

PORTLAND JOURNAL HAS LONG VISION

Sees What Is In The Future for the Flax Industry of This Valley

"In a Few Years" is the heading of the leading editorial of the Portland Journal of Wednesday. It shows vision, long vision and understanding. The following is the editorial in full:

More than \$150,000 has been paid to the state of Oregon in the last four months for flax fibre and tow. Fibre and tow worth thousands more will be shipped this week from Salem to Belfast. Flax worth thousands more is housed in huge warehouses near the state penitentiary awaiting processing before being shipped abroad, where demand for the high quality Oregon flax is greater than Oregon can now supply.

A few years ago farmers in the Willamette valley were facing a heavy depression. They were struggling to make revenues square with expenses.

A few years ago hundreds of idle prisoners were housed in the Oregon penitentiary, many of them plotting instead of working. Outside were families without funds. When they left the institutions the prisoners were without funds. The state was paying the whole cost of their costly incarceration.

Business and agriculture in the Willamette valley were in need of industry for payrolls, the payrolls to supply a home market for other business and for agricultural products.

It was learned that Western Oregon is one of the regions in which the finest flax can be grown. Men of vision saw the possibilities of flax, the possibilities for Oregon growers of flax, the possibilities for the state penitentiary in the processing of flax by prisoners, and the possibility of the manufacture of flax products in Oregon. A flax expert was brought to this state.

The Oregon legislature made an appropriation for the development of the flax industry. Farmers were interested in the growing of flax and the state entered into a contract with farmers who wanted the state to supervise the production and contract for the purchase of the farmers' products at a favorable price for the growers.

Last year Oregon farmers produced 2000 tons of flax. This year they are to produce 3000 tons. As the industry is developed they will produce thousands upon thousands of tons annually. The average return last year to flax growers was \$43 per acre, a return far in excess of the returns from other crops. Through the rotation of crops the fertility of their land is increased. And there is a demand for their product which the present development of the industry is unable to meet.

At the penitentiary is another scene. There two large plants filled with humming machinery are preparing flax for market. Operating those plants are prisoners at the Oregon institution. They are not plotting. They are busy engaged in producing flax products. They are paid for what they produce, which plan increases the product of the plants. It keeps the men at work, it provides them with a tidy sum when they are released from prison, or it helps to maintain struggling families outside.

And beyond that, sale of the products is helping to pay for the cost of maintenance of the state penitentiary and, it is hoped, along with other industries established there, will eventually make it a self-supporting institution.

At those plants flax fibre of the highest quality is produced. Tow of various qualities is produced. Flaxseed for planting and paints is produced. Paper stocks are produced. And only recently the prison plant developed a meal by-product from what has previously been waste.

A short distance from the busy plants at the penitentiary are two more plants. They are private plants for the manufacture of flax fabrics and yarns. In those plants is installed the best machinery money can buy. They are now manufacturing fabrics and yarns sold in this state. They are prepared, with development of the industry, to turn out thousands of pounds more. They now have standing orders for thousands of pounds of yarn a week and they cannot meet the present demand. They now have small payrolls which create a demand for other products, but they are payrolls that will expand as the flax industry expands.

Down on the Columbia river is another scene. Fishermen buy thousands of yards of fish twines. They have been buying them from a manufacturing plant whose home is in another country. They have been paying \$2.75 per pound. They are now buying some Oregon fish twine and some of the loyden. But they are paying only \$3 per pound, a reduction of 75 cents as a result of the manufacture of twines at Salem.

Does Oregon vision what the flax industry means to this state? Do the people of the commonwealth vision what the \$63,000,000 means to Oregon flax growers? Do the inmates of the Oregon penitentiary, and what the industrial plants established at Salem mean? Do they vision what the highest quality flax products

Ten Planes Succeed in 1927 Ocean



Ten planes crossed the Pacific during the 1927 flying season and nine were lost at sea. The map shows the ocean ventures of the summer. Ruth Elder (upper right inset) was the only one of three women to emerge alive from an ocean flight. Diédonne Costes of France (upper left) flew from Africa to South America. Art Goebel and Lieut. Lester J. Maitland (below) flew to Hawaii.

