

THE OREGON STATESMAN

Issued Daily Except Monday by THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY 215 South Commercial Street, Salem, Oregon

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the use published herein.

July 26, 1923

For the earth bringeth forth fruit of herself; first the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear. But when the fruit is brought forth, immediately he putteth in the sickle, because the harvest is come. Mark 4: 28-29.

THIS IS EPOCHAL

Things are taking place in the flax industry of Oregon which means the Salem district for the present, that are epochal—

They point plainly to enormous developments. W. S. pedigreed flax is being harvested near Butteville and will yield four tons to the acre of flax the fiber of which weighs 1000 pounds to the acre.

The J. W. S. pedigreed seed may be depended upon in this district, on the right kind of land, to produce four tons to the acre on an average; of 48 inch straw and above. That means to the grower, at present prices, will get \$160 for his acre of flax.

The spinning mill will receive perhaps \$1000 for the spun yarn. The weaving mill will get perhaps \$2000 for the cloth. And the specialty mills will get from \$3000 to \$10,000 to \$20,000 for their products made from the yarn spun from the fiber that comes from the acre of flax furnished by the grower.

All this will be money paid for capital and labor at home; money coming from far places for the finished products. Do you get the vision? It means what we have for years been dreaming about—a \$100,000,000 annual industry for the Salem district, supporting directly and indirectly a million people.

But that vision was based on ordinary flax yielding 150 to 200 pounds of fiber to the acre.

Based on flax producing 1000 pounds of LONG LINE FIBER to the acre, this means a \$300,000,000 annual industry, founded on the product of less than 100,000,000 acres of Willamette valley land.

Supporting directly and indirectly 3,000,000 people. Figure it for yourself. It is coming. Read the news article again.

Big things are happening in the domain of machine handling of our flax product. The 1929 model of flax pulling machine, manufactured by the state flax plant here, is a marvelous thing. Other developments in this domain are here or on the way.

But the big thing, the epochal thing, is the production of 1000 pounds of long line fiber to the acre here—

A thing that can be done and depended on from year to year—for as long as you may live, and for as long as your children and their children's children may live.

It is an annual crop. It does not take it 100 years to grow, like a tree for lumber. It grows under irrigation here in 60 days; under other conditions in 70 to 90 days. Flax is the magic crop. J. W. S. seed flax here is trebly a magic crop. It is the crop upon which will be based permanently the greatest single industry in Oregon.

This all means that Salem will be a city of 100,000 people, and this will not be long in coming about. The present growth will not cease—

It will become greater and faster.

We have two linen mills now. They are paying. They will grow bigger and bigger—

And there will be scores of mills; and there will be many specialty mills, and they will employ more people than the primary mills like the ones we have now.

Study this thing. The more you study it, the more you will see what a great future is in store for Salem and all this valley.

AFTER A CENTURY

(Portland Telegram)

At Vienna, in a gigantic auditorium erected especially for the occasion, 120,000 singers, gathered from many countries, joined their unaccompanied voices in stupendous chorus, in tribute to the memory of Franz Schubert, the master maker of songs, who died there in poverty and disappointment, 100 years ago.

The pathetically meager inventory of his estate included only his worn clothing, a mattress, quilt and bolster and a "quantity of old music," the whole valued at less than \$15. That "old music" included the manuscript of the great C Major Symphony, the innumerable unpublished songs of the 600 that were the product of his short 32 years of life.

One thinks at once of the irony of this so much belated honor—but still, we wonder what Schubert's songs would have been if his genius had received the swift and generous reward that goes today to the composer of a "best-seller" in popular music.

The few remaining pages of his diary reveal his own conviction that "my compositions in music are the product of my mind and sprung from my sorrow—those only that were born of grief give the greatest delight to the outside world." He says in another place, "Grief sharpens the understanding and strengthens the soul, whereas joy seldom troubles itself about the former and makes the latter effeminate or frivolous."

But Schubert was self-effacing, even in his sorrow, and no

one has written more songs that bubble joy, spontaneous and generous. Always modest and indifferent to applause, he might today—if somewhere he hears this tribute chorus—find less pleasure in it than he did in the white-hot moment of his own inspiration. To leave a century's heritage of beauty is compensation for something of loneliness and heartache.

