

SALEM DISTRICT INDUSTRIES

SIXTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR

THE DAILY STATESMAN dedicates two or more pages each week in the interests of one of the fifty-two to a hundred basic industries of the Salem district. Letters and articles from people with vision are solicited. This is your page. Help make Salem grow.

WITH IRRIGATION SUGAR BEET GROWING AND BEET SUGAR MANUFACTURING COULD NOT BE HELD BACK IN THE WILLAMETTE VALLEY, SAYS MR. TIMPSON

He Says That Irrigation Would Turn Out to Be Not Only Good Fire and Life Insurance at a Reasonable Cost, But Would Provide a Healthy Endowment to the Crops of This Valley—Provision Could Be Made for Irrigation Over Most of the Total Area of the Valley

Editor Statesman: As a subscriber to your paper since my last visit to Salem, I have followed with a good deal of interest your editorial items and special articles evidencing a whole-hearted and intelligent effort for the progressive development of the Willamette valley.

The occasion for this communication is to congratulate you and heartily endorse your attitude and efforts towards irrigation in your wonderful territory. In my opinion, if there is any one thing which stands out prominently as one by which the most good may be accomplished for the valley, it is this matter of irrigation. It would not only turn out to be good "fire" or "life insurance" at a reasonable cost but would provide a healthy "endowment" to the crops which the elements might permit to live on and struggle through the dry period. A good irrigation for any and all crops along in July and August when they actually needed it, would pay handsome returns, and the Willamette valley is so situated that provision could be

made for such irrigation over most of the total area. Irrigation would mean greater yields per acre, that in turn would mean lower costs per unit of production which spells additional margin of profit. Irrigation would mean new crops and industries in the Willamette valley, and no doubt among them the great agricultural developer, sugar beets and sugar. IT COULD NOT BE HELD BACK. This is promoted by the editorial and articles appearing in your issue of May 20. Wishing you success in your good work, I am, very truly yours, J. W. TIMPSON, District Manager, Bellingham, Wash., May 22, 1926.

(Mr. Timpson, who writes the above, is the manager for this territory of the Utah-Oregon Sugar company, one of the largest concerns in this country owning and operating beet sugar factories. His company has factories in Utah, Idaho, Washington and other states, and in Canada. Mr. Timpson, when he was in Salem last, had a proposition to offer to our farmers to grow this year 500 to 2000 acres or more of sugar beets, to be shipped to the Bellingham factory; the farmers to absorb 50 cents a ton of the freight rate, so as to put our beet growers on a par with those of the Bellingham district, less the 50 cents a ton. The matter would have been carried through, excepting for the failure of the railroads to agree to absorb their share of the railroad charges. The Salem Chamber of Commerce is ready to undertake this project again, for next year; or to aid in getting the necessary acreage for a factory to be built here in time to use the crop of 1927. That would be preferable. If the Utah-Idaho people will make the latter proposition, for 5000 to 10,000 acres, it can be put over in the Salem district—in the central Willamette valley counties; and likely within a radius of 20 miles of Salem, in Marion, Polk, Yamhill, Clatsop, Linn and Clackamas counties.—Ed.)

AMONG OLDEST, MOST INTERESTING AND PROMISING OREGON DISTRICTS

The Pioneers Sensed the Values in the Santiam District—It Is Fair to Assume That the Near Future Will See the Santiam District Become a Large Producer of the Minerals That Occur So Abundantly There.

