

Oregon Has Magnificent Resources of Majestic Scenery

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An excellent truck for wood hauling.
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- 3/4-Ton Oldsmobile, slightly used \$300
- 1-Ton Bethlehem, pneumatic tires, fair condition\$500
- 3/4-Ton White, pneumatic Tires \$1,100 (Reconditioned)
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- 3-Ton Denby, excellent condition, completely equipped for lumber hauling \$1,500

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They Are Measured by Mountain Ranges Hundreds of Miles in Length and Miles in Elevation

They Include Crater Lake One of the World's Most Splendid Natural Wonders and Mount Hood Clothed with Snow and Garnished with Glaciers and Skirted with Noble Forests—They Take in Fifteen Peaks More Than a Mile High, the Pacific Ocean for Summer Refuge and Cooling Forests for Vacation Camp Life

By Richard L. Rowe

Oregon has not been heralded as the Phenomenal Scenic Arena, but it can match any state in the Union in Great Out-of-Doors Attractions and Splendid Spectacles. This form of Recreation Capital is not now appreciated because there is so much of it. The same was once true of the great prairies, but they are worth Billions of Dollars now, and legions of people are very regretful that they did not realize their value when the show was new. Its Scenic Greatness is one of Oregon's very Important Resources. Take a glance at Nature Rare Festival.

There is the Cascade Range of mountains which crosses the state from north to south. Glacier-garnished Mount Hood is near the north end, 11,225 feet high, 665 feet more than two miles, surrounded by forests deep and splendid, traversed by snow-fed, plunging, picturesque streams, often leaping into abysses in whitened trails of spray.

Two hundred miles toward the southern end of the range is one of the most splendid Natural Marvels on Earth, Crater Lake. It is a mountain whose peak has plunged into itself, in some stupendous seismic cataclysm. The crater, with an average depth of 1,000 feet, contains a lake of water, more blue than the heavens, in walls that are frescoed in stately volcanic colors. This lake is about six miles in diameter, big enough to accommodate a large city, with the highest steeples and skyscrapers invisible a little distance from the margins. The lake surface is 6,177 feet above the sea, and the Government Lodge (it is a National Park) is at the 7,076 foot elevation—both more than a mile high. The destroyed mountain peak, that once was, remains as an island pinnacle in the lake. The region is surrounded with volcanic spires and multiforms thrust up when the mighty convulsions were in process. The mountain sides are clothed in forests. About 30 miles to the south by west is Mount McLoughlin, 9,493 feet in elevation. Ten miles northward from Crater Lake is Mount Bailey, 8,365 feet in elevation, and Mount Thielsen, 9,176 feet high. A little farther north are three more peaks, 7,668 to 8,792 feet in elevation. The Eugene-Klamath Falls extension of the Southern Pacific railroad is projected to pass between these peaks. There are several fine lakes by and near them.

Still More Magnificence

Next come the Three Sisters, 10,352 feet above the sea; Mount Washington, 7,769 feet in elevation; Three Fingered Jack whose fingers point 7,795 feet into the air, Mount Jefferson, 10,523 feet tall, and Olallie Butte, whose top is reared heavenward 7,243 feet.

There is enough noble scenery in this range of mountains to keep any energetic person a lifetime busy in exploration and admiration. In season, there is real hunting and fishing. In eastern and central Oregon there are other mountains and forests that would be called wonders in any prairie state.

If Minneapolis or Chicago had the smaller of the peaks near their limits, they would let the World know all about every view and crevice every year. Montreal is very proud of a hill in the city limits, Mount Royal, that is 700 feet high!—so much so, that a lord's title was partly taken from the hill's name (Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal). Oregon could name all the Lord's and Dukes of history and have hills left for some yet to come (if there are any!)

The Pacific Ocean Too

As the birdman flies, the Pacific Ocean is only fifty miles westward from Salem, and just a nice little drive with a machine, by the longer roads. There are elevations parallel with the coast which would be immense for Chicago or Indianapolis people, but are small stuff here.

Bathing at the seaside towns is a growing entertainment, and for the people of states that serve up sweltering summers, would seem like an earthly paradise—and a sanitarium at the same time.

There are unlimited square miles of grand forests in which to camp, where real out-of-door life can be lived as is not possible unless the settings have been made to order by Nature on the scale and in the perfection they are found here.

The far Eastern states literally swarm in the toy mountains of the Alleghanies, the Catskills, the Adirondacks and the White group during the summers. What would they do if they had the Cascades? There would be millions of them there, and for the state, there would be "Millions IN It."

All the indicated Potential Bigness is in the Scenery and Attractions of Oregon, and in time they will be valued beyond present belief.

Linen Industry in Oregon

By JOHN H. McNARY

Flax has been grown in Oregon for 89 years. It was first planted by Albert Johnson in Yamhill county, near Lafayette, in 1845. Mrs. Johnson spun the fibre into yarn and other articles. It was sown for the first time in Marion county, Oregon, in 1847, by a farmer residing near Woodburn. The growing of flax continued until 1871, when there were about 3200 acres of flax grown in the Willamette valley, the seed from which was sold to the Pioneer Oil company at Salem and manufactured by it into linseed oil. At Philadelphia in 1878 Oregon flax was placed in competition with that grown in foreign countries and adjudged superior by experts. I recite this history to show that the growing of flax in Oregon is no longer an experiment but a demonstrated fact.