PEDIGREE FLAX PROVES SUCCESS; MORE FIBER

(Continued from page 1.)

binding apparatus? The writer has little mechanical genius, and cannot describe the operation very well—not as Col. Bartram or Mr. Butler would describe it.

But it is about this way: The power to run the contrivance on the pulling machine that binds the bundles is furnished by a "tumbling rod" running from the tractor that draws the pulling machine. The rod runs gears that connect up with the operation of the binding apparatus. Perhaps "tumbling rod" is not good. If the reader thinks so, let him (or her) name it. Any way, the binding part of the pulling machine is operated by the same power that draws the pulling machine itself.

It makes a better looking machine than the one that it succeeds. The machine is not cluttered up with a lot of the apparatus that went with the machine on the machine—that is, the gasoline engine on top of the pulling machine.

The pulling of the flax is done by a machine that looks much like a self binder for grain. The difference is that the flax pulling machine pulls up the flax from the roots. It is then conveyed between leather belts to the binding apparatus.

Why did not the original inventor, who was a preacher, and who worked for years and years on his device, think of this? You might ask why Henry Ford did not at first build an automobile that looked much like the ones he builds now. Or any other maker of automobiles.

Col. Bartram calls this new machine the "1929 model". This machine is now working on the Vick flax field, just off the Garden road; next to the first road leading from that highway to the Silverton highway. It is only a few rods from the city limits. This particular machine will no doubt be moved after today. What was left to pull last evening appeared to be about a good day's work for it.

And Another Surprise Here is another surprise. The members of the flax tour of yesterday visited the A. J. Scholtz place in the pedigreed flax field for this year is being grown. The Scholtz place is a mile or two north of Butteville, near the Willamette river. The land on which it is being grown is rich; it approximates "beaverdam" land, like that of the Lake Labish section.

The tract sown to the pedigreed seed is five and a half to six acres in extent. The first pedigreed seed to come to North America was received here last year; about 90 pounds of it. It was sown on an acre of Polk county hill land, in the district of six acres which will produce enough seed for 25 to 30 acres, which will be grown next year. Part of the land for growing it has already been picked out. In 1930, there should be 150 to 200 acres in pedigreed flax.

In 1931, perhaps 1000 acres. By 1932, there should be enough to plant 4000 acres. After that, there should be enough to furnish the whole of the Oregon acreage in flax.

What Will That Mean? That will mean that the same acreage will produce perhaps two or three times as much fiber as has been produced in the past, and perhaps five or ten times as much long line fiber.

Do you get what that will mean? The pedigreed flax seed will, under proper conditions in average years, grow four to seven tons of flax to the acre, against the less than two tons to the acre in the past, on the average.

This is a poor flax year. But the pedigreed flax on the Scholtz place will get about four tons to the acre. Part of it has already been harvested—pulled by hand. It will average 48 inch fiber flax. That will mean that Mr. Scholtz will get about \$150 an acre gross for his crop. It costs about \$10 an acre to pull flax by the pulling machines. It costs about the same amount to produce an acre of wheat or oats. Do you get that?

What is Pedigreed Seed? This pedigreed seed flax is called J. W. S. That stands for John W. Stewart, of the Belfast Ireland district. Mr. Stewart has been working for years on the problem of growing a long line fiber flax that would contain the largest possible amount of fiber to the ton of straw. He has been assisted by Dr. Ayer, in charge of the Lamberg Institute, which is financed by the government. There have been many pedigreed flax seed experiments. The men connected with that section of the U. S. department of agriculture—high studies such problems have brought out some pedigreed seed products. Some have come to the Salem district. But to day has come within hailing distance of the J. W. S. pedigreed seed, for length of straw and fiber content in the straw.

Mr. Doerfler brought to Salem yesterday a fair sample of this flax, and will put it on exhibition at the First National bank here. The Statesman office has a small sample; designed especially to show the stouping habit of this flax. Interested parties will no doubt examine these samples. They are worthy of the examination.