Editor Statesman: Among the oldest and most interesting as well as promising of the mining districts of Oregon is the Santiam. In looking back through the files of early day newspapers published in this state, one finds news articles and comments regularly appearing regarding the mining activities in this district. In early days the district was almost inaccessible in the winter months. The writer finds in the issue of the Oregon Statesman of October 12, 1863, a letter to the editor written by T. R. Moores, warning the public of the danger of attempting the trip over the Billye trail from the settlements near George Billye's, eight miles above Seio, on Thomas Fork to Quartzville, where rich strikes of gold bearing quartz had been made; the article stating that the entire trip of 45 miles must be made on foot over a bad trail through heavy timber and over very steep mountains. The same issue gives an account of a meeting held at Quartzville for the purpose of providing means for building a winter trail. In the Oregonian of August 24, 1865, is a news item stating that Gen. Ashley and Col. Frothingham accompanied by Gen. Hamilton were leaving to visit the capital city and also the Santiam mining district. In the Oregonian of May 24, 1875, appears an item telling of G. P. Terrell of Salem, receiving word from Smith's Ferry on the Santiam, reporting diggings at Quartzville going 15 cents to the pan. On July 6, 1885, the Ore-

gonian published a long article written by Legh Harnett. In this article Mr. Harnett makes quite a detailed comparison of the Santiam district with other well known districts to the north and south, placing considerable stress upon the fact that the Santiam district lies in the great mineral belt that extends in a north-easterly and south-westerly direction from California to British Columbia. In this article Mr. Harnett states that many miners abandoned the district 25 years earlier because of the fact that the ledges developed were not gold. At the date of this article the trip into the Santiam district was made on horse back from Mehama, taking all of one day. Again in the issue of the Oregonian under date of July 18, 1895, we find an account of extensive work being done by W. B. Lawler, and stating that the veins were proven and that the only question confronting the operators was the question of treating the ore.

Will Be Large Producer Development work on various groups of claims in the Santiam district has continued up to the present time with the result that at this time very considerable bodies of ore have been developed. The principal minerals occurring on the Little North Fork of the Santiam are gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc, being present in the form of pyrite, chalcopyrite, malachite, spalerite and galena. The country rock in which the ore bodies occur is largely andesite. The fracture zones are

from one to 10 feet in width, with the mineralization extending to as great width as 50 feet. Ore has been developed in at least one property for a distance of in the neighborhood of 1000 feet at a depth of several hundred feet. The walls and ledge matter have been followed for a number of hundred feet farther, and there is every indication of a continuation of the ore bodies both along the strike of the veins and in depth. A great deal of the ore is high grade. All of the ores are very easily treated by modern methods.

The district is abundantly supplied with timber for mining purposes of all kinds. There is ample water power available that can be developed at a reasonable cost. These two very important assets to mining could hardly be improved upon.

There is a fairly good road in to the district easily traveled by automobile, it being possible to drive from Salem to the heart of the district in the neighborhood of three hours. The scenery along this road is as picturesque as any in the state of Oregon.

It is fair to assume that the near future will see the Santiam district become a large producer of the minerals that occur so abundantly there. —ARCHEY B. CARTER, Portland, Oregon, May 25, 1926.

(Mr. Carter is a well known and competent mining engineer. He has offices in Suite 520, Corbett building, Portland. He writes a note saying: "Replying to your letter of May 20th, I am enclosing you herewith a short article on the mining development of the Santiam district, and I trust that the same may be satisfactory to you. I regret that I have not had more time to spend on the matter and that I could not forward the article earlier, but I have done the best I could." Mr. Carter needed to make no excuse. The article he sends is interesting and instructive, and coming from a man who "speaks as one having authority," it is all the more worth while.—Ed.)

INSURANCE OF EVERY KIND
OLD RELIABLE COMPANIES
BECKER & HENDRICKS
Insurance of All Kinds Tel. 161
Holtz Theater Lobby 129 N. High

THIS WEEK'S SLOGAN

DID YOU KNOW That Salem is the market center for the Santiam mining district; that good engineers are saying that this district is "The Butte City district of Oregon undeveloped;" that it is "one of the best undeveloped silver-lead-zinc prospects in this or any other country," and that proper and permanent methods are just now about to be employed, and actual mining and treating and shipping of ores on a commercial scale is likely to begin soon—so that it will probably not be long now till thousands of miners will be patrons of Salem's business concerns, doing for Salem what the Couer d' Alene district has done for Spokane?

