

# SELLING SALEM DISTRICT

## OREGON'S GREATEST INDUSTRY

In good time, the greatest industry in Oregon will be the flax industry—  
The growing and manufacturing of flax—

With the hemp industry related with it; for we grow as good a quality of hemp as can be produced in the world; and in some of the processes of manufacturing the same machines may be used.

If the flax and hemp industries were fully developed here now, it would mean more than a \$100,000,000 annual industry for the Salem district—

And nearly all outside money; new money every year, from the manufactured products of our soil.

This development is coming—  
And there are prospects that it will begin to materialize very soon.

## Valley Motor Co

260 North High Street, Phone 1995

Boost This Community  
by Advertising on the Slogan  
Pages

DID YOU KNOW that ours is the best country in the world for the production of flax for its fiber—for the making of twines, thread and linens; that our water, being "soft," is just right for the treatment of the flax straw, and taking it through all the processes of manufacture, from the retting to the weaving of the cloth; that, when these facts become universally known, the flax industry will be fully developed here, and that it will bring to our valley a hundred million dollars annually; that there are prospects for the early manufacturing of twines here and the erection of linen mills; and that Salem is NOW the fiber flax center of the United States?

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## Dates of Slogans in Daily Statesman

(In Twice-a-Week Statesman Following Day)

(With a few possible changes.)

Loganberries, October 2.  
Prunes, October 9.  
Dairying, October 16.  
Flax, October 23.  
Filberts, October 30.  
Walnuts, November 6.  
Strawberries, November 13.  
Apples, November 20.  
Raspberries, November 27.  
Mint, December 4.  
Great cows, etc., December 11.  
Blackberries, December 18.  
Cherries, December 25.  
Pears, January 1, 1925.  
Gooseberries, January 8.  
Corn, January 15.  
Celery, January 22.  
Spinach, etc., January 29.  
Onions, etc., February 5.  
Potatoes, etc., February 12.  
Bees, February 19.  
Poultry and pet stock, Feb. 26.  
Goats, March 5.  
Beans, etc., March 12.  
Paved highways, March 19.  
Broccoli, etc., March 26.  
Silos, etc., April 2.  
Legumes, April 9.  
Asparagus, etc., April 16.  
Grapes, etc., April 23.

Drug garden, April 30.  
Sugar beets, sorghum, etc., May 7.  
Water powers, May 14.  
Irrigation, May 21.  
Mining, May 28.  
Land, irrigation, etc., June 4.  
Dehydration, June 11.  
Hops, cabbage, etc., June 18.  
Wholesaling and jobbing, June 25.  
Cucumbers, etc., July 2.  
Hogs, July 9.  
City beautiful, etc., July 16.  
Schools, etc., July 23.  
Sheep, July 30.  
National advertising, Aug. 6.  
Seeds, etc., August 13.  
Livestock, August 20.  
Grain and grain products, August 27.  
Manufacturing, September 3.  
Automotive industries, September 10.  
Woodworking, etc., Sept. 17.  
Paper mills, etc., Sept. 24.  
(Back copies of the Thursday Statesman are on hand. They are for sale at 10 cents each, mailed to any address. Current copies 5c)

## VALLEY PACKING CO. CASCADE BRAND HAMS, BACON AND LARD

U. S. Inspected

SALEM, OREGON

## WRITING IT INTO THE PLAIN RECORD

Some Facts Going to Show That Flax Industry Will Be Permanent Here

(For the purpose of "writing it into the record," the following editorial article, appearing in a few weeks ago, is reprinted—and for the purpose of getting it before a lot of interested people throughout the world, for the good of the industry here and its prospective early development and rapid growth.)

Salem is to Have Linen Mills  
Without particularizing, it may be definitely stated that Salem is to have linen mills, and the writer believes, soon—  
And this is sufficient excuse, if any were needed, for calling attention to some of the benefits that will accrue from their successful operation here, and to the fact that the raising of flax and the making of linens will make a permanent industry—

As permanent, for instance, as Salem's paper industry, based on the fact that the world will always need paper; that paper is made from cellulose, and that there will be cellulose as long as there is any vegetable growth that will stand up; that has fiber from the very garden weed to the giant of the forest.

