

# The Oregon Statesman

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## FLAX CROP SHORT FOR NEXT SEVEN YEARS

The Statesman has been furnished by a friend with a copy of the London Times of December 5, containing a Northern Ireland supplement, devoted exhaustive to all phases of the resources and activities of the six northern counties of Ireland, known as Ulster—

And there are many interesting things in regard to that section of that historical insular country—

But the thing to which the writer wishes to call especial attention is the linen industry centering around the city of Belfast. The fact is, the big things of Ulster are the flax manufacturing and ship building industries, and the various side issues connected with those industries.

It is learned from this supplement that there are 35,000 farmers in Ulster cultivating flax, but that the individual acreage is usually very small—mostly less than five acres; principally much less.

So they produce flax that makes only about 9500 tons annually of fiber, whereas their factories must have at least 40,000 tons a year to keep them all going on full time. They have received normally 25,000 tons from Russia, 4000 from Belgium, and 1500 tons from the Dutch.

A writer at Belfast in this supplement says: "Supplies will not approach pre-war dimensions until two or three years after Russian has settled down." The writer adds: "This will not be for a very long time."

There were before the war 2,000,000 flax growing peasants in Russia.

The same writer predicts that at least for two or three years, and perhaps for six or seven years, it will be difficult to keep 50 per cent of the spindles of Ulster busy—

And he says they must depend for any increase in flax production on Ireland, France, Belgium and Holland. He puts Canada, Egypt and British East Africa, where experiments in growing flax for fiber for fine linens have been tried, out of the running.

But he overlooks Salem, Oregon, and the Willamette valley as it is grown in Belgium, and finer than can be produced in either France or Holland—

And where our people could furnish all the deficiencies in world supply, and keep all the spindles going full time.

But the big thing for this district is to spin the twines and make the fine linens here at home, where our markets are protected by tariff duties—

To transfer the activities of the flax and linen industries to this valley—to Salem.

Modern inventions in pulling and scutching and retting flax will aid the Willamette valley wonderfully in transferring this great industry to this section.

Salem can be sending fifty millions of dollars worth of flax manufactures to market in a few years—annually; to

our home markets, here in the United States, if she will bestir herself.

There never was such an opportunity for such an accomplishment as there is right now.

It would be the biggest thing in Oregon, for all time. It can be started right now, with the right kind of leadership and organization.

Is there a small boy or girl in all Salem or any in any part of the surrounding country who does not now know there is a Santa Claus?

A week from next Monday, and Salem will be entertaining the three houses of the legislature—and Governor Pierce will have all three houses on his hands.

Many new people are coming to Salem now. There is room for all of them, in the city and surrounding country, if Salem will stick to her basic industries, and develop them.

If there is any belated individual who did not catch the spirit during the recent million and a quarter campaign for Willamette university, who would now be pleased to relieve his conscience, if not redeem his soul, and add his proper quota to make the endowment still larger, it is confidently asserted by the writer hereof (albeit without authority) that President Doney will be glad to hear from him or her—and to go, at any hour of the day or night, in response to such a summons. The endowment of Willamette university will never grow too large—though it is predicted it will grow steadily. And a number of new buildings, more than now provided for, are and will be needed.

It is a crime against the taxpayers of Oregon that the state penitentiary costs them \$200,000 a year, when it is capable of maintaining itself, and capable of doing this better than it has been maintained in the past, or is maintained now. But the greatest crime in the present system is against the men themselves, some 150 of them necessarily kept in idleness, and most of the balance of them deprived of the privilege of receiving a small daily wage for their work. The

### FUTURE DATES

December 24 and 25, Sunday and Monday—Supreme directors of Yomen to be in Salem. December 25, Monday—Christmas. December 27, Wednesday—Company P smoker at armory. December 31, Sunday—Elks "Midnight Polka, Grand theater. Monday, Jan. 1.—Y. M. C. A. "Open House," for everybody, New Year's day afternoon and evening. January 5, Friday—Elvin M. Oswley, national commander of American Legion, to be in Salem. January 8, Monday—Inauguration of Governor-elect Walter M. Pierce. January 8, Monday—Legislature meets