NEW YORK (AP)—The epoch-making trans-oceanic flying season of 1927 is history.

Six planes and 13 persons have crossed the Atlantic safely; five planes and 12 persons have perished in the venture.

Four planes and eight persons have crossed the Pacific; three planes and seven persons have been lost.

Five persons have lost their lives in preparatory flights, and a sixth has vanished in an effort to fly from North to South America across the Caribbean.

The total is: Ten successful flights, nine failures.

Twenty-one lives spared, 25 lost. Thirteen planes have been destroyed, millions of dollars have been expended in promotion of this phase of flying, and hundreds of thousands more have been spent in futile searches for the lost.

To offset this cost in life, money and property, the air-mindedness of the nation and the world has been increased, a start has been made at laying a foundation for trans-oceanic transportation by air and the successful flights have fostered a huge store of international good will.

One woman—Ruth Elder—is among the successful flyers. Two—Miss Mildred Doran and Princess Lowenstein-Wertheimer are among the lost.

The men who crossed the Atlantic were Col. Charles A. Lindbergh; Clarence D. Chamberlain and Charles A. Levine; Commander Richard E. Byrd, Lieut. George Noville, Bernt Balchen and Bert Acosta; William S. Brock and Edward F. Schlee; George V. Halderman, co-pilot with Miss Elder in the flight which ended in the Atlantic ocean off the coast of Spain; and Diédonne Costes and Joseph LeBrix, who flew from Africa to South America.

The men who crossed the Pacific to Hawaii were Lieut. Lester J. Maitland and Albert F. Heggenberger; Ernest L. Smith and Emory B. Bronke; Arthur Goebel and Lieut. W. F. Davis; and Martin Jensen and Paul Schluter.

All these flights except the Costes-LeBrix venture were of American origin.

Those who perished on the Atlantic included besides the Princess Lowenstein, four Frenchmen, three Americans, two Englishmen and two Canadians.

Capt. Charles Nungesser and François Coll, flying from France to America; Capt. St. Roman and Commander Noumeyens, flying Africa to South America; Phillip Payne, J. D. Hill and Lloyd Bestland, flying from the United States to Rome; Capt. Leslie Hamilton and Lt. Col. W. F. Minchin, flying from England to America, and Capt. James Medical and Lieut. Terrence Tully, flying from Canada to England.

Those lost in the Pacific, in addition to Miss Doran: J. A. Pedlar and Lt. V. B. Knapp, her colleague; Capt. William F. Herwin and A. H. Elch...

At cheaper prices mean to local consumers? Are they prepared to support a development that has already proven its worth to the state and a development that in a few years can mean millions to Oregon?

But when the ball gets down those they seem as far apart as a hot dance and modesty.

HEALTH SQUADRON PLAN SPECIAL STUDY

Seventy Cities To Be Visited By Group; Salem Listed Among Number

Three flying squadrons of health specialists from the American Child Health Association, of which Herbert Hoover is president, have left New York for a ten months' study of health work in the public schools of the country, as represented in seventy cities. Dr. George T. Palmer, general director of the study, announced today.

This research, which is the first of its kind ever attempted, will endeavor to measure the results of the health campaigns carried on in the last ten years in public schools, and to work out if possible, more effective health programs.

"If we are to profit from the initiative and originality which have been poured into school health work, we must have some way of testing these different activities in terms of accomplishment," Dr. Palmer said.

"In some cities health instruction is given as a regular subject like geography or spelling. Some cities have both doctors and nurses in the schools. Others have no doctors. Some have dentists, some dental hygienists. One community holds a rapid physical inspection of all pupils annually, while another gives a more careful examination to a few. Some communities have nutrition classes and others put on health crusades.

"Which way is best, or what combination of these activities will bring about the desired results? That is what we hope to find out. We are anxious to separate out the efforts which yield real dividends from those which bring only a very limited return.

"The efforts of the flying squadron, who are traveling as three distinct groups of five people each, will be concentrated upon some one hundred to two hundred children of the fifth and sixth grades in each city. Of course, it is obvious that one cannot judge the school health program of an entire city by measuring a sample of one hundred children, but careful observations of these samples in seventy or more widely scattered schools will give contributions made to health throughout the country by the schools. Allowance will, of course, be made for the influences of home and community."