This is an epochal thing that is taking place in our flax industry. It means millions paid high on other millions annually for this section of Oregon.

Figure It This Way Flax grown here from the J. W. S. pedigreed seed, when it shall have been acclimated, should produce 1000 pounds of fiber to the acre. The average production of cotton fiber to the acre is 160 pounds.

Mrs. W. P. Lord used to claim that flax products are worth five to ten times cotton products in usability. They are worth that much in durability. Linen articles 6000 years old are found in

the tombs of the pharaohs of Egypt. Flax in the straw will be better after it is a year old. It is better 150 years old, if kept in the dry, than the first year. Linen articles last hundreds of years, as the descendants of the New England pioneers know. The Revolutionary war was fought by soldiers clothed in "home-spun," made from flax. Samples of this home-spun are in the hands of many of the members of the D. A. R. The same story is that the wearers of the "linsey-woolsey" of the pioneer days in the country this side of the Alleghenies. The linsey-woolsey was made of flax and wool. Many samples are in existence. At Aurora, Oregon, where flax was grown and spun and woven in the "colony" days, there are many samples of cloth in good condition yet.

What This Will Mean All this will mean that, with pedigreed flax, producing 1000 pounds of fiber to the acre, and with the mills to convert it into the 100 and more articles of commerce made from flax products, every acre of the whole of the Willamette valley will be used in rotation for the growing of flax. It will take the place of cotton. It will be CHEAPER than cotton. And better.

Flax will make Salem a city of 100,000. And then it will be only fairly started in growth. Ge this again: An epochal thing is taking place here.

There is no boll weevil in flax. There is no disease that affects it, if grown in proper rotation. The Belfast district gives it a seven year rotation. And flax has been disease free for 6000 years, under the right cultural methods. Will likely always be free. Salem district growers have produced flax for seven or more years running, on the same land. It can be done. But it is not the right way.

There are more than 700,000 acres of land in the Willamette valley that is good for flax. Put 100,000 acres of it in a seven year rotation, using J. W. S. pedigreed seed, and you will have enough to support a \$300,000,000 annual industry, more, supporting directly or indirectly over 3,000,000 people.

And then it will be only fairly started in growth. Ge this again: An epochal thing is taking place here.

There is no boll weevil in flax. There is no disease that affects it, if grown in proper rotation. The Belfast district gives it a seven year rotation. And flax has been disease free for 6000 years, under the right cultural methods. Will likely always be free. Salem district growers have produced flax for seven or more years running, on the same land. It can be done. But it is not the right way.

There are more than 700,000 acres of land in the Willamette valley that is good for flax. Put 100,000 acres of it in a seven year rotation, using J. W. S. pedigreed seed, and you will have enough to support a \$300,000,000 annual industry, more, supporting directly or indirectly over 3,000,000 people.

And Another Surprise Here is another surprise. The members of the flax tour of yesterday visited the A. J. Scholtz place in the pedigreed flax field for this year is being grown. The Scholtz place is a mile or two north of Butteville, near the Willamette river. The land on which it is being grown is rich; it approximates "beaverdam" land, like that of the Lake Labish section.

The tract sown to the pedigreed seed is five and a half to six acres in extent. The first pedigreed seed to come to North America was received here last year; about 90 pounds of it. It was sown on an acre of Polk county hill land, in the district of six acres which will produce enough seed for 25 to 30 acres, which will be grown next year. Part of the land for growing it has already been picked out. In 1930, there should be 150 to 200 acres in pedigreed flax.

In 1931, perhaps 1000 acres. By 1932, there should be enough to plant 4000 acres. After that, there should be enough to furnish the whole of the Oregon acreage in flax.

What Will That Mean? That will mean that the same acreage will produce perhaps two or three times as much fiber as has been produced in the past, and perhaps five or ten times as much long line fiber.

Do you get what that will mean? The pedigreed flax seed will, under proper conditions in average years, grow four to seven tons of flax to the acre, against the less than two tons to the acre in the past, on the average.