penitentiary that is a world model for discipline, for work of reformation, is the one at Stillwater, Minnesota. The people of Minnesota have paid no taxes to support that institution since 1905, and it has built up a surplus of over \$4,000,000 from its twine factory—and its sisal comes from Yucatan, Mexico, and its manila hemp from the Philippines—and it was badly penalized in war times by very high prices for raw materials. The Oregon penitentiary, with its flax plant equipped to spin twine, can support itself, and give every man and woman in the institution who works a daily wage, as the Minnesota prison does. This system teaches the habit of work, which is very important—and there can be no reformation without it. And it teaches methods of work, useful to the men and society on the outside. It allows of a true reformatory system, as contemplated by the men who wrote the Oregon Constitution. Nothing else can provide this. The Oregon penitentiary is well conducted now, for its equipment; for its opportunities; after the style of regulation without industries, or adequate and appropriate industries. But it can never be a model prison, and it can never support itself, without these industries; these kinds of industries. Profiting spinning machinery and the building of a large flax warehouse on the outside, and proper authority and proper management, will result in a self supporting institution, and in a modern prison.

### North Pacific Lumber Plant Will Be Sold

PORTLAND, Dec. 25.—The North Pacific Lumber company's plant, one of the oldest lumber manufacturing institutions in the northwest, which has been idle for several years, is to be taken over by a syndicate of logging interests headed by Henry Turrish of the Western Timber company, it was said today. Negotiations which have been pending for the past month are expected to be completed Tuesday when signatures are attached to necessary papers.

The opening of this plant which saws nearly 300,000 feet each eight hour shift, will give work to six hundred men.

## WAITERS CLUB AROUSES INTEREST

### Miss Jennie Baker Head of Instruction Under Federal Aid

A school for the training of waiters and waitresses, the first of its kind established on the Pacific coast, has been opened in Salem under the direction of the state department for vocational work. The expense of conducting the school is defrayed by the federal government and the applicants for training, and no appropriation of any kind is asked from this state.

The first of the 14 classes included in the course was held in the dining room of the Marlon hotel here last week. The classroom has been donated by Al Pierce, manager of the hotel, and Miss Jennie Baker is acting as instructor. Miss Baker has been employed as supervisor of the dining room in the Marlon hotel for more than ten years, and was said by her employer to be one of the most efficient women serving in this capacity on the Pacific coast. She is paid for her work out of the federal appropriation.

E. E. Elliott, vocational director for Oregon, in a statement today said that the theory upon which the federal government proposes to promote vocational education is based upon the idea that the improvement of the civic and technical intelligence of the people who are engaged in the various productive industries of the country is one of the best educational movements that it can undertake.

On this theory the government makes the various states certain appropriations which are to be spent through state agencies in definite lines of instruction. One of these lines is designed to assist the various trades and industries in training and improving the technical work of those employed.

In many of these trades, it was said, there is no such thing as an apprentice system, and no organized scheme by which a person desiring to enter the trade can learn even the foundation facts of the particular craft except by the unsatisfactory method of "picking it up." There is no opportunity for any workman, even though skilled and competent, to study his trade in a systematic manner. All this justifies the efforts of the federal government to provide such instruction, Mr. Elliott said.

"A class for the instruction and improvement of those employed or wishing to enter employment as a professional waiter or waitress," said Mr. Elliott, "is just as desirable an undertaking as a similar class for any other trade or profession. There are in the city of Salem today fully as many people earning their living as waiters in hotels and other eating houses as there are carpenters.

"There is an actual shortage of such competent workers. One of the most popular establishments in the city recently carried an advertisement for two months calling for ten additional helpers and had difficulty in obtaining these.

"Few people realize the actual training and preparation which is needed to make a successful worker in this line. A good waiter is vastly more than a slinger of hash, or smasher of crockery. Upon the character of service and the treatment given patrons depends the actual success of the business of catering to the public as purveyors of food."

Approximately 15 persons attended the opening class. The instruction starts in the kitchen, where the food is assembled, and follows step by step the operations of a successful waiter until the patron is served and the dishes are removed.

Miss Baker said today that efficient waiters and waitresses are difficult to obtain, despite that thousands of men and women have entered this profession. She attributed the shortage of help in this line to the fact that many purveyors of food, who are trained under unsatisfactory conditions, drop out of the work when they find that they cannot hold a position in a modern hotel or eating resort.