The tests and measures to be applied to the children have been developed under the direction of Dr. Raymond Franzen, research director of the study. The seventy cities, all of whose popula-

FOX BREEDING NOW STURDY INDUSTRY

Story of Its Development To Be Told By Dr. Welsh, Monday Luncheon

Fox breeding, which a few years ago was considered rather a hazy and unimportant industry of the Salem district, according to Dr. O. A. Welsh of Oregon City, former secretary of the Oregon Fox Breeders' association.

Dr. Welsh will address members of the Salem Chamber of Commerce at the luncheon Monday noon, November 14. All fox breeders in the Salem district have been especially invited to attend.

Just as an object lesson as to what a \$300 fox pelt looks like, Walter S. Pemberton of the Sunnyside district, will exhibit a pelt from a fox raised a year or so ago. Mr. Pemberton now has about 75 foxes. A list of fox breeders recently issued by the Oregon Fox Breeders' association, include the following who live in Marion, Clackamas and Polk counties:

Salem District: J. A. Gardner, L. L. A. Gray, Lloyd Gregg, Walt S. Pemberton, Henry Hill, J. H. Holt, J. C. Jones, Mrs. M. C. Seamans, Joe N. Smith and Tom Wood.

Dallas District: Roy B. Keely, Toevs Fox Farm, and William Ellis.

Clatsop: S. A. Cordill, Allie Culling and W. T. Echerd. Hubbard: H. E. Adams. Independence: E. F. Brown. Jefferson: Crevo Fox Farm, Glasser Silver Fox Farm, Mitchell Bros., and A. L. Tiedemann.

Aurora: P. J. Hunt, T. E. Zeek, C. A. Frost.

Stacyton: Florence Denny, Ivan L. Skilling, Ben Aebi.

Solo: Dr. S. C. Browne, Nina Myers.

Mulino: A. E. Erickson.

Detroit: W. C. Hefer, Roy Newport, Mt. Jefferson Silver Fox Farm.

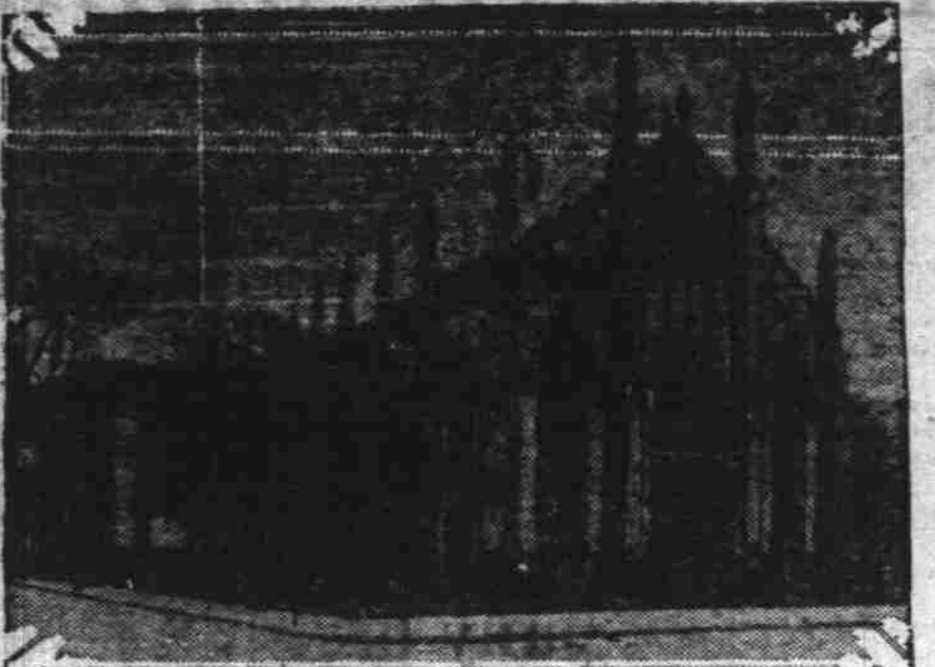
Arlite: The Morning Star Fox Ranch.

