

One drop of water does not make a waterfall-- One man's effort will not build a community

PATRONIZING OF YOUR COMMUNITY STORES AND INDUSTRIES MAKES PAYROLLS

How great this community may grow, how prosperous and complete it may become, depends upon us--our willingness and our desire to work together-- ONE for ALL and ALL for ONE

THIRTY CARS OR MORE HEAD LETTUCE MAY ROLL FROM THIS DISTRICT THIS YEAR

A Bumper Crop of Tight Heads Might Make It Sixty Cars-- The Labish Growers Get Three Crops of Lettuce From Their Land, Harvesting of the First Crop to Begin Around the Middle of May--They Produce a Wonderfully Fine Quality of Crisp, Tender Lettuce--The Third Year of the Industry on a Commercial Scale

The head lettuce industry of the Salem district is making excellent progress. It made a fair start in 1924, after some years of experimenting. In that year, six cars of head lettuce were shipped to outside markets. Last year, eight cars were shipped to distant markets, and about the equivalent of seven cars of the loose pack were sent to the local and nearby markets.

And this year, with good luck, there will be upwards of thirty cars to be disposed of; possibly as high as sixty cars may be produced. Thus there is being developed on the Labish Meadows beaverdam lands north of Salem will no doubt within a few years become a gigantic head lettuce industry.

The celery growers on these lands, members of the Labish Meadows Celery Growers union, mostly Americanized Japanese farmers, have been experimenting with head lettuce for a long time. The outstanding leader in this group is Roy K. Fukuda, the pioneer celery grower, who has been and is constantly carrying on experimental work with prospective crops adapted to that locality.

There are some 25 of the celery growers of that district who are also growing head lettuce and it is likely that they will all produce lettuce as well as celery as the industry develops. There are 40 or more of the celery growers now, and the number is increasing.

The Labish Meadows growers use the New York variety of lettuce. On the market the product is known as the Iceberg. They plant the seed in green houses early in January. In about a month they transplant into cold frame hot beds. In another month they begin transplanting in the fields. They are about through with this first crop field planting now. They hope to have the first crop of head lettuce ready for the market from the 10th to the 15th of May, and this first crop will last for about a month.

This gives them the advantage of the early market after the California supply is about gone, and the Utah and Colorado crop has not come on, and they can sell all they can supply, up to the middle of June. After that they have competition from other districts.

There is no doubt as to the taste of the Labish Meadows lettuce. The flavor is fine. There is no better lettuce. There is some difficulty so far, in producing uniformly solid heads; or tight heads, according to the trade designation. The trade wants tight heads.

The distant shipments have so far all been of the tight heads. Their experimenting is bringing about conditions that will produce uniformly tight heads. Experimenting and proper methods of selection and cultivation. Experimenting and proper selection and cultivation.

The Labish growers realize that they must sell on quality, if they are to make a big success; just the same as they have done with their celery, till they have gained nation wide favor.

The competition. The head lettuce growers here in the Salem district have some competition from Troutdale growers, who have river bottom lands and put out a somewhat different product. There are other commercial growers, mostly in late lettuce, in Oregon. There are some growers in the Silverton district mostly for the local market.

In the latter part of June. There is a second and third planting, seed sowing and the growing of the young plants in regular succession, as well as the plantings in the fields. The same land is used for the second and third crops--that is, there are three crops of head lettuce grown each season in the same soil, the plants for the second crop being taken off. The yield is better than a carload to the acre, and handled in this way--it may be two crops to the acre. About thirty acres are devoted to celery in the Labish district this year. Nearly all of this is only five to seven miles from Salem.

The seed comes from the east and from California. It is all of one variety, the New York; the Iceberg, as known by the trade. The seed costs from \$2.50 to \$4 a pound. It takes about one pound for four acres. Experiments have been made in producing home grown seed.