"The old-time system of calling out 'ham and' are gone," Miss Baker said, "and in its place there has been installed a modernized and highly respectable method of serving patrons. To develop into an efficient waiter or waitress one must work hard, and subdue the hard knocks that go with the occupation. Service is demanded by the public. By this I mean prompt attention. Delays are inexcusable and will not be tolerated by the proprietor of a first-class hotel. His patrons must be satisfied, and dining room service is equally as essential as the matter of providing a room.

"No patron should be rushed while eating his food, I mean by this that he or she should be given ample time between courses, and that the dishes

should not be removed prematurely. Neither should the delay between courses be too prolonged. Serve the food promptly, be courteous and by all means use your head." Is the advice that has been imparted by Miss Baker to her students.

"Although sometimes unavoidable, the dropping of dishes in the dining room is a vital mistake. It often causes confusion, and in the minds of many people leaves the impression that the waiter or waitress is not trained and efficient. A smooth operating dining room, in charge of trained workers is as essential to the success of the hotel, as is the treatment that they are accorded at the desk."

Miss Baker declared that the members of the class had taken an active interest in the work, and that with the completion of the course many of them will be able to hold responsible positions. Others, who lack the ability to grasp quickly the essential traits of the calling, may need actual work in their line before attaining the success desirable.

Before coming to Salem Miss Baker lived at Eugene. She has been employed in a number of leading hotels in the west, and was recommended highly to investigators for the federal government. In her work she is receiving the co-operation of Mr. Elliott and the hotel management.

### BITS FOR BREAKFAST

Hope you enjoyed it—

But if you did not get enough—

There will be two more Sundays come together next Sunday and Monday.

It is to be presumed that the promises of economy did not include the lady clerks of the legislature. Any way, if any promises of that kind were made they will be broken.

President Doney of Willamette university make the wedding ceremony so beautiful, it is a wonder more matches are not made up at Willamette. Wasn't it the senior class of year before last

### GRANDCHILD HAD CROUPY COUGH

"My grandchild could get no relief whatever from a very bad croupy cough," writes Peter Landis, Meyerdale, Pa., "until I gave him Foley's Honey and Tar. It is a great help for chest and throat trouble." Coughs, colds, croup, throat, chest and bronchial irritations quickly relieved with Foley's Honey and Tar. Contains no opiates—ingredients printed on the wrapper. Stood the test of time serving three generations. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

# The Junior Statesman

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## Boy Adventurers



### The Cruise of Garibaldi

Giuseppe Garibaldi's father hoped that his son, who later in life was to help in uniting the states of Italy into one nation, would study for the priesthood. Garibaldi liked adventure and didn't show much interest in his father's plan. He would sit for hours and listen to the stirring tales of sailors who buzzed about the docks of Nice, where he lived.

These stories fired his blood and made him long for a chance to have such adventures himself. He heard of the battles which his countrymen had with the Australians, and how often the Italians were forced to flee for their lives before the enemy, who were more experienced in fighting. He hoped that some day he would be able to help his country.

The day was bright, the lake was smooth, and they had a fine time as they went along. In the afternoon the sky became cloudy. It was gradually growing dark. A stiff wind had sprung up and the lake was very choppy. The white-crested waves rose higher and higher, and the boys, who were quite a distance from the shore, were having great trouble in reaching it. Finally a heavy gust of wind overturned the little boat and they were thrown into the cold water.

Parents Rescue Them In the meantime they had been missed at home. Some one had seen them start in the morning, and, much to their relief, their parents soon came up in a larger boat and rescued them. This incident convinced Giuseppe's father of his son's fondness for the sea and for adventure, and so he gave up his plan to have him study for the church.

During Garibaldi's youth and early manhood Italy was not the united and powerful nation that it is today. He had shown great skill and bravery as a soldier, and so was placed at the head of an army of patriots who hoped to form one kingdom. Garibaldi was very popular with his men, and in some cases they fought under his banner against forces

much larger in numbers simply because they loved their leader. He gained some great victories, and finally, in 1870, Italy became united into one kingdom, and to-day is one of the great nations of the world.

### THE SHORT STORY, JR.

#### THE HONORABLE MISS SANTA CLAUS

Little O-San shivered and drew her fur coat closely about her as she looked out at the snow that drifted lazily against the windows of the limousine. O-San's father was a very wealthy importer, and life to O-San meant only the big stone house, her father's office, and the limousine between the two. She looked out now a little curiously at the people hurrying down the streets. Then she sank back in her cozy seat and stared at the back of her chauffeur's head, as she always did when they entered the narrow streets between the ugly houses in the poorest section of the city, which they had to pass on the way to the office.