Staw: Towles Fox Ranch. Crabtree: E. Turnridge. Silverton: Lloyd A. Heinz.

There are 20,000 or more, have indicated a desire to participate in the study and their school health programs have been found suitable for the test. They include: Birmingham, Alabama; Fort Smith, Little Rock Arkansas; Berkeley, Fresno, Oakland, Pasadena, California; Denver, Colorado; Middletown, New Britain, Connecticut; Wilmington, Delaware; Tampa, Florida; Athens, Augusta, Georgia.

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Huguenot Church in U. S. Is Landmark of French Pioneers



The Huguenot Church of Charleston, S. C. is a "Westminster Abbey" for Americans of French Protestant ancestry, for in it are tablets to the memory of persons from every part of the United States.

DO DOGS THINK IS A MOOTED QUESTION

Salem Dog That Did Something at Least Approaching Thinking

Breyman Boise of Salem owned an English setter dog, since gone the way of all dogdom and other living creatures on the long road from whose bourne no traveler has yet returned. Mr. Boise took a trip to Newport a few summers ago, and the dog of course accompanied him. On returning by rail, the railroad officials told him he might take the dog with him as far as Corvallis, but that he would have to leave his canine possession there. He did this, taking the dog to the Phi Delta Theta fraternity house, where the dog was tied in the basement.

Mr. Breyman came on home, but went back to Corvallis the next day, to get the dog. But his dogship had vanished. He had chewed off the rope and skipped out. Thinking the quest would be ended in Salem, Mr. Boise came home. But the dog had not arrived.

The rest of the Boise family had gone to the farm at Ellendale in Polk county, two miles from Dallas, where Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Boise, parents of Breyman, were in the habit of spending their week ends; and are yet.

The dog had arrived at the farm. He had come in tired and hungry. He was ready for his ration, but he took them lying down. He was too tired to stand up for his food.

How did the dog know the way? He had been at Corvallis, excepting to pass through, by way of Albany. It is likely that the dog had made a long journey, running a good part of the way, and that when he arrived in Polk county and in the vicinity of Dallas he got his bearings, and went to the farm because it was a shorter journey than to come home to Salem.

Much Discussion Now There is much discussion now about whether dogs think. The following extracts from an article in last week's Literary Digest gives something of this discussion in the newspapers of the country: A dog that knows three hundred words and can pass an examination on them, as he proved before a psychology class in Columbia University the other day, is the latest wonder of the animal world. His name is Fellow, and he is a powerful German shepherd or pedler dog, owned by Jacob Herbert of Detroit, who has been educating him for the last four years. Fellow is not quite five years old, but those who saw him pass his examination in the animal psychology laboratory at Columbia before Prof. C. H. Warden and seventy-five spectators assure us that he has the intelligence of an eight-year-old child.

Most amazing was Fellow's infallible response to complex commands spoken in ordinary tones, without gestures, or even without the dog's seeing his master at all. For an hour the dog "ably maintained the receiving end of a conversation," showing by his actions that he understood the words themselves. Mr. Herbert, constantly varied the pitch of his voice, a New York World reporter tells us, speaking loudly, then very softly, and at times going outside the laboratory and calling through the telephone to demonstrate that the dog was not responding to gestures or any other visual cues. The same writer continues:

"Suppose you go to the door and wait there," said Herbert quietly, and like a flash, Fellow was off for the door. "Never mind," he continued, and the dog froze to the floor. "Stand up against the wall," came the command, and the black-and-tan shepherd reared against the wall. "Do it again," said Herbert casually, and Fellow repeated his action instantly.

"Go to the window and look out," "Put your feet on the radiator," "Get back," "Go over and get on the table," "Jump off it," "Turn around," "Sit down," "Go to that lady in the back row and put your head in her lap;" these commands and similar ones were executed without the slightest hes-

itation by Fellow. The dog's eyes and face constantly made one feel that he would like to join in the conversation.

Then, breaking into these commands, Herbert remarked that he didn't trust the people present. Fellow barked angrily until told, "The people here are all right."