So there will be need for the manufacture of flax as long as civilized man shall use napkins or table cloths or towels or clothing or tapestry or lace or handkerchiefs or air planes—  
And so long as he paints houses or automobiles or any single thing of which paint is used, from a hairpin to a floating city called a ship; and so long as he uses putty for windows or doors in shacks or palaces, or skyscrapers; and so long as he makes linoleum for his floors.

Why?  
Because linseed oil is flaxseed oil in the word for flax in the French and several other languages. Linseed oil is pressed or boiled out of flaxseed; yielding in weight 35 to 41 per cent of the flaxseed; about 35 per cent from the flaxseed grown on the flax in the Salem district.  
And linseed oil is the only oil produced in commercial quantities that is a "drying" oil. What is this "drying" process? It is not really drying at all; not like the evaporation that takes place when the housewife hangs her washing on the clothes line. The "drying" is

due to the instability of linseed oil and its sensitiveness to atmospheric influences. It changes itself chemically, combining itself with the oxygen from the air. If a film of linseed oil is exposed to the air it absorbs oxygen quickly, becoming more and more sticky and viscous during the absorption, until at last it dries to an elastic skin. The amount of oxygen thus absorbed by the oil may be as much as twenty per cent of its weight. In making paints and varnishes the coloring material, white lead, lampblack, ultra-marine or red lead, is ground with a small quantity of linseed oil and then mixed with more linseed oil, and with the oil of turpentine; and when a layer of the paint is spread on a surface of metal or wood it "dries" quickly, and a protective skin is left. The glazier, too, depends on the "drying" quality of linseed oil when he fixes up a new pane of glass with putty. He uses whitening ground up with the linseed oil and it is the linseed oil that makes the mixture hard when it is exposed to the air. The same thing happens when the maker of linoleum mixes ground cork and rosin with linseed oil. The linseed oil drinks in oxygen from the air and oxidizes and solidifies the mass.

Now take the flax plant. Here in the Salem district it may be planted and harvested (pulled) in 70 days or less; some irrigated flax was planted and pulled this year within 50 days, in the Turner neighborhood. It is a miracle plant. It will grow in that short time and it will last throughout the year. Its fibers are so fine that they may be divided and divided to microscopic fineness, and an Irish girl 13 years old spun a thread of it 1432 miles long, from a single pound of fiber! And spun together and woven into cloth it will outlast the life of the spinner and weaver 5000 years, as witness the fine linens in the tombs of Egypt; and it will make a cloth that will defy the elements, as in the sails of ships and the wings of the air planes aloft in a hurricane.

First in value is the seed; for linseed oil and poultices and medicine.  
Next is the fiber for upholstering or spinning tow or for spinning into "yarn" for thread or twine, or for weaving into cloth of various kinds.  
Then the water of the retting tanks is used for fertilizer. The oil meal after being pressed for the linseed oil makes dairy feed. So do the bolls with the broken and small seeds. The latter is also good for horse feed. The shives or woody part of the flax straw—the inside part of the flax fiber, which is on the outside, is taken off—is burned for fuel in making steam heat or other heat—

## HAD 52 TONS FLAX ON 20 ACRES LAND

That Was Last Year; This Year, 39 Tons On 80 Acres

Editor Statesman:  
Just a few words along the line of the flax industry in the Willamette valley.

I have raised but three crops of flax. My first crop was fairly good. Last year I had 20 acres and I pulled 52 tons of number one flax, and I got \$40 per ton for it in Salem. This year I had the same 20 acres in and 50 or 60 acres more, and I pulled 39 tons and very little number one—and I am not discouraged yet. And I spent from a fourth to a third more time in preparing my land for flax than I did last year. Well, says one, have you flaxed your land to death? No! The best flax I had this year was the third crop on the same land. Then what was the trouble? All on account of dry weather; and now irrigation looks very favorable here in the valley, and with irrigation I believe we will be insured a good crop one year with another, and I want to sow nearly as much next year as I did this year.

Then I hope for the assurance of all the linen mills and machinery that will be necessary to manufacture into the product all the flax that can be grown in the Willamette valley.

In speaking of cooperation of the farmers, one man in Salem said some farmers were losing thousands and thousands of dollars by going it alone.

In speaking of our flax association, less than two years ago Warden Johnson Smith said in Salem that he would suggest that all the flax growers would join the association and do business absolutely none.