The third crop of head lettuce for this district lasts up towards Thanksgiving. It laps over the celery season. The carload shipments are made from Brooks and Quinby. The lettuce goes in "refers," as the railroad men call them; that is, in refrigerator cars. They are heavily loaded all the way. A car contains 228 crates. Three to three and a half dozens of heads go into each crate. The crates weigh 50 to 60 pounds, without ice. The crates measure 14 by 22 inches, by 12 inches high. They bring in Chicago and other eastern markets \$4 to \$5 a crate. But this gross. The heavy shipping and icing and commission and other charges have to come out first.

The heads of the Salem district head lettuce run large. Some crates carry only two dozen heads, the quality is high; the big light is to get tight heads, and there is progress in this, as stated above. The car load trade demands tight heads, though loose heads are as crisp and fine flavored as the tight ones, and as beneficial in the dietary of the consumers.

Pay Much Rent. The Labish growers of head lettuce, celery, onions, potatoes, asparagus and other commercial crops pay a lot of rent each year. They pay around \$45 an acre annually, owing to the length of their contracts. The tendency is for higher rentals. There is about 10,000 acres of beaverdam land available for intensive cultivation of the high producing cash crops, and a good deal less than 5000 acres is now used. That is, in the whole Labish beaverdam land district. And the annual gross cash returns are now away above a million dollars a year. And growing every year. Going toward the ten million dollar mark.

Jim M. Yada, Route 9, Salem, is among the leaders of his people there, probably next to Roy K. Fukuda. He works 28 acres. His place is east of the Pacific highway; about a mile east. The head lettuce and celery acreage is about equally divided between the west and east of the highway--probably a little more now on the east side than on the west side. Mr. Yada has five acres in head lettuce, 25 acres in celery, five or six in onions, and two acres in asparagus. He sells his asparagus in Salem, principally. It is a wonderfully large, tender, crisp asparagus. The outcome may be conceivably be a great industry, supplying big asparagus canneries here, as in the Sacramento district in California.

Mr. Yada is the president of the Labish Meadows Celery union, which ships under the designation of the Meadow Brand Celery. Mr. Fukuda is secretary. Ronald Jones is manager. The same organization handles the head lettuce sales and shipments. S. O. Kim, Korean, who is a farmer and extensive market gardener in that section, is a member of the celery union.

California is an immense head lettuce shipper and Utah produces a great deal. There has been a very large expansion of this industry all over the country in the past few years, and there are indications that it will keep on expanding. Lettuce is used in the dietary of the nation more and more generally, and the saturation point is evidently a long way off yet.

Two Succession Crops. The lettuce crop of the Labish district does not end with the harvesting of the first planting.

HAMILTON HITS CITY POWER OWNERSHIP (Continued from page 1.) and agricultural lands, and sell the products thereof to the industries also at 'cost'.

Since labor is also a big item, why not have the government acquire the home sites for the employees of the prospective industries and erect homes thereon and sell them or rent them also at 'cost' and cut out the infamous profits?

Why not have the government acquire and operate the banks and loan money to the new industries also at 'cost' to the government, and thereby eliminate the usurious profits of the money barons?

Why not have the government buy the products of its industries and thereby create the very necessary market, and then sell said products at cost of selling, thereby eliminating the wicked profits of brokers and dealers?

If all of the foregoing were done, surely industries would be attracted in large numbers. Then when they were all established, running nicely and paying fair dividends, as are most of the power companies today, should not the government complete the cycle and take over the industries, it has been wet-nursing, and sell their products at cost to the dear 'peepul' because of the under-served profits made?

When the government has taken over all the natural resources, business and industries, we will all be employees of the government except the lawyers, doctors, educators and preachers--and may the Lord help them then!

Mr. Hamilton showed that while the Eugene plant is supplying only the city itself, the PEP Co. is going out of Salem and developing the smaller communities. One of the factors in developing a community is its chamber of commerce, he declared.

The great industrial growth of Los Angeles is primarily due to the activity of its chamber of commerce members and employees. There are 10,000 members, many thousands of whom are very active.

The large increase in the industrial growth in Los Angeles has also been due to the inclusion of a large portion of that part of the state within the city limits; to the movie industry, which is located in Los Angeles primarily because of favorable climatic conditions which are very essential to that industry; to the active and aggressive policy of the chamber of commerce in soliciting new industries to locate there and to the support it gives to existing industries when once established.