This is a poor flax year. But the pedigreed flax on the Scholtz place will get about four tons to the acre. Part of it has already been harvested—pulled by hand. It will average 48 inch fiber flax. That will mean that Mr. Scholtz will get about \$150 an acre gross for his crop. It costs about \$10 an acre to pull flax by the pulling machines. It costs about the same amount to produce an acre of wheat or oats. Do you get that?

What is Pedigreed Seed? This pedigreed seed flax is called J. W. S. That stands for John W. Stewart, of the Belfast Ireland district. Mr. Stewart has been working for years on the problem of growing a long line fiber flax that would contain the largest possible amount of fiber to the ton of straw. He has been assisted by Dr. Ayer, in charge of the Lamberg Institute, which is financed by the government. There have been many pedigreed flax seed experiments. The men connected with that section of the U. S. department of agriculture—high studies such problems have brought out some pedigreed seed products. Some have come to the Salem district. But to day has come within hailing distance of the J. W. S. pedigreed seed, for length of straw and fiber content in the straw.

Mr. Doerfler brought to Salem yesterday a fair sample of this flax, and will put it on exhibition at the First National bank here. The Statesman office has a small sample; designed especially to show the stouping habit of this flax. Interested parties will no doubt examine these samples. They are worthy of the examination.

This is an epochal thing that is taking place in our flax industry. It means millions paid high on other millions annually for this section of Oregon.

Figure It This Way Flax grown here from the J. W. S. pedigreed seed, when it shall have been acclimated, should produce 1000 pounds of fiber to the acre. The average production of cotton fiber to the acre is 160 pounds.

Mrs. W. P. Lord used to claim that flax products are worth five to ten times cotton products in usability. They are worth that much in durability. Linen articles 6000 years old are found in

25 YEARS AGO

July 26, 1908 The change of railroad schedule will bring Portland and San Francisco within 27 hours of each other.

Mrs. H. D. Patton came up from Portland last night.

J. R. Linn left last night for Eugene and Roseburg on hop business.

Seventy-two bales of Late Cavanaugh's hops sold for 15 1/2 cents per pound.

Hon. P. W. D'Arcy of Grand Lodge of A. O. U. W., returned from Portland last night.

Miss Pearl Applegate returned last night from Gladstone park.

Dr. C. H. Robertson and T. B. Kay returned from a two weeks' hunt in Douglas county.

J. Valz of Silver creek falls was a business visitor yesterday.

ROME—The funeral of Leo will be held tonight.

Bits For Breakfast

Get this epochal thing—

Flax fiber will be cheaper than cotton fiber.

Our valley will produce 1000 pounds to the acre of fiber from the J. W. S. pedigreed flax—

All line (or "long line") fiber, the highest priced and the best in this country or any country.

This will increase the value of an acre of flax to five to ten times what we are producing now. It will make an acre do the work of what five to ten acres are doing now.

It will give our linen and specialty mills an advantage over the cotton mills in any part of the world.

It will give us not only the two mills we have now, increased to many times their present size, and paying properties on all the capital they will have; but it will give us many more primary spinning and weaving mills. And it will give us many specialty mills, depending for their raw products upon our spinning mills. And the specialty mills will employ many more people than the primary mills, and their output will be many times as valuable in the markets of the world.

This all means that Salem will be a great city. It will be the Belfast of the New World-plus.

The Salem district has for several years had more flax pulling machines than any other section of the world; and the best machines made. Now it is getting still better machines. No other section of the world has as good machines. And we make them at home; can make them in unlimited numbers.

AMUNDSEN SEARCH STILL PUSHED HARD

Third Russian Ice-Ship Sent Into Arctic to Hunt Lost Party

LONDON, July 25.—(AP)—Despite the lapse of 60 days since the dirigible Italia crashed on the ice near Foy's Island and of 37 days since the Soviet rescue commission in a French seaplane was swallowed by the Arctic silences, efforts to obtain trace of these missing men continues apace.

The third Russian ice-ship to be assigned to the search was given her orders today. This vessel is the Sedov. The Soviet rescue commission in Moscow ordered her commander to explore the southern most points of Josef Land and then push northward.

