TEAM WORK TRANSFORMING ALL OF WESTERN OREGON

A String of Cities Springing Up That Glitter Like Jewels On the Breast of a Queen

ADDRESS BY TOM RICHARDSON, SECRETARY OF THE OREGON DEVELOPMENT LEAGUE, AT THE OREGON STATE FAIR AT SALEM, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14TH.

Oregon is prosperous. The cities and towns of the state are building better business houses, good streets, and almost innumerable homes, when one would judge, from newspaper reports, at least, that there was a partial cessation of such activities in many sections of the United States.

Factories are locating in all parts of the state and transportation facilities, both by rail and water, are upon the iscrease, while every part of Oregon is adding to its population and increasing its cultivated acres.

This result has been brought about by as fine an example of "team work" as any state in the Union has ever witnessed. The newspapers, the commercial bodies, and the different associations which have for their purpose the advancement of the fruit and dairy interests, the improvement of the highways, and all organizations which mean the betterment of the state, are doing effective "team work" for the common development of all.

The active workers of the Rogue river valley have only good to say about the other parts of the state. This is true of the energetic citizenship of the Willamette and Umpqua valleys, and all of Eastern Oregon actually rejoices at the prosperity of the western part of the state.

Praise for Portland in the newspapers of the entire commonwealth has taken the place of the sneers and censure of a few years ago, and all Oregon is a chorus for advancement and prosperity.

One of the best known railroad officials of the country recently made a trip through Oregon, and while he admired the resources and attractions of the state almost beyond expression, he centered his comment upon the harmony, unity, and to borrow his own words, "the splendid team work" of the Oregonians.

At a meeting held in the Willamette valley only a few years ago, the easiest way for a speaker to get applause was to make a caustic remark relative to Portland. But that is a thing of the past, for it seems to be universally understood today that the reputation of any individual community within the bounds of Oregon has either a beneficial or prejudicial effect upon the state as a whole.

As an entirety, the people of Oregon are not given to boasting of the state's attractions, but they have laid aside the pessimism that ruled before the successful Lewis and Clark exposition, and take greater pleasure in saying kindly things than was true in former years.

The advertising campaign being carried on today by the Oregon communities is easily the most comprehensive of any state west of the Missouri river, and as that great area includes some of the most progressive commonwealths in the United States, this statement is a strong one—but absolutely true.

The active business organizations of the different communities are aggressively selfish, but it is becoming the custom whenever they fail to locate a given industry or enterprise to try to find some other advantageous location for that project within the confines of the state. Kindly expressions about many portions of Oregon are to be found in the papers of every part, and this is "team work" of the very highest class.

The people of this whole state have rejoiced over what they have accepted as an assurance of a railroad line into Central Oregon, with just as whole-hearted an enthusiasm as though it meant an additional transportation strength to the immediate locality in which they reside.

The Salem man will tell you with pride of the forward march of sister towns, and is delighted to tell about other communities building hard-surface pavement in harmony with the street improvements of the Capital City. And this spirit is indicative of the sentiment prevailing all over the Beaver state.

Portland business men have visited every section of Oregon, and the business men of other communities have made it both their pleasure and duty to become better acquainted with their surrounding towns.

The pessimist can always find a vast number of things to object to. Finding fault has always been and always will be a human weakness, but honestly, I believe there is as little of it today in Oregon as in any other community under the sun.

No one man is deserving of any special praise in what has been accomplished in this state, nor is any one community to be credited with the progress made by all Oregon, but it is due to systematic "team work" in which every man, woman and school child have participated.

As a consequence every part of Oregon has become better known than ever before and thousands of people have come here to make their homes, and while the shadows are darkening around some other sections of our great country, Oregon is prosperous. This is true of the west, the east, the south, and the north, and is soon to be even more forcefully true of the great core of the state, which has long been without much-needed transportation.

If a man earnestly favors the deepening of Coos Bay he doesn't waste time and find enemies by objecting to the improvement of the Columbia river. It doesn't further the improvement of the Willamette to make an objection to the expenditure of funds on the Upper Columbia. An appropriation for a public building at La Grande doesn't hinder one at Baker City, and no people believe in this doctrine more thoroughly than do Oregonians.

The divided community is not prosperous. A small clique cannot make a great city. It takes "team work" to win—all must pull together.