Much of Salem's industrial growth recently has been due to the activity of its chamber of commerce. Clever advertising and salesmanship develop communities as they do private business.

The way to develop Salem to the maximum is to actively and substantially support its chamber of commerce, as do the citizens in the city of Los Angeles and other cities which have participated in large development.

THREE MORE DAYS LEFT IN BIG VOTING OFFER (Continued from page 1.) overlook one opportunity to better their chances to win, they are taking the desperate risk of losing the big prizes already partially won and which really belong to them. The candidate who fails to do his or her utmost during the remainder of this "period" is almost certain to bring dismal disappointment upon himself or herself as well as their friends who are naturally as interested in their success as the candidates themselves.

Never again during the campaign in the contest will it be possible to secure as many votes on subscriptions as between now and 8 o'clock Saturday night, March 27. To hold back subscription now or to depend on promises to subscribe on a later date simply means that you will have less votes on such subscriptions. We are putting it up to you fairly and

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squarely. If you would be declared the winner of one of the big cars you can not possibly afford to let the big vote period pass without having done your very best.

Now, during the last three days of this big vote period you can make sure of being the winner of the big motor cars waiting to be driven away by their 'live wire' winners.

Bear in mind that you can pile up the winning votes these next three days. A little mathematics will prove it. Before this Saturday night a five year subscription to The Statesman will cost 234,000 votes on the regular vote schedule and remember that the 100,000 vote bonus for every \$20 worth of subscriptions secured during this period also ends on Saturday night at 8 p. m.

Keep constantly in mind the fact that the big campaign closes forever two weeks from next Saturday night, on April 10.

The Arizona Sheriff Tales of his adventures, his courage, his humor, his keen intelligence--as collected by Major Grover F. Beeson, "The Deputy from Yavapai County." Now with a new gun and motor car he brings swift and sure justice to evildoers.

The Spoiled Haircut The first bootlegger in Miami, Fla. county, Arizona, were Martine and Frisco Somarano.

They went it with a vengeance. Scattered around where it would reach the right ears, was their warning: "If any officer tries to monkey with us, he'd better have his grav dug."

They were bad men, too, both of them--almost as bad as a Chicago gunman. Their talk, aimed at the ears of Alf Edwards, now sheriff of Gila county, got there with celerity. Alf is the friendliest man one could meet in a day's journey; quiet and peaceable, too. But he was, and is, an officer.

So when the word came, he got out the Studebaker and the .45 six-shooter--standard trappings today of The Arizona Sheriff--and went out to look over these two gentlemen. He went to their house and saw the two of them through a window. Getting out of the car, he went to talk to them.

Martine burst out of the door with an army 45 automatic pistol in his hand, and the gun came out smoking. He had fired two shots by the time Edwards got out his own gun.

The sheriff's first bullet knocked the Mexican's gun, out of his hand. But it had struck the desperado in the forearm, and Alf was a little ashamed of his aim, with the fellow only ten feet away.

He didn't want to leave such an impression as that around, so his second and third shots, traveling so close to the first that they almost overtook it, went through the Mexican's body.

It is the only recorded instance in Arizona where a man was shot through with a .45 and knocked down. Instead the Mexican leaped and began grappling with Alf for the sheriff's gun.

Edwards' gun was empty. He remembered, he had fired three

other shots and had forgotten to put in fresh cartridges, so he dropped it and the wounded Martine grabbed it.

The bootlegger held it in his wounded hand and tried to "fan" the gun two or three times slapping the hammer back with his good hand, then, letting the hammer slip back to discharge the cartridge.

Frisco, the brother, had picked up Martine's army automatic, and had slipped up behind the sheriff. He placed the army gun at the base of the sheriff's head and pulled the trigger.

Alf felt the weapon and jerked his head to one side. The bullet shot out a furrow of hair clear across his head and burned his ear.

The husky sheriff floored Martine with one blow and while Frisco halted a moment amazed that the shot had not killed the officer, he smashed Frisco with his fist on the chin and the fight was over.

Alf reloaded his own gun, put the now named Somarano brothers in the back seat of his car, and even though they were behind him, he watched them through the car's rear mirror and took them to jail in Globe. They had had all the fight taken out of them.

Sentenced to five years each, the government authorities asked for them and they were deported to Spain. The sentence is a deterrent to their returning to America.

But Alf is still peeved: Frisco's shot had spoiled a corking good haircut for which he had paid out 60 cents in good money, that very day. The Somaranos had better not come back to Globe.

FILL CONTROVERSY ENDS DIRT SLIDES INTO STREAM, CITY DEBATES MATTER

The recent controversy in which the city of Salem and F. N. Derby played the principal roles is apparently settled, according to Fred Williams, city attorney.

Derby, it was held by Street Commissioner Walter S. Low and Alderman Paul Johnson, was somewhat inclined to refuse the city's earnest petition that he stop dumping dirt on his location at the west side of the south end of the South Church street bridge.

As long as the fill was confined to his own property, all well and good, maintained Low. But as soon as the fill began to slide, and splash into Mill stream until that body of water was all but dammed, it was time for the dirt dumping to cease. This was the opinion of City Engineer Hugh Rogers, as well as that of Low.

It is said that renewed tendency of the fill to crawl toward the creek has made obvious the necessity to stop work on the fill for the present.

Ink has made men more famous than blood.

THE LABISH MEADOWS LAND PRODUCES A WONDERFULLY FINE QUALITY LETTUCE

Some of It Is So Rich That It Is Difficult to Get Solid Heads, the Kind Wanted by the Eastern Trade, From It--Lettuce Brings in the First Money Returns in the Spring, Being Ahead of Strawberries, Says Manager of Shipping and Merchandising of It

Editor Statesman: Head lettuce has been grown in this vicinity for only two years prior to this year, in any commercial acreage. In 1924 we shipped two carloads out of the state and in 1925 we shipped six carloads, and we hope to have ten cars this year.

The lettuce grown in the Labish district is of a very high quality. The only difficulty that we have experienced is in getting a solid head. Some of the ground seems to be too rich and the lettuce grows too fast, so that the best quality of lettuce is that which is grown on the ground that has clay mixed with the beaverdam. The lettuce that we have shipped out has been graded very carefully in order to build up a very high quality for this district.

The following is a paragraph taken from a letter dated June 16, 1925, from our Minneapolis broker: "Referring to the two cars of lettuce that we have handled for you. This was the best lettuce we have seen this spring from anywhere, in fact, I do not believe we have ever handled any of better quality and pack."

The weather has a good deal to do with making a good quality head lettuce, as warm days and cold nights tend to make firm heads, and rainy weather makes a loose head, and sometimes makes the lettuce slimy.

Lettuce is usually a very easy crop to grow, but is very highly perishable and almost overnight a good field of lettuce can be ruined by slime or other causes, depending on weather conditions.

A carload of lettuce consists of over three hundred crates and we can usually figure on a carload per acre. It has a short growing season, the crop maturing in about ninety days, so that if conditions are favorable and the market is right it is a great money maker.

ORDER NOW FRUIT AND SHADE TREES, SHRUBBERY From our splendid assortment of varieties for spring planting.

SALEM NURSERY COMPANY 216 Oregon Bldg. Phone 2365

Is Your Well Properly Lined? Use our sanitary well pipe, that keeps out surface water, and lets only deep ground water in. Made of strong materials, and reasonable in price.

OREGON GRAVEL COMPANY Hood at Front Street Salem

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SCHEDULE Leave PORTLAND 6:00 A. M.--Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays Leave SALEM 6:00 A. M.--Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays ROUTE YOUR SHIPMENTS Care SUPPLES DOCK PORTLAND PHONE EAST 2871 SALEM DOCK and WAREHOUSE FOOT OF COURT STREET PHONE 897 SHIP BY WATER and SAVE THE DIFFERENCE

Labish growers of head lettuce and celery, in the shipping and merchandising of these crops--Ed.)

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