would maintain its position for reasons so fixed in the circumstance of production as not to be subject to change.

Col. Bartram's Communication (The communication of Col. Bartram was printed by the Oregonian under the heading: "Great Future Is Seen for Flax in Western Oregon; Willamette Valley Particularly Adapted to Crop; Advent of Pulling Machines Boosts Acreage." Also the following introductory words were printed over the Bartram article: "Col. W. B. Bartram, writer of the following article, has been actively interested in the development of the flax industry in Oregon since 1923 in cooperation with the chamber of commerce at Salem. He also has been assisting the state in its part in the promotion of the industry on request of Governor Pierce. As representative of large flax machine interests of Canada, he introduced the first flax pulling machines in the state of Oregon.")

BY WESTERN OREGONIAN W. B. BARTRAM. Western Oregon has excellent climatic and soil conditions for the production of high-grade fiber flax. Since 1876 fiber flax has been grown from time to time in western Oregon, the quality of the fiber comparing most favorably with that grown in the flax producing countries of Europe and the United Kingdom. The acreage of fiber flax in western Oregon has been limited, due to the fact that the flax required to be pulled up by the roots by hand, then threshed by hand, and the subsequent operations through which the straw passed in its conversion into fiber and tow were mainly hand operations. This hand-pulling being so expensive and unreliable, it is labor that it practically made flax growing economically impossible in North America.

During 1923, however, a mechanical flax pulling machine, manufactured by the Perfection Flax Pulling Machine Limited, of Toronto, Canada, operated successfully in the Willamette valley, pulling from five to seven acres a day at a cost of about \$5.29 an acre (as against hand-pulling costs of as high as \$28 an acre). During the season of 1924 12 more of these machines were shipped into the Willamette valley, with results entirely satisfactory to the flax growers. These 12 flax-pulling machines were made available due to the generous action of the Portland Chamber of Commerce joining hands with the state government in advancing the required funds to purchase the machines. The machines then were issued on repayment to the flax growers of the Willamette valley. The advent of these machines opened up great possibilities for the production of fiber flax in Oregon and it now appears that western Oregon will become one of the greatest fiber flax producing districts of the world.

This has no reference to linen yarns or woven cloth. It is reported that there are over 200,000 acres of land available and suitable for growing flax in the Willamette valley. This acreage would produce enough flax to keep at least 25 spinning and weaving mills running continuously throughout the year.

Flax Easily Grown A crop of flax which lends itself to almost any type of soil, is extremely profitable to farmers, being hardy, easily grown, requiring little attention and not subject to the ravages of insects (unlike cotton, which has been so detrimentally affected by the boll-weevil, or wheat or other cereals by rust).

The enormous area of cotton grown in the southern states (estimated at 40,000,000 acres) has been attacked by the boll-weevil and the area is increasing each year so that the average yield of cotton per acre is said to have decreased from about 300 pounds to 140 or 150 pounds raising the cost of cotton production to the present high figures, and it is evident that the high price of cotton will continue, as no method has yet been evolved successfully to check the ravages of this pest.

Linen is undoubtedly much superior to cotton and is produced in preference to it where the spread in the price is not too wide. The ordinary wearing life of linen is several times that of cotton of similar grade.

Up to the present only a small acreage of fiber flax has been grown in the United States and practically all of the linen or flax used there has been imported from foreign countries, such importations of flax productions being said to exceed \$90,000,000 annually, much of which could be easily manufactured in the United States from the fiber flax produced in western Oregon.

District Well Adapted Not only, however, are the conditions existing in western Oregon particularly favorable for the growth of the fiber flax, but also for the spinning of the fiber into linen yarns, and the weaving of the finished linen commodities. One of the prime essentials for the production of high-grade fiber flax and its manufacture into yarns and linens is an ample supply of fresh water free from minerals. The rivers of Oregon that are fed from the ice and snows of the mountains are suitable for the retting of the flax straw and the spinning of yarns and bleaching and finishing of the linen goods. In fact, the natural conditions in western Oregon, particularly in the Willamette valley, are considered as favorable as those that have made Belfast the great spinning and weaving center of the linen industry; and western Oregon is the natural district to supply the linen requirements of the United States.