Our water is free from mineral substances which interfere with the retting process, and our season in midsummer is ideal for harvesting. Consequently, with our soil, water and weather, we have every essential to the development of a great linen industry in the Willamette valley.

According to the estimates made by experts there are in the Willamette valley 247,000 acres well adapted in their present state to the growing of flax and 205,000 acres that could be made suitable for such growing by systems of drainage.

Flax must be sown in the early spring to insure a good crop, which would require the draining of such lands as are found in French and Albany prairies. The contemplated mill at Salem will manufacture into fibrous fibres to be grown on about 8000 acres, from which you can determine the extent of the possibilities of such industry.

PROPOSED LINEN MILL

The linen mill proposed to be established in Salem will contract with farmers for the purchase of flax at the price of \$38 a ton. A conservative estimate of the production would be at least two tons per acre. The cost of raising and harvesting flax since the invention of a flax-pulling machine is approximately \$21.25 per acre including 6 per cent on the land investment of \$100 per acre. As compared to other cereals and fruits, flax would be by far the most profitable crop grown in the Willamette valley.

The fibre from the Willamette valley flax has been shipped to Scotland and Ireland, where it has been woven, bleached and finished into high-class linens, settling beyond question its quality.

An important factor to the success of our proposed mill at Salem is an agreement made by our Chamber of Commerce with the Dominion Linens Limited, a corporation of Canada which has successfully operated four linen mills for a period of approximately 20 years, to transfer from their plants a sufficient number of skilled operators to run the plant without experimenting with unskilled labor.

In consideration of the opportunity given the Dominion Linens Limited to purchase 1000 shares of common stock at par, it has agreed in writing to supervise the purchase of the machinery, the erection of suitable buildings for our plant, and to supervise its management and sales department for a period of 10 years without cost except actual expenses, the same to be terminated at an earlier date should the Oregon corporation become dissatisfied. In view

of the impossibility of selecting a board of directors in Oregon experienced in the manufacture of linens, such services will be of great value.

OUR LINEN BILL

An analysis of market conditions will show that the United States imported in 1924 over \$35,000,000 of linens, \$25,000,000 of which were of the class intended to be manufactured in Salem. A sufficient market to keep in constant operation 45 mills of the capacity of the one in contemplation.

There will be no competition in the United States with this industry, as flax and water of a quality permitting of the manufacturing of high grade linens has been found nowhere in the United States outside of the Willamette valley.

There is a tariff on such high grade linens of 55 per cent ad valorem, which has been the law of the United States for more than 30 years, thereby establishing a sales price for linens in America permitting of large profits. Canadian factories have successfully manufactured and sold linens in Canada for almost a half a century under a protection of only 12 1/2 per cent ad valorem.

The establishment of such an industry will give to the farmers of the Willamette valley a profitable crop, and with the coming of like industries which are certain to follow, waste lands will be brought into a state of cultivation, the rural population will be increased as a given acreage when so cultivated will sustain more people than at present.

It is an economic principle, that we can be prosperous only while our income exceeds our expenditures. This principle applies to the individual, community or nation.

We have observed the huge expenditures of the people in Oregon in the purchasing of automobiles and consumption of gasoline, noted our vast expenditures in dry goods, groceries and machinery, the money for the purchase of which is sent beyond our state.

OUR TRADE BALANCE

An examination will lead to the discovery that our balance of trade is maintained mainly through the sale of timber products, which for the last ten years have been from \$55,000,000 to \$70,000,000 annually. Writers and statisticians have estimated that with the present rate of depletion our timber products will become exhausted within a period of approximately 25 years, excepting such timber as is grown in our government reserves. If we drift along as at present, without developing any industries to maintain our balance of trade, serious financial embarrassment will become inevitable. We will then be required to determine whether or not our luxuries and some necessities shall be foregone in order to live within our income or whether we shall continue to live at our present pace and meet with financial ruin.

Nature endowed us with wonderful forests which have been the source of our prosperity in the past, and nature has endowed us with a soil, water and climate which will enable us to establish a great linen industry in the Willamette valley, from which we can expect our prosperity to continue.

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Semi-Annual Statement of the Oregon Fire Relief Association of McMinnville

As of June 30, 1925

ADMITTED ASSETS

Real Estate, Home Office	\$63,309.72
Mortgage Loan	8,000.00
Oregon and U. S. Bonds	385,249.65
Cash in Banks	14,455.08
Premiums due and in course of call	62,335.86
Re-Ins. due from other companies	40.13
Accrued Interest on Bonds	4,225.96
	\$537,616.40

LIABILITIES

Unearned Premium Reserve	\$335,075.99
Unadjusted Losses	7,500.00
Commissions and others unpaid claims	6,910.92
Unassigned Surplus	188,129.49
	\$537,616.40

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