The pulled flax does not exhaust the soil as much as grain crops, or cabbage, or potatoes. A second crop the same year may be grown in flax land. With proper rotation, flax may be grown for 1000 years on the same land. It will produce each year what will sell, when manufactured, for as high as \$24,000 an acre, or more.

It will go on doing this forever. So the flax and linen industries are good for all time. They will last as long as civilization lasts. They are payers of high wages and salaries. They may be developed here in the Salem district, on less than 100,000 acres of land, giving employment to over 1,000,000 people, directly and indirectly, for all time.  
There are only a few districts in the world in which the finest fiber flax can be grown and retted and manufactured with the fields within eyeshot of the factories. The Salem district is one of these. We have the setting to become the Belfast of the New World. And more than a Belfast, for we have the American genius for quality production. We will see linen, five times as durable and potentially valuable as cotton goods, cheaper in the markets of the world than cotton goods. Perhaps before very long. And Salem ought to and no doubt will have a master hand in bringing this about.

through the association; and I would suggest the same thing today. And there is Governor Pierce with most of the leading men of Oregon that is advocating cooperation of the farmers; the only financial salvation the farmer has.

Let's make this flax association state wide and state long, and we growers will cooperate with the manufacturers and we will in the very near future put over the top one of the greatest agricultural industries that has ever come to Oregon. Yours for the upbuilding of the flax industry of Oregon.  
S. B. MILLS.  
Aumsville, Or., Oct. 21, 1924.

## GREAT THINGS IN STORE FOR OREGON

That Is What Mr. Eastburn, Now in the Manufacturing End, Sees Ahead

Editor Statesman:  
Complying with your request for an article on the flax industry, I am writing as follows:

I began growing flax in 1917 and continued to raise flax until 1922. During this time I had some very good crops and also some very poor crops, but as an average I made more clear money per acre from flax than I ever made from any other farm crop.

A good many claim that flax is a crop that is very hard on the soil. Now, I did not find it so, as grain crops that I raised following flax were always better than my grain crops grown on land on which there had never been any flax raised.

In 1922 I disposed of my farm, and have gone into the manufacturing end of the flax industry, and as I look into the future I see great things in store for the flax industry in Oregon. Yours very truly,

D. F. Eastburn.  
Turner, Or., Oct. 21, 1924.

(The Turner Flax and Fiber Company (incorporated) is the name under which Mr. Eastburn and his associates operate. They have a good plant, in operation for the first time this year, in which they thresh and ret and scutch flax, and also make upholstering tow and spinning tow. This is the only retting plant in Oregon outside of the state plant at the penitentiary, but there are projected several others for the coming year.—Ed.)

## FLAX INDUSTRY WILL BRING MANY MILLIONS

(Continued from page 8)  
must be mixed with all paints of every kind. This fact aids in making the flax and linen industries stable; as much so as any industry in the world. It is not among the improbabilities that there will be no more flax pulling machines for sale; that instead machines will be only rented to growers. In case of that eventually, the seven machines now in the hands of our growers, and the six ready to go into their hands, will likely come to be very highly prized pieces of property.—Ed.)

Watch your reputation. When you lose a good reputation it may take you years to find another one.

## MAKE MONEY WITH HENS AND RABBITS

Pasadena Man and Sister Fully Employed on Two Lots and Enjoy Work

(The following interesting news item appeared in the Los Angeles Times' farm and orchard section of last Sunday.)

"Sure, poultry pays, and so do rabbits," said A. F. Whorebery, 1909 Catalpa street, Pasadena, in discussing his experience in raising both on a small city place. "At the same time I wouldn't want to puff them up as a scheme for making big money without work. In my estimation, they both pay about as well as anything that will allow a person to be his own boss and really enjoy life as he goes along.

"My sister, Mrs. Gertrude Trook, and I are running a chicken and rabbit business together. We came here a little more than two years ago and bought a couple of lots on which we put up a garage house and our chicken houses and yards, and we have been healthfully and busily occupied ever since. This suits me, for I have always been accustomed to outdoor work and I think it is the only way to live.

"I am handy with tools and when we knew just what we wanted in the way of equipment it was no trick at all for me to build everything. Convenience and sanitation were the first considerations with us and our buildings, and methods have proven practical and profitable, although there is really nothing showy or expensive about them.

"We buy day-old chicks, White Leghorns. As a rule, we get them early in February and rush the cockerels into the market as soon as possible. We have a fine showing of young stock that will soon be bringing in a profitable return and they will, in the course of time, replace the present flock of about 250 laying hens now bringing us a good income.

