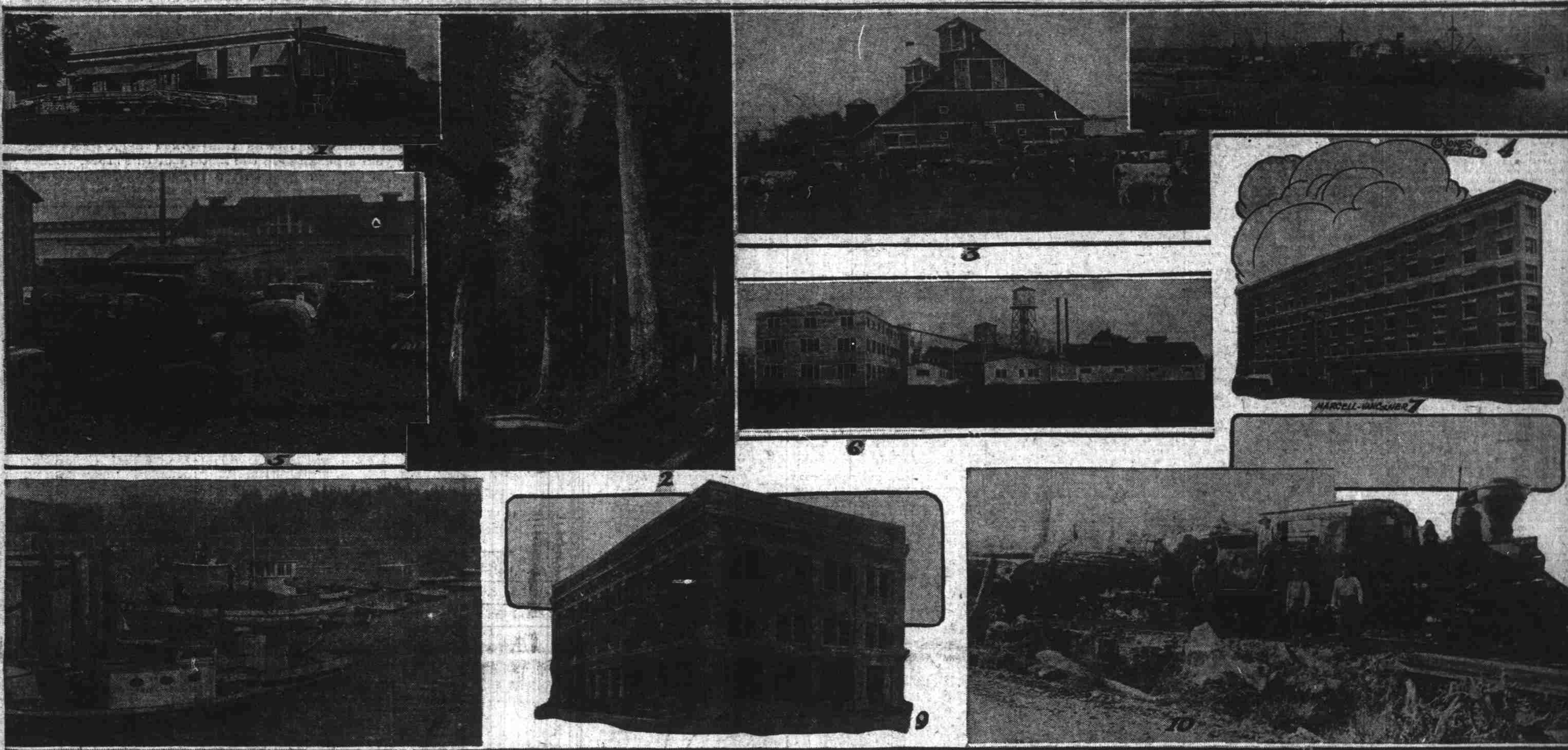


PORTLAND, OREGON, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31, 1922.

SOUTHWESTERN WASHINGTON INCLUDES VAST AREA RICH IN NATURAL RESOURCES

CITY AND COUNTRY scenes on the Washington side of the Columbia in territory adjacent to Portland: 1—Canneries of this type are indicative of fruit production. 2—On the ocean beach highway near South Bend. 3—A Clarke county dairy herd. 4—Ocean carriers in Grays Harbor terminal that serves Aberdeen and Hoquiam mills. 5—Making deliveries at Washington Growers' packing plant, Vancouver. 6—Woolen mills at Washougal. 7—Hotel at Chehalis. 8—Oyster fleet in Willapa harbor. 9—New Masonic temple at Centralia. 10—Logging engine near Raymond.