The dog's memory for names and faces, a New York Times reporter tells us, amazed every one. After recognizing an old friend in the crowd, Fellow was introduced to several members of the class. He had never seen these people before, yet when their names were called later he walked without hesitation to them and laid his head on their laps. The commands, it was noted, were not given in any set order, and requests made by other persons were executed at any time by the dog, but only after receiving his master's approval. The New York Herald Tribune also tells of Fellow's achievements, adding these further details:

He next sought out a Mr. Skinner in the classroom, at his master's request, picked up a silver dollar from the table and took it to various persons indicated, and barked emphatic dissent when his master asked: "Would you let any one hurt me?"

Mr. Herbert then told Fellow not to let any one approach a certain lady sitting in a corner. The dog followed his instructions so implicitly that he would not let his own master come near.

"He will bite me to protect any one I tell him to," Mr. Herbert explained. "He has been taught to follow instructions to the letter, and he does it regardless of consequences."

Every student in the classroom was a staunch admirer of Fellow long before the demonstration ended. For an hour, Mr. Herbert issued instructions to him, usually in a conversational tone, and part of the time from behind a screen. Fellow appeared delighted when Mr. Herbert praised him by calling him a "good dog" and very downcast when his master said, "What a shame" at his failure to obey an instruction promptly.

"With dogs as with children," said Mr. Herbert, "the first lesson to have them learn is to love their teacher. I never said anything to Fellow without a purpose and never punished him or rewarded him, except by saying 'what a shame' or 'good dog.'"

CHARLESTON, S. C. (AP)—Standing as a sentinel of Charleston's history since pioneer days, America's only French Huguenot church has been reopened. After more than two years silence, the simple Huguenot liturgy is once more heard in the quaint old building.

The ceremonies are now in English, having been translated in 1836 because "the younger people could not enjoy the services."

Documentary evidence exists to prove that a colony of French folk from Bretagne, driven from their church in Pons after the edict of Nantes followed their pastor, Rev. Elias Prioleau to Charleston and established their Calvinistic congregation there.

At that time Charleston was a settlement of a few huts placed on a marshy strip of land between two tidewater rivers, and surrounded by fortifications against Indian marauders and Spanish conquistadores. By the early part of the eighteenth century the Church of England had become so established in Carolina that this was the only Huguenot church left in the colony. By the next century it was the only one in America.

The first church building was blown up during a fire in 1796, and the second was torn down in 1845. Services were discontinued in 1925 when Rev. Florian Vurpillot, French school teacher and pastor departed. Rev. John Van der Erve, a Presbyterian minister and professor of physiology in the South Carolina Medical College now conducts the services.

Huguenots formed a large part of America's early population. The first child born in New York City, historians say, was Jean Vigue, of Huguenot parents as was the first girl born in Albany, Sarah Rappelyes.

Again feeling the lure of merchandising, he returned to clerking finally being offered a third interest in the store of his employers at Kemmerer, Wyoming, where he conceived the idea of cooperative ownership, which has resulted, within a brief quarter century, in the unprecedented success which this literal wizard of organization, psychology and finance has achieved—as attested by an annual income of more than a hundred fifty million dollars.

Although Mr. Penney's name as a self-made merchant is a household word throughout the country, less is known of him, perhaps, as a practical philanthropist; but with his increased prosperity, his benefactions have grown, and he gives liberally of his vast fortune to individuals and enterprises whose object is to help better the condition of mankind. Nor does he give indiscriminately, but applies the same practical business efficiency in giving wealth as in gaining it.

Featuring this and other phases of his enterprises, recent issues of The National Magazine and The Christian Herald contain outstanding articles, i. e. "How J. C. Penney Makes a Principle Work" and "The Dedication of a Dream"—to which we are indebted for much of the information herein.

In 1926 Mr. Penney conceived and put into operation the idea of the cooperative farm movement (known as the Penney-Guinn Farms) conducted on a scientific basis and sound economic principles, which has proven so eminent-ly successful and profitable for both the Penney-Guinn corporation and their co-associates. Man-agement and man-building, for the sake of a worth-while service, are hobbies with Mr. Penney, in which he finds the results to be—development and improvement of the property, as well as the man; also a practical service rendered to the public.

The Penney-Guinn Institute of Applied Agriculture offers a 2-year course in both theoretical and practical training in agriculture and home-making, for men and women, and it receives applications from any state in the Union. Fees are so small and the opportunities for self-help so great that it is possible to enter the course with a resource as small as \$50 upon which to draw.