The fruit grower of the state long since rejected the plan of "going it alone and the devil take the hindmost," and is pulling with his fellows in associations which illustrate the highest perfection in "team work" to be witnessed in America, and as a result the Oregon apple brings the highest price of any produced in the world.

"No man can pack his own apples" is the superlative of good old common horse sense, and it is the character of "team work" that counts. The fact that the Oregon Comice pear has reached the climax of American high-priced fruit is a result of the same kind of co-operative organization.

"Team work" among the creameries of Oregon—some might think the word "trust" applicable here—has gained for the Oregon dairy producer a higher price for his butter fat than is paid anywhere else, and this price is within a cent and a half a pound of what the best creamery butter commands at wholesale. The consumer pays a good round price, but he seems to be willing.

It is common to go away from home to hear the news, and there is no saying in the world truer than that "Distance lends enchantment to the view," but let's look at home and we find much to compliment.

At the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition to be given next year at Seattle, Oregon leads; in the perfection of organization of her business strength as a whole, she leads; more of her communities are working like one man than is true in any other state. In fact, Oregon exceeds them all in splendid "team work," and it is a pleasure to say that the harness which binds this great team together embraces almost every man, woman and child in the state.

STATEMENT OF FACTS ABOUT DAIRYING

My seven cows brought me in $400 for butter fat.—Peter Neuschwander.

The average price paid by our company for milk at Hillsboro and Forest Grove, Washington county, was $1.43 3-4 per 100 weight.—Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Co.

Have two cows that netted each $100 per year, the butter fat selling for 33.69 cents per pound, average. —Wm. Palmer.

The receipts of milk by our company in Washington county during 1906 was 37 per cent greater than in 1905 and in 1907 was 57 per cent greater than in 1906.—Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Co.

I have 15 cows from which I sold $790 worth of cream; veal calves, $120; and value of separated milk $275—total $1185, or over $6.50 per month per cow for the 12 months.—Chas. Halloway.

I am milking 42 cows. In December, 1907, they produced 27,917 pounds of milk, average test 4.7; price received $1.60 on a 4 per cent test basis. Received for milk at condenser $524.84; veal, $13.94; 20 loads manure, $20; total, $558.84, or over $13.30 per cow for the month.—J. W. Connell.

In 1907 from nine cows I received $906 from condenser. In October, six cows averaged $17.08.—Charley Grable.

From six cows, between June and November 30, 1907, my receipts for butter fat were $9.19 per month per cow.—Jas. Sykes, Rt. 2, Salem.

From 12 cows for the year 1907 sold $1104.94 butter fat, $11 milk, $28.80 cream used, $96 veal, and $91 hogs fed on separated milk; total, $1331.74. Cost of feed, $358.50. Net profit, $973.24, or $6.75 per cow per month.—C. E. Mills, Lyons.

Received check for $96.25 for milk from six cows for December, 1907.—E. Kraus.

Sold from six cows in 10 months $357 worth of cream, besides furnishing our table with butter and milk.—John R. Loy, Buena Vista, Polk county.

For 11 months in 1907 an average of 13 cows yielded $8.35 each for butter fat per month. Including veal and hogs fed on skimmed milk the average for each cow per month was $9.90.—W. B. Duncan, Zena.

I have two cows, the butter from which I sell and realize $12 per month each.—D. N. Williamson.

From 14 cows, received check from Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Company for $207 for December, 1907. Cows fed on vetch, turnips and kale; average test, 5 per cent.—William H. Wilson.

In 1904 had three scrub cows and monthly cream statement of $4.05. Have now 12 cows, registered sire that took first premium at State Fair in 1907, a modern dairy barn, cream separator run by gasoline engine, a silo, and the cows pay the bills. Monthly cream statement for July, $76.16.—W. J. Crawford, Rt. 1, Salem.

Milk from cow No. 6, September 25 to January 1, 1908, sold to condenser $61.87, or $19.54 per month. Milk from cow No. 8, September 1 to January 1, 1908, sold to condenser, $78.80, or $19.70 per month.—A. W. Gillis.

In 1907 I sold $450 worth of milk from five cows.—C. H. Dorlan.

From ten cows, four of which were first calf heifers, made $950.—John Bohm.

I have 14 acres, one-third of which is covered by buildings and orchard. I keep from seven to twelve head of cattle on this place. In 1907 milked seven cows that averaged for 7.6 months, $10.92 per cow per month, milk sold to condenser.—A. W. Gillis.