In taking this course the Russians are agreeing with Gottfried Hansen, a Norwegian naval officer and explorer, who recently advanced the idea that the Amundsen party may have landed safely in the region of Franz Josef land. This is far east of the Spitzbergen area where previous searches have been concentrated. Commander Hansen said that if Amundsen had managed to come down in that region, he might not be heard from for several months. There is plenty of game there on which the party could subsist.

While the Sedov is heading for this new area of search, the Krasin, which made an enviable record of rescues around Spitzbergen, will be enroute to northern Norway for repairs. The sturdy 10,000 tonner suffered damage to her propeller by bucking the heavy ice floes through which she forced her way to the Noble camp. Efforts to repair the damage at King's Bay failed because of lack of proper equipment.

WRITES SLANDER NOTES

"Poison Pen" Individual Sought by Medford Authorities

MEDFORD, Ore., July 25.—(AP)—Police today were continuing their investigation of a "poison pen" writer who has been operating in this city for some time, creating considerable of a furor by dropping notes on lawns, in which slander about a number of well-known residents is written.

About a dozen of the notes have been found, all in the same script, and all of the same general tenor, some replete with obscenities, and all containing hints of romantic escapades and alleged drinking. None of the messages have been sent through the mails.

Can you imagine climbing up on your armchair and cheering a speech heard over the radio—Syracuse Herald.

Read the Classified Ads



Nature is the Eternal Monument

No more glorious monument can be given to our departed than growing tree and grassy slope. Our happy memories should not be lost in depressing surroundings. Belcrest avoids the cold stone of ordinary cemeteries. It is a beautiful natural park protected by an endowment for perpetual care.

Belcrest Memorial Park

Phone 2205 714-716 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.

MEXICO BELIEVED ON ROAD TO PEACE

Reports Indicate National Crisis Will be Passed With out Revolt

MEXICO CITY, July 25.—(AP)—Prospects of Mexico emerging peacefully from its present turbulent political situation were seen by well informed observers today as more than a week passed since the assassination of President-elect Alvaro Obregon without major disturbances.

However, the situation continues unrelieved by uncertainty and predictions as to the future are considered unjustified. Some ill-considered act might at any moment upset all calculations.

Supporters of the late General Obregon undoubtedly are in full control of the situation and if they remain united can dominate the immediate future. It is they, probably, who will decide who is to be the next president of Mexico. Conferences were in progress today between Ricardo Toral, leader of the Obregonista bloc in congress; Aurelio Manrique and Antonio Soto Y. Gama, the latter two agrarian leaders, and others with a view to determining where the Obregonista support for the presidency will be thrown.

It seemed inevitable that either President Calles would be asked to succeed himself or provisionally president under certain constitutional arrangements which might be made, or that Aaron Saenz, governor of Nuevo Leon, would be favored.

Perhaps the most dangerous element in the situation is the bitter feeling against Luis Morones, resigned secretary of labor, by some of the Obregon group. There have been prominent charges that Morones and his labor allies created the "psychological background" for the assassination of General Obregon.

It is as yet to be legally determined however, who, if anybody, besides the actual assassin—Jose Toral—is responsible for the deed.

Considerable speculation has arisen as to whom President Calles will appoint to succeed Senator Morones. Among those mentioned is Manuel Perez Trevino, governor of the state of Coahuila and a former secretary of industry commerce and labor.

The brother of General Obregon's assassin, Jesus de Leon Toral, an officer of the federal army stationed at Vera Cruz, was released by police tonight after a short stay in prison. The police were satisfied he had no previous knowledge of the crime.

Meanwhile President Calles is keeping close to his residence. Slight cold and the rush of executive business, are assigned as reasons for his failure to appear at the funeral of Captain Emilio Carranza yesterday.

SWIMS NORTH CHANNEL

Mercedes Gleits Starts Out On New Daring Enterprise

DONACHADEE, North Ireland, July 26.—(Thursday)—(AP)—Miss Mercedes Gleits, London typist, started at 2:57 o'clock this morning to swim the North channel to Fort Patrick, Scotland, a distance of 21 1/2 miles.

Miss Gleits is a 24-year-old