This project is said to be one of the most interesting and impressive sights in all Florida—the dairies, poultry farms, grape orchards, flowers; and a "country store" (run on the J. C. Penney plan) all conducted on a businesslike basis, brought up to a scientific level, and run along standard lines and sound economic principles—all because J. C. Penney

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PHILANTHROPY WORK OF JAMES C. PENNEY

World Famous Merchant Proud of His Splendid Guernsey Herd

By Edna Garfield That the local Kiwanis Club does nothing by halves was demonstrated by their bringing to Salem last week one of the world's most successful merchants, James C. Penney, whose eminent success also as a breeder of pure-bred Guernseys is attested by the veritable "avalanche" of premiums won at various state, national and international stock shows—601 prizes being the record of his herds, which include 28 grand champion; 46 champion; 127 first; 82 second, and 72 third prizes besides grand prize at the Sequel-Centennial Exposition, an indicated by the display outside the local Penney store.

Mr. Penney's career is replete with gripping interest. He was born near Hamilton, Missouri, in 1875, and was reared on a farm; his father being a Baptist minister with no regular salary. Devoutly religious parents instilled into him principles of scrupulous integrity and high ideals. He early learned the necessity and dignity of labor as the basis for a real education, and when scarcely nine years old he had to help earn his clothes. As told in an article in a recent issue of The National Magazine, a Berkshire pig provided the outlet for financing this necessity. Though it was his first "commercial" venture, he managed the matter so ably that it profited him well, and thereafter he raised money pigs. His school vacations were spent on his father's farm, where he learned to literally love livestock, which later culminated in his "Emmadine Farm"—conducted by the highest authorities to be the best managed and most profitable Guernsey cattle-breeding enterprise in the world.

Salesmanship and trading seemed to be inherent in James, who deciding at eighteen that farming was not profitable, engaged as clerk in a store, at \$16 a month. But the family physician predicted that "store-keeping" would result in his physical breakdown; so he went to a small town in Colorado and engaged in the butcher business. But being expected, here, to furnish to the chef of his best customer a bottle of liquor as a "compliment" each week, upon failure to do so, he not only lost their business, but eventually that of all others in town, and went completely " broke."

Again feeling the lure of merchandising, he returned to clerking finally being offered a third interest in the store of his employers at Kemmerer, Wyoming, where he conceived the idea of cooperative ownership, which has resulted, within a brief quarter century, in the unprecedented success which this literal wizard of organization, psychology and finance has achieved—as attested by an annual income of more than a hundred fifty million dollars.

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Texas Fattens Million Turkeys For Thanksgiving Day Tables



It's turkey time in Texas, and birds which have run the range all summer are being gathered and fattened for Thanksgiving day tables. A typical "herd" is shown above. Below young women of Brady, Tex., are rounding up the birds for an annual "turkey trot" pageant. At the left a turkey grower is tying to a gobble's neck an invitation to the governor of Texas to attend a turkey festival at Cusco.

BRADY, TEX. (AP)—More than a million Texas turkeys are enjoying their annual 60-day rest in preparation for a Thanksgiving feast to American dinner tables.

After shifting for themselves during the summer on the wide ranges of the Lone Star state, which leads the nation in turkey production, the birds are completing a final course of grain feeding to take on weight for their role in the nation's Thanksgiving day observance.

To celebrate this year's bumper turkey crop, McCulloch county, center of the west Texas turkey producing section, is preparing for its annual "Turkey Trot" pageant, at which a giant gobble is crowned "King Turkey" by the girl selected as the turkey raiser's queen. During the celebration thousands of turkeys are herded through the streets of Brady by young women of west Texas.

Brady, one of the state's largest shipping points, expects to ship more than 1,000,000 pounds of dressed turkeys to eastern markets this year. It is estimated that 17 western Texas counties will have total shipments running above 200 carloads of dressed birds, weighing more than 4,000,000 pounds.

The average turkey flock in this section consists of from 50 to 60 birds, and since these remain even in the domesticated state, their wild instincts and primitive habits, they are let run over a wide