From 24 cows in May, 1907, I received $176 for butter fat. The skim milk was worth $30; total, $206.—R. C. Shepard, Zena.

LIVESTOCK GROWING; STORIES BY GROWERS

From one 50-cent pig, I sold, in 30 months, $294 worth of pork, besides supplying two families, and have six brood sows and 34 shoats on hand.—C. J. Krause, Jefferson.

Sold two 4-year-old horses last summer for $700.—L. F. Cavanaugh, Turner.

I sold a span of 2-year-old colts for $400, another span, same age, for $325, both unbroken.—A. Lafollett, Rt. 3, Gervais.

I pastured twelve shoats on five-eighths of an acre for four months.—Fred Groner.

Received $1.20 per bushel for my wheat by feeding it to hogs.—J. F. Powell.

I have raced horses in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, the Northwest Territories, Alberta, Montana and California, and I find this climate better for raising good horses than any other I have ever been in.—I. D. Chappell.

I sold a Shire mare last fall which I had raised, for $400.—D. D. Keeler, Salem.

I have 100 Angora goats from which I sheared 350 pounds of mohair this season and sold the same at 30 cents per pound.—R. Y. Porter.

We have 40 head registered breeding Cotswold ewes, from which we received $30 each last year, wool and lambs. They averaged 14 pounds of wool. The heaviest fleece being 26½ pounds, with some wool in that measuring 20 inches in length.—Duerst Bros.

I wintered 74 head of [illegible] Angora goats on five acres [illegible] sowed last July, and they [illegible] in excellent condition. [illegible] have wintered as many [illegible] same field. Will pasture [illegible] 1, 1908, and then cut for [illegible] ted for mohair last year $[illegible] —Edw. L. Nailor.

The average annual [illegible] registered long wool ewe[illegible] breeds throughout the [illegible] valley is about $20 each.—[illegible] Son, McCoy.

In nine months I [illegible] sheep; sold wool and lambs [illegible] have 80 left worth $[illegible] —W. S. Hoefer.

From an investment of [illegible] registered hogs and [illegible] netted $151 in 18 months.—[illegible] frey, Rt. 8, Salem.

Our 75 registered Lincoln wool ewes brought us $[illegible] for the past two years.—[illegible] Son, McCoy.

I sold a 4-year-old team [illegible] for $600.—S. L. Stewart, [illegible]

We sold to E. C. Cross [illegible] Hereford steers, one under [illegible] other past two years, weight [illegible] 740 and 750 pounds.—Gilbert [illegible] terson, Salem.

I have 120 Cotswold [illegible] sheared 860 pounds of wool [illegible] them this year.—C. W. [illegible]

I raise and fatten from [illegible] head of hogs each year.—[illegible] FOUR—CHRISTMAS

My check for butter fat for [illegible] ber, 1907, from seven [illegible] $59.10.—F. E. Smith.

We raised at McCoy the [illegible] Lincoln long wool lamb [illegible] in 1907—214 pounds at [illegible] and 25 days.—Hawley & [illegible] Coy.

I sold $241.60 worth of wool [illegible] lambs from 33 ewes last [illegible] R. Irvine.

My 6-months-old Cotswold [illegible] sheared nine pounds each [illegible] 1907. My stock of sheep [illegible] 11½ pounds last spring.—[illegible] liamson.

I sold a 2-year-old colt [illegible] for $300.—J. J. Finn, McCoy.

I sell all the high grade [illegible] heifers I can raise at [illegible] half years old for $[illegible] supply the demand.—W. [illegible] Rickreall, Polk county.

From 44 ewes and [illegible] $298.80 worth of wool [illegible] 1907.—Geo. H. Ray.

Poultry.

Sold poultry and eggs [illegible] amounting to $[illegible].—W. [illegible] can, Zena, Polk county. [illegible] Salem.

From 73 hens I sold [illegible] eggs, $200; have 100 left [illegible] 1907.—M. C. Looney, Jefferson.

We bought $[illegible] worth [illegible] keys at Scio during November [illegible] —Weseby & Cain.

From 48 chickens I sold [illegible] of eggs April 1 to October 1, 19[illegible] Abraham Rempel.

THE

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BEST FOR THE ABUTTING PROPERTY OWNER

BECAUSE IT IS

Noiseless, Durable, Clean, Sanitary

BEST FOR THE HORSE

BECAUSE IT IS

Resilient and Non-Slippery

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