Suddenly the car stopped, and the chauffeur jumped out. O-San timidly opened the door and put her head out. "What is it, Hiroshigi?" she asked. He came toward her, carrying a funny looking bundle. "A boy," he said simply. "The streets are slippery. Pardon, Honorable Miss, but I must put him inside. We will go at once to the hospital."

O-San moved over and stared at the boy dumped in beside her. He was very small and wizened, and tears streaked his dirty face. "It's broke entirely," he wailed. "Your arm?" she asked politely, in her perfect English. "Naw, though I guess that's broke too. But it's me sled, Santa Claus bring it, see? And I had to go and get run over—and by a Jap doll, too. Gee!" He kept on sobbing. "That 'Jap doll' stung. O-San looked at him hopelessly. "What is Santa Claus?" she asked. He looked at her pityingly and forgot his pain as he explained the story. He was so excited that O-San warmed up and be-



gan to talk, too. She was almost sorry when they reached the hospital. "You ain't no doll," he said when he left her. "You're a regular girl. Merry Christmas!" "Hiroshigi!" She exclaimed, after they had left the boy. "Did you hear what he said? Listen! There are bells. See the pretty snow and all the candles in the windows. It's Christmas."

### PICTURE PUZZLE

#### MARY SPOKE



B 4 DEC 25

Answer to last puzzle: Cart, ajar, race.

An ambitious youth will remember that the goose which laid the golden eggs is dead, and besides she never existed.

Nobody loves a crawfish, but he always backs out when conditions are favorable. Most persons know less.

For Colds or Influenza and as a Preventive

Take BROMO QUININE Tablets.

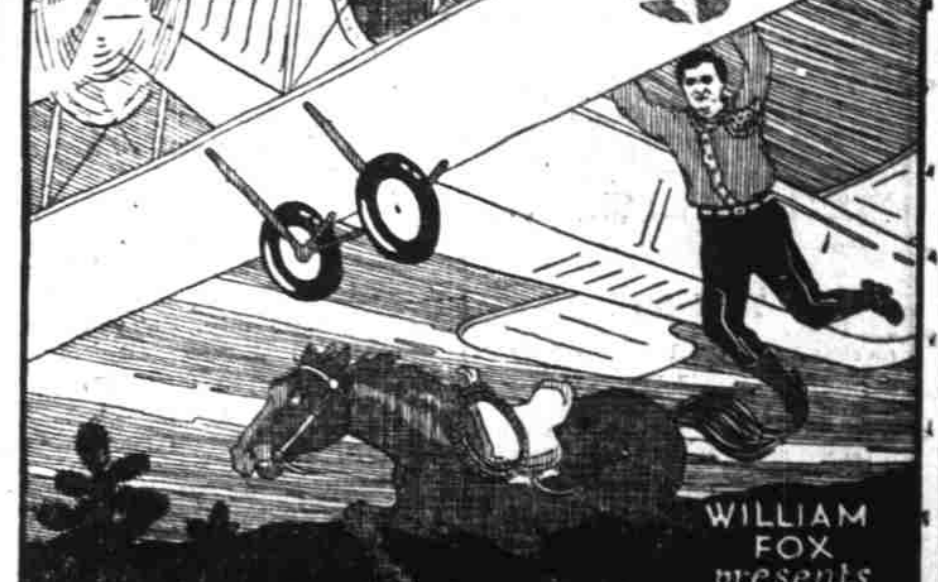
His friends are always telling the parlor comedian that he ought to write a book.

This is bully broccoli weather. The more rain the more broccoli; and the more money.

Santa Claus even got down the chimney at the big Salem paper mill. He left two days of extra pay for all the employees. He is growing to be a practical Santa Claus, in some of his acts.

A philosopher's best philosophy concerns the troubles of others—not his own.

A good deal of the bread cast upon the waters gets soaked and goes down.



# Tom Mix DO AND DARE

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*a Paramount Picture*

**TODAY**

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Betty Compson Theodore Kosloff and Bert Lytell

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The Theatre Beautiful

Harold Windus  
Playing "Miserere"