THRIVING HINTERLAND TEEMS WITH INDUSTRIES EMPLOYING THOUSANDS

Southwestern Washington and Other Portland Tributary Sections Abound in Resources of Fruit, Lumber, Fish, Cranberries; Plants Turning Out Products That Bring New Money.

When the Portlander speaks of the Oregon country he hasn't in mind Oregon alone. He thinks of the apples known as Delicious which come from Lewiston, away over in Idaho; he thinks of the oysters of South Bend and Raymond on Willamette Bay and the lumber of Hoquiam and Aberdeen on Grays Harbor in Southwestern Washington; he thinks of the half billion or so eggs that the hens of the Centralia-Chehalis district brood with such noisy cackling; he thinks of Clarke County prunes and of White Salmon valley as it fronts Hood River valley from the Washington shore of the Columbia. He thinks, in other words, of the districts which, either by proximity or by the advantage of water grade transportation, are related to Portland by trade affairs. Hence his ready interest in the stories of accomplishment that come from the several communities that, though beyond the state line, are in Portland's hinterland.

INDUSTRIES PROSPER
The plants of the Oregon Packing company, the Washington Growers' Packing corporation and the Dubois Mill company are the three large industries that employ labor in Vancouver, although numerous small plants employing from 5 to 15 men help out the industrial situation.

The first prune orchard in Clarke county was planted in 1871 by Arthur Hildean on a tract of land lying north of 26th street and west of Main. Over 6000 acres of prune trees are in bearing in the county today, of a total value, including dryers and other equipment, of \$6,000,000, and an output this year of 2,500,000 pounds, which will sell for \$1,250,000.

The Washington Growers' Packing corporation, organized three years ago, will handle approximately 7,000,000 pounds of the pack this year. The industry gives employment to an army of workers during the drying and packing season, and a large per cent of the money received from the sale of prunes comes from outside of this state.

CANBERRIES KEPT BUSY
The cannery of the Oregon Packing company has a daily capacity of 5000 cases of 24-pound cans of fruit or vegetables and employs 600 men and women when running to capacity. A small cannery was built in 1914 by the Clarke County Fruit Growers' association, but it did not prove a financial success and was taken over in 1916 by the Oregon Packing company. In 1922 the output was 80,000 cases, with a payroll of \$32,000. This year the output will be 375,000 cases, the payroll \$240,000, and \$500,000 will be paid Clarke county growers for fruit.

The plant of the Dubois Mill company, erected in 1906, has operated with few shutdowns since. The mill has a capacity of 125,000 feet of lumber in 24 hours and employs an average of 60 men. A large part of the output goes to California.

is in much demand in various markets in the Pacific Northwest. The plant resumed operations April 1 after being idle since the summer of 1921. Chehalis is located midway between Portland and the Puget sound, and is the trade center and distributing point for a large quantity of dairy products, etc. Lewis county, of which Chehalis is the county seat, is fast becoming a great center for the production of pure bred stock. Holsteins predominate at this time, but the Jersey and Guernsey breeds are rapidly multiplying. Two large plants in Chehalis take the milk from a wide section around Chehalis. The Carnation Milk Products company maintains one of its largest plants here. The Lewis-Pacific Dairyman's association, later organization, also has a large plant in Chehalis, where is manufactured Dairigold products. Dairigold butter recently won first prize at the big Pacific Coast Dairy Products show held in Fresno, Cal., scoring 95 per cent.

CHEESE MANUFACTURE
The Lewis-Pacific plant also manufactures a high grade of cheese, and turns its skim milk into milk powder. This latter product is now being marketed in Japan in rather large quantities. This association is affiliated with the United Dairy Association of the state, and is a cooperative concern with over 500 members.

WOOLEN MILLS ACTIVE
During the first years of operation the annual consumption of grease wool was approximately 150,000 pounds, and about 35 men were employed. As the plant has grown, these have increased to 500,000 pounds of wool annual consumption, and approximately 150 men, to whom a payroll of approximately \$150,000 is distributed annually.