The tariff prevailing on flax straw, fiber and tow and particularly linen yarns and finished linen commodities is amply sufficient to protect any spinning and weaving industry established in the state. The duty on linen yarns is from 25 per cent to 35 per cent and on manufactured goods 40 per cent on non-competitive, and up to 55 per cent on competitive linen products.

Profits Assured Plant. With an ample supply of raw material of excellent quality now assured and at figures that compare favorably with prices paid by foreign competitors, a modern spinning and weaving plant established in western Oregon, with ample tariff protection and a great wealthy purchasing market should pay handsome dividends to the investors, provided it is managed and operated by experienced men who are known to the people of Oregon as having been commercially successful in that line on this continent.

North America is the greatest market for linen in the world, this market consuming annually about half the output of Europe and the United Kingdom. This textile industry is the oldest industry recorded in history. It dates back more than 6000 years and was developed in the first instance by the Egyptians on the bank of the Nile. When the Romans the art of manufacturing linens was introduced into Europe by them. Since that early date the industry has gradually moved westward until today it is on its last trek, where it will find its greatest domestic market and fall into the hands of people who have become the greatest trading and manufacturing nation of the earth.

LAND CHEAPEST ON EARTH IS PROVED

The Tail of a Kansas Cyclone Started Mr. Harris Westward to Remain

(R. A. Harris, Salem realtor, was among those asked by the Slogan editor to help prove that we have here the cheapest land on earth, when comparative potential values are taken into consideration. He was too busy with Salem Chautauqua work to respond yesterday, excepting to refer to the following article which he wrote for the Slogan number of The Statesman of one year ago.)

Editor Statesman: You want an article proving from my standpoint that our land is the cheapest and best on earth considered from the basis of potential value—what it will produce. You ask for proof where proof is unnecessary.

It is, of course, impossible to prove to many who do not wish to be convinced that our land is the best, and yet I think that, by every fair comparison, and from a preponderance of investigators, our land will readily be pronounced the equal of any to be found anywhere.

But since you ask for proof from my standpoint, I shall have to make it personal.

From Personal Experience I was born on a Kansas sandhill and for the first eighteen years of my life I roamed the prairies of Kansas where winters freeze and summers roast. When I was about ten years of age I was awakened one night by rain spattering in my face to find that our house had been reduced to kindlingwood and scattered over the prairie by one of the cyclones that thrive in that country.

Finally the extended drought so shriveled me up that a breeze blew me west to a land of such freshness and mildness that my susceptible nature could not withstand inoculation so sudden and thorough as to make it impossible for me to go further or turn back. Between the Oregon climate and the family budget I was deeply impressed with the potential value of Oregon soil, and the proof grows stronger every day.

Some Wild Fancies To lovers of sensation and adventure I suppose the cyclones, blizzards, floods, droughts, snow, ice, fire, hail and other experiences too numerous to mention and too interesting to be ignored make it difficult for facts from a country so mild and docile, so safe and secure, so sure and steadfast, to secure lodgment amid the rush and roar of middle-western sensation and natural phenomena. I wonder why the boosters of those sections have so signally overlooked the high lights of sensation that must appeal to those who seek the new and strange.

Fancy, for example, the plaudits that would be showered upon the genius who would harness up a Kansas cyclone, hitch it to some sort of a flying machine and go on a tour of inspection as to what eventually becomes of a Kansas cyclone! Think of the advertising value of a man, or even a woman, frozen in a cake of ice and duly inscribed in loud colors with the information that the example was one of Nature's own, not artificially produced through the medium of machinery as in Oregon, for instance. Or, ponder on the probable propriety of a human being encased in a transparent inclosure with a mean-very mean-temperature of about 190 in the shade—but no shade—vigorous fires on three sides and dressed in full army uniform with jacket buttoned up to the chin, traveling around in a circle in full marching equipment, the whole loudly labeled as an example of endurance frequently experienced and happily borne in the central and eastern states.