"People who come here and see our healthy flock and clean yards express the opinion that it must take a great deal of labor and time to keep them that way. We never stop to think about that, although we do know that it keeps us busy. I am convinced that cleanliness pays the biggest kind of dividends and that we save time and worry, as well as expense, by keeping our flock healthy and comfortable all the time.

"Our hens are kept active. We get them up at four o'clock every morning. If it is dark, we turn on the lights. The laying hens get needed exercise scratching through the layer of clean straw that covers the floor of their house. We have utilized every available foot of space in the houses and yards as well as in the garden plot outside, where we

grow a constant succession of green food. We have green wheat for the early spring, Sudan grass for summer; and kale, alfalfa and mangels fill in any possible gaps that might occur. All of the green food is finely cut before it is fed, for we have found that in this way it is eaten more readily, and the plan also prevents waste.

"About a year ago, I started raising rabbits as a sort of a side line to my surprise, it has developed into a real business. As time passes I find myself inclined to work among the bunnies and let my sister care for the hens. I have not decided just why this is, unless it is because the rabbits are such pets and that, aside from the satisfaction of having them about their mature so quickly that there is always an element of change in connection with them. They pay as well as the chickens, we find, and they make possible a more rapid increase, or turnover, on one's investment.

"I have 150 rabbits in the hutches just now. Eighteen of these are dependable does that are bred four times a year, bringing forth large and sturdy families. Lots of folks fall with rabbits in this part of the country because of the hot weather. I am especially careful when the thermometer starts to climb. The pens are covered with burlap curtains which I spray with the hose seven or eight times in the course of the day. I feed the rabbits sparingly and give them plenty of water, for this is most essential, and I keep constant watch over the young ones that are still in the nest, taking the covering completely off the nest on hot days and replacing it as soon as the heat lessens toward evening.

"I am not in favor of green feed for the bunnies at this time, for in the hot weather it has a tendency to cause bloat and it can do a great deal of harm. I feed rolled barley and baled alfalfa almost exclusively. We sell our eggs and chickens at wholesale, except a few that go to customers right here in the neighborhood, and we follow the same plan with the rabbits, for a local butcher comes and gets them, we do not even have to phone him, for he is always wanting more than we can spare. This means that we do not have to kill or clean them, and that saves a lot of time and work.

"Because we are raising solely for meat, I have done considerable experimenting with the various breeds. We have the Flemish Giants, the Belgian Hares and

## GROWING THE FLAX THE LEAST THING

The Testimony of H. C. Porter, Successful Pioneer Farmer

Editor Statesman:

I see by The Statesman of October 17th that Mr. B. C. Miles who has been visiting in Ireland, Belgium and England investigating flax and flax machinery, makes the statement that he would soon be ready to put in a spinning mill at Salem, provided the flax supply can be assured. To my mind, this is the least thing that should worry him, when we take into consideration the fact that the raising of flax in the Willamette valley is no longer an experiment, but a fully and successfully demonstrated fact as to yield and quality and profit to the grower. Not only is this valley adapted to the raising of flax, but it is by far the most

profitable crop the farmer can raise. We find that the farmers who have had the most experience in the raising of flax are the most enthusiastic in regard to the development of this great industry right here at home. Some claim that a crop of flax will rob the soil of its fertility. Actual facts prove that this statement is unfounded, for an extra good crop of wheat can be expected when sown on land from which a crop of flax has been raised the year before. Having carefully noted this fact, I am now planting wheat on land from which a crop of flax was harvested this year. I believe with the Mill creek bottom land irrigated by water from the Santiam river from Stayton to Turner (a distance of ten miles), that this will become one of the greatest flax growing sections in the world. Let us have the spinning mill, and the sooner the better.  
H. C. PORTER  
Aumsville, Ore., Oct. 21, 1924.

the New Zealand, and I have found that the New Zealand, when bred to the Belgian Hares, are not only bigger to begin with, but that they take on weight more rapidly. I never wear the young ones until they are from 4 to 6 weeks old, the time depending entirely upon circumstances. Then they are ready to eat and clean up everything that is set before them. We see to it that there is always something for them to nibble on. That is why they weigh 4 or 5 pounds when they are from 8 to 10 weeks old and command such a good market."



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