WHITE SALMON VALLEY
The White Salmon valley, lying between the Columbia river on the south and Mount Adams on the north, is a fertile fruit, dairy and timber country. Situated 70 miles from Portland, it is a direct trade tributary to the city, with which it is connected by highways on either side of the river. The valley contains some 4000 acres of actual bearing orchard.

The large plant of the Northwestern Electric company is situated on the White Salmon river about three miles from the town of White Salmon. The dam contains 38,000 cubic yards of concrete. It is 125 feet high at its greatest height, and the entire structure, including headworks, is 471 feet in length, with a spillway section of 215 feet. It impounds a reservoir 23 acres in extent.

DAIRY PRODUCTS
The Ridgfield Milk Products company's cheese factory is having a good run, despite the seeming scarcity of milk and cream receipts. About 20,000 pounds are taken in a week and the plant is getting out about 100 cases of cheese. The triplet variety which cream division men who cut from the

undertaking in the line of building. By the voting recently of additional bonds in the amount of \$250,000 for the purchase of an inner harbor dredger and for addition to docks and warehouses the people of this section have again indicated their confidence in the port of Grays Harbor as a future great highway of commerce for the Pacific coast.

LAND RECLAIMED
The city has also spent \$75,000 in rebuilding two of its bridges. In South Aberdeen the work of clearing, draining and drying 400 acres of land, which is to be disposed of in five-acre tracts for gardening purposes and which enterprise will cost \$150,000, is another feature in the city's continued progress. For next year plans are under way for a hotel to cost \$500,000. Three large warehouses, two of them under way, will be built at a total cost of \$150,000 and the Elks new temple, a related enterprise, is expected to be carried through at a cost of \$150,000. Ten residences, to cost from \$10,000 to \$25,000 each, are also to be built the coming year. Under way is the Bay View sanitarium which is estimated to cost \$25,000.

HOQUIAM'S BIG YEAR
The year 1922 was a banner year for all Hoquiam's industries and a particularly big year for lumbering. The six sawmills of the city shipped approximately 250,000,000 feet of lumber by water, which is more than they exported by water in any year in the city's history. Fishing, canning and manufacturing plants all had a profitable year.

NEW INDUSTRIES
The city increased its industries as follows:
The Lamb Machine company built an extension to its big plant in West Hoquiam by which the output of the plant was increased by about a half.
The Northwestern Lumber company built a new shingle mill with a capacity equal to that of the larger ones of Grays Harbor and employing about 75 men.

ABERDEEN IS GROWING
Aberdeen has witnessed the greatest building activities the past year, of any similar period in the past decade, with the exception of 1914, the year following the conflagration which destroyed a large part of the city and created a tremendous building season because of the necessity of rebuilding the devastated portion. The Grays Harbor port improvement in which \$500,000 was invested, is the biggest

at present about to put up an addition in which truck bodies will be built. This will be the only plant of its kind on Grays Harbor.
The city constructed 71 new homes, ranging in cost from \$1500 to \$5000.
The Hoquiam Manufacturing company, a woodwork plant, built an extensive new factory and installed much new machinery.
Major Brothers, operating another carpentry and woodwork plant in East Hoquiam, extended their factory and are now contemplating the construction of a door factory in connection with their original plant.

REMEDY FOR JAM IN CIRCUIT COURT CASES SUGGESTED
The greatest need today in the judicial system of Multnomah county is some provision for expediting the disposal of litigation and some means for caring for the increasing number of cases, in the opinion of the incumbent judges of the circuit court.
Requests for two additional circuit judges have met with disapproval from legislative and supervising bodies. The number of cases handled weekly is 50 per cent higher today than it was three years ago, but the same number of judges are handling these cases. Presiding Judge Stapleton believes there is ample work for nine trial judges.

The chief justice of the supreme court has authority to assign as many judges to Multnomah county as are needed, but it is the precedent of that jurist not to assign any judges who have not expressed a willingness to sit in this county. In addition to this difficulty, when an outside judge sits in Multnomah county and decides a case, in the event of appeal or new motions or any resulting ex parte affairs relative to that case, the record must be taken before him, in his county, which centers the record and hampers the orderly progress of court affairs, not to mention inconveniencing attorneys in the case.
Judge Stapleton, before retiring as presiding judge to resume duties as a trial judge, has made two suggestions to remedy this situation: A law authorizing the payment of \$10 a day to visiting judges while on the bench here, in addition to expenses, and a law creating Judge Kanster of the court of domestic relations a circuit judge, increasing his salary to \$5500 and placing under the jurisdiction of his court all divorce matters and widower pension affairs, in addition to his juvenile work. This would release Judge Tawell of the probate division for trial work and relieve the presiding judge of the burden of divorce matters. Judge Stapleton is preparing to submit these proposals through the proper channels in the near future.