The Proof of It To prove the potential value of Oregon soil from what it will produce, from my standpoint, I have but to summarize: Oregon soil—and you can't separate it from the climate—produces more of the sensations referred to. It produces results different in every way. And no financial figures are half so effective in convincing the multitudes who are fed up on the experiences just

THIS WEEK'S SLOGAN

DID YOU KNOW—that the cheapest lands on earth are here in the Salem district; that you can buy good farm lands here for less than \$100 an acre; less than it costs to provide for irrigation in many projects; lands that are as rich as those of the Nile valley; that you can buy lands here, and, by the best farming methods, make them pay their original cost every year; and, with nut culture, you can make them pay several times their cost, each year, in time—can make one walnut tree as valuable as 60 acres of land at present prices; that if the truth can be fully known, the land hungry will flock here from every direction to put every idle acre to use, and help to feed the hungry world and clothe the naked world with our products?

2000 PEOPLE WILL BE CANNING AND BARRELING STRAWBERRIES

If the Weather Is Favorable From Now to End of Harvest, the Pack of Strawberries Here Will Be Double That of Last Year, Giving Oregon a Still Longer Lead as a Great Strawberry State

A leading strawberry grower said yesterday that the recent rains have so far made more strawberries in the Salem district than they have destroyed; that, in fact, few have been destroyed, and practically none in the yards and patches where the pickers have kept up with the ripened berries. What the growers need from now on to the end of strawberry harvest, however, is less rain and more sunshine; but not too much hot weather. Continued hard rains would do much damage.

All Salem canneries are receiving strawberries, including the West Salem cannery.

The Hunt cannery is working about 400 people, and the Oregon Packing company over 300. The Hunt cannery is using some gooseberries, but canning mostly strawberries.

Oregon Away Ahead Oregon has already become the leading strawberry state in the Union, in barreling pack and in canning pack. Michigan is second.

The present year, which will see the total crop in the Salem district doubled over last year, and perhaps more, with favorable weather from now on, will put Oregon still further in the lead.

And the bulk of the pack is in the Salem district; in the territory of which Salem is the trading and banking and shipping center.

Even with such a prospect, the total this year will be only a starter of what may be done in the future; with increasing acreage, with improved varieties and methods, and with irrigation in dry seasons such as that of last year.

There are about 1500 people now working in the Salem canneries and barreling houses. They will be at least 2,000 people working on strawberries alone at the height of the season, which will come next week, with favorable weather.

enumerated and whose adventuresome natures simply demand a change. But I have about overlooked one important point. I am to prove that our land is not merely the best, but also the cheapest. This is a matter for demonstration alone. Thousands have demonstrated. It is hardly necessary to go through all the harrowing experiences. Logic and psychology will suffice. Logic is the science of correct reasoning. Psychology is the exercise of the mind. Simple as an old shoe. Try 'em like this: "Land anywhere else than in Oregon must either include the risks incident to the pranks of Nature as heretofore hinted at, or be so isolated by location as to be 'out of the world,' so to speak, or be in a country so old as to be devoid of any chance to be possessed at any price. Wherever else than in Oregon it may be secured, add to the original cost the reasonable toll levied by Nature on her vacations or seasons off duty as compared to a country like Oregon where she is on dress parade every day in the year, and you will inevitably find as thousands have found and thousands more are finding, that land in Oregon is undeniably the cheapest on earth."

—R. A. HARRIS, Salem, Or., June 4, 1924.

MORE SETTLERS THAN IN 8 YEARS

That Is Result of Advertising in the East for Right Kind of People

(The following news item was printed in the Portland Oregonian of yesterday): More than 19,000 inquiries from prospective settlers in the Pacific northwest have been received by the Northern Pacific since January 1. A. B. Smith, passenger traffic manager of the com-

(Continued on page 9) Extra well located Restaurant, doing good business, priced right for quick sale; also confectionery store with extra nice location, priced right; also a grocery store, well located on corner priced right.
H. E. BROWN and MELVIN JOHNSON 109 S. Commercial St.