Dates of Slogans in Daily Statesman (In Twice-a-Week Statesman Following Day)

- (With a few possible changes) Loganberries, October 1, 1925
- France, October 5
- Bakery, October 15
- Flax, October 20
- Filberts, October 25
- Walnuts, November 5
- Strawberries, November 15
- Apples, November 19
- Raspberries, November 26
- Mint, December 3
- Beans, Etc., December 10
- Blackberries, December 17
- Cherries, December 24
- Pears, December 31
- Gooseberries, January 7, 1926
- Corn, January 14
- Celery, January 21
- Spinach, Etc., January 28
- Onions, Etc., February 4
- Potatoes, Etc., February 11
- Bees, February 18
- Poultry and Pet Stock, Feb. 25
- City Beautiful, Etc., March 4
- Great Cows, March 11
- Paved Highways, March 18
- Head Lettuce, March 25
- Silos, Etc., April 1
- Legumes, April 8
- Asparagus, Etc., April 15
- Grapes, Etc., April 22
- Drug Garden, April 29
- Sugar Beets, Sorghum, Etc., May 6, 1926
- Water Powers, May 13
- Irrigation, May 20
- Mining, May 27
- Land, Irrigation, Etc., June 3
- Floriculture, June 10
- Hops, Cabbages, Etc., June 17
- Wholesaling and Jobbing, June 24
- Cucumbers, Etc., July 1
- Hogs, July 8
- Goats, July 15
- Schools, Etc., July 22
- Sheep, July 29
- National Advertising, August 5
- Seeds, Etc., August 12
- Livestock, August 19
- Grain and Grain Products, August 26
- Manufacturing, September 2
- Automotive Industries, September 9
- Woodworking, Etc., September 16
- Paper Mills, Sept. 23, 1926

IRRIGATION FUND CHANGE IS URGED

W. Lair Thompson Would Divide Burden, Correcting Present Evil

"A great deal of damage has been done to Oregon irrigation because of talk of repudiation of irrigation district bonds," W. Lair Thompson of Portland, told members of the Salem Kiwanis club Tuesday.

"We must not figure on repudiation. That is unsound and will do more damage than anything else." To back up his statement he quoted the case of certain localities in the state of Washington, where repudiation was talked the state would do nothing to compel the localities to pay up, and the result is that they must sell their bonds at a ridiculously low price.

If he proposed that the state create a revolving fund to help those who are willing to pay their cost of irrigation.

The trouble is, he said, that there are too many who shirk their duty, and those who have the will to pay have to foot the whole burden.

SIXTY VICTIMS FOUND

86 STILL MISSING; DAMAGE \$27 MILLION DOLLARS

TOKYO, May 27.—(By Associated Press)—An official report received by the home office, today from the Hokkaido government, says that the bodies of 60 victims of Monday's disastrous eruption of Mount Tokachi have been recovered and that 86 persons are missing and believed to be dead.

The report estimates the damage from the disaster at \$2,000,000 yen (about \$37,000,000). About 1,000 persons were made homeless. Further eruptions of the volcano, which resumed activity after a long period of quiescence, are not now believed likely.

Charles MacVean, the American ambassador, has conveyed to the government officers of aid of the American Red Cross. The government expressed appreciation of the offer but said that outside relief was unnecessary.

FUTURE LARGE TONNAGE PRODUCING MINES OF GOOD GRADE MILLING ORE

That Is What an Experienced Engineer Thinks of the Santiam District—With the Greerwait Process. All the Returns Will Be Distributed at Home, Salem, Oregon—Figures on the Value of the Mining Industry

Editor Statesman: I visited the Lotz-Larsen Mining company's property and made a cursory examination of the formation and of the work done, and of the water power immediately adjacent to the property and on the property, and from what I saw of the formation, ore developed and the topography I formed an opinion of it being the foundation of a future developed large tonnage producing mine of good grade mining ore with occasional occurrences of high grade ore; all of the ore carrying copper, silver and some gold.

The mineralization occurs in wide ledges and the ore where concentrated on the foot walls or hanging walls is in sufficient widths and commercial grade to pay, and, from what I saw, and afterwards reading the report of the examining engineers of the assays of his samples of the tunnels and from the ore I saw in place and the samples I took, I am convinced that within the boundaries of the Lotz-Larsen mining property there is the making of a successful mine, and the showing is such as to fully warrant development, promising successful results on a moderate scale of operation; that there is more than an excellent probability of opening large bodies of ore of medium grade values which will pay to work on a large scale commercially.

That working conditions on the property, if used to proper advantage, will permit of very low operating costs, thus making it possible to show higher profit per ton than would be possible elsewhere with similar ore and without your exceptional conditions.

Salem Should Wake Up

Salem, Oregon, should wake up. There is at your back door a treasure which should be appreciated and cared for by the citizens of Salem, for it is possible to have a production of valuable mineral from the mineralized zone at Salem's elbow, which will be a continuous source of circulation of new, clean money, which will by the very nature of commercial industry be distributed among all classes of business, and it is yours or can be yours by joining hands and in the aggregate create a treasury to develop, equip and operate the mines and mill as your own. AND should you install the "GREENWALT ELECTROLYTIC COPPER EXTRACTION PROCESS," practically all of the returns will be distributed at home, Salem, Oregon.

Here are some interesting figures compiled by Hon. Charles McCrea, minister of mines, Ontario, Canada, and it will prove true of Salem, and I am submitting them for consideration and thought. The prosperity of the United States is more than 50% due to the production of metals, coal and oil.

T. S. WALTERMEYER, Seattle, Wash., May 24, 1926.

(Mr. Waltermeyer is president of the Mineral Lands Financing company, 312 Hoge building, Seattle, and he is a mining man and engineer of long experience. The following is the table which he submits:)

Mining Aids Many Industries (Copied from the Vancouver Sun, of Thursday, May 13, '26.)

Some idea may be gleaned from the following figures as to how the mining industry of a province benefits trade generally. The list was compiled under the direction of Hon. Charles McCrea, minister of mines for Ontario, Canada. During the year \$33,000,000 were paid in wages and, in turn, were expended as follows:

Vegetables	1,121,000.00
Fuel	3,105,000.00
Rent	4,309,000.00
Boots and shoes	945,000.00
Clothing	3,775,000.00
Total wages	\$33,000,000.00
\$25,000,000 was spent by the mines on supplies and equipment as follows:	
Machine shop work	\$ 3,250,000.00
Chemicals and apparatus	2,340,000.00
Coal	1,070,000.00
Equipment	1,612,000.00
Explosives	3,000,000.00
Freight	2,050,000.00
Hardware	1,145,000.00
Lumber	1,080,000.00
Power	4,750,000.00
Supplies and equipment	25,000,000.00
Total expenditures	\$58,000,000.00

Probably (and perhaps a greater amount) an additional \$3,000,000 was expended by other companies, the non-producers developing their mines, the prospectors, etc., in wages, supplies, equipment, etc.

The Greenawalt Process

The Greenawalt electrolytic copper extraction process is in use, and being adopted, by some of the big copper mines in various parts of the world. Wm. E. Greenawalt is an engineer, metallurgist, graduate of Cornell university, and a modest, unassuming master of metallurgy of copper, consulting engineer to a number of large organizations. He has had issued to him 60 or more United States patents covering the metallurgical and electrolytic process for copper extraction and the saving of the accompanying metals of gold, silver, lead, zinc and cobalt. He is a pioneer. He was the first to start the present movement in copper leaching and electrolytic precipitation; when he started there was not a single electrolytic copper extraction plant in successful operation in the entire world. Since that time four of the very largest companies in the world have put in enormous plants along these lines; with production running from 15,000 tons a day capacity, like the one of the Chile Copper company, down to 5000 tons, like the Cornelia Copper company, of Ajo, Arizona. The Union Miners of the Congo, which has been the largest producer of copper in the world, is preparing plans to install this process. Many other copper concerns are making plans to install the Greenawalt process. The "Greenawalt Smelting Plant," the largest in the world, is installed at the Bethlehem Steel company's plant, Lebanon, Pa.

What It Does

The Greenawalt process offers an effective solution to the high shipping and refining cost of copper ores and concentrates. It would be especially valuable to the Santiam district.

It takes the place of smelting ore to copper matte; of converting the matte blister copper; and of the ordinary refining process to convert the blister into the electrolytic metal.

The plants are inexpensive to install, but highly efficient. The power cost is small. Cheap power is a great help in the way of economy, even with this process. Plants may be installed and operated in units; the start may be made at comparatively very small cost.

The process is good for either low or high grade ores. The output is a complete, finished product; copper salable direct to the consumer, if desired. From the above, it would seem that the time has come when the mines of the Little North Fork of the Santiam may be worked with the investment of a comparatively small amount of capital to begin with, and that the product may be turned out on the ground, all ready for the market. Under processes known in the pioneer days of that region, there could not have been any successful

working of those mines. New methods have made such working possible now, with large capital and immense investments for transportation facilities. Now comes the Greenawalt process, and makes possible not only the mining but also the smelting or refining of the ores with the use of small capital, putting the metals in forms ready for the market.

Printer Trying Christ's Principles in Business

SEATTLE—Associated Press—The Golden Rule in a printing establishment may be comparatively new, but Clint W. Lee, Seattle specialty printer, believes he has proved it a success in the ten years he has operated under this system.

Twenty-four years ago, Lee started business on a small scale, assisted by a printer and a six dollar a week boy. Ten years ago he first began to share his profits with his son and with his pressman.

Since then, he has gradually developed his cooperative plan and last year distributed \$4,700 in profits among the thirty-five men and women on his payroll. Moreover he has made money.

The Christian printer, as Lee is known in Seattle, said he has not cut and dried plan which can be applied in any business. His policy is the result of year to year experiment in his own plant. He has seen fit to divide thirty per cent of the net income of the plant with his employees besides paying union wages or better and giving a week's vacation yearly with pay. His minimum wage for experienced girls is \$20 a week and only two receive so little as that.

ATTENDS 34TH MEETING

JOSEPH MICELLI FILES UP UNBROKEN RECORD

Joseph Micelli, former banker of Eugene, and at present owner of the ice plant in that city, is attending his 34th consecutive I. O. O. F. convention this year in Salem.

HORSE ABUSE REPORTED

E. HOFER CONDUCTS INVESTIGATION OF CHARGES

E. Hofer, president of the Oregon state humane society and Dr. W. H. Lytle, state veterinarian, spent Tuesday in Linn county where they investigated complaints that sub-contractors engaged in state highway operations had abused their horses by overwork and insufficient care. The complaints were filed with Governor Pierce.

HOG FREIGHT RATE SET

SCHEDULE APPLIES TO ALL RAILROADS IN STATE

The public service commission Tuesday issued an order fixing the freight rate on hogs and calves shipped in mixed double decked cars at not to exceed 125 per cent of the rate on cattle for like distances. The rate applies to all railroads operating in the state of Oregon.

SLAYERS APPEAL CHANGE

WILLOS KELLY TRIAL DATE CHANGED TO JUNE 8

The state supreme court Tuesday set June 3 as the date for hearing arguments in the cases involving James Willos and Ellsworth Kelly who are in the state penitentiary here awaiting execution for the part they played in the prison break on August 13 last year. The defendants will be represented by Will R. King and Judge Martin L. Pipes, both of Portland.

SEND A COPY EAST