WHOLE STATE IS SHOWN ADVANCING IN BRIEF SURVEY OF ITS ACTIVITIES

Farms Yield \$313,000,000 in Food and Other Products, While Forests Bring Annual Income of \$100,000,000; Dairy Ranches Play Important Roles.

All over Oregon you can see timber being framed from the woods into homes and bridges. You can see great reapers, powered perhaps by mules, perhaps by gasoline, bringing into reach of millstones the materials of the world's bread. You can see plows cutting into the fresh, green sod where later the green shows the presence of life, and still later the harvest loads wagons and trucks, then ships and trains, so that the hungry in great cities, perhaps around the globe, may not be disappointed.

You can see the nuts of Polk county join in a vast exit procession of provender with the grain of Umatilla and Baker; the fruit of Grants Pass and Roseburg, the canned fruits of The Dalles and the vegetables of Yamhill and Linn counties.

LANE COUNTY
Lane county, one of the largest in Oregon, has an annual business turnover in industrial and other producing lines, of approximately \$21,000,000. Roughly 10,000 people are employed and a yearly payroll of \$3,200,000 maintained in these industries, which includes all sorts of manufacturing and distal pursuits. These figures were secured from a comprehensive survey conducted by the Eugene Daily Guard, cooperating with the Eugene chamber of commerce.

Although Lane has 15 per cent of the standing timber of Oregon, or enough, if cut into lumber, to house all the people west of the Mississippi river, the lumbering business in volume does not exceed the smaller industries of the county, nor agriculture. Sawmills and logging camps employ 3000 men and dispense a \$2,000,000 payroll annually, but their \$4,000,000 business falls short by \$600,000 of the combined smaller industries which employ but half as many men and as a result have payrolls in proportion.

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK
In agriculture and livestock, 2300 owners or tenants are engaged. They employ 2500 hired "hands" and do a business of \$8,000,000 annually. Agriculture is really the principal industry of the county.
Public utilities and wholesale houses do a business of \$5,100,000, the former's share being \$3,000,000 and the latter's, \$2,100,000. Eight hundred and twenty-five people are employed in these lines of activity. Eugene is quite a wholesale center, being centrally and strategically located. Rail lines run in all directions from this, the county seat of Lane.

The production of mint oil, a new enterprise in Oregon, is attracting the farmers because there is a ready return from a minimum of expense with the element of chance practically eliminated. O. H. Todd of Eugene is

said to have introduced the mint into Oregon about 12 or 15 years ago. Since that time Todd has been buying up the mint oil and shipping it to his brother at Kalamazoo, Mich., who has a large refinery there. Government tests have shown that the Oregon mint oil, and especially that produced in the Lake Labish bottom, near Gervais, is unsurpassed.
There are about 300 acres producing mint in the Lake Labish bottoms and more is being planted. From Gervais alone, \$18,000 worth of mint oil was shipped during the fall of 1922.

MARION COUNTY
Marion's numerous varied industries give employment to more than 3500 people, representing an annual payroll of approximately \$1,500,000 and an annual output valued at more than \$10,000,000.
Located in the heart of the famous Willamette valley fruit district, the packing and canning of fruits and berries alone affords employment to 1500 people during the peak of the canning season, six big canneries and a number of smaller plants operating night and day to handle the product of orchard, vineyard and garden from the time the produce begins to arrive early in the spring until the apples and pumpkins have been put away late in the fall.
Figures compiled by W. G. Allen, manager of the Hunt Bros. cannery here, place the total pack of Marion plants this year at \$50,000 cases, valued at approximately \$3,000,000. Logan berries head the list with a pack of 150,000 cases; Bartlett pears, 145,000; blackberries, \$5,000; Royal Anna cherries, 20,000; apples, 20,000; prunes, 60,000; strawberries, 60,000; squashes, 12,000; gooseberries, 3000; blackberries, 4000; black raspberries, 1200; and red raspberries, 1200 cases with a pack of \$2,000,000. It is estimated that \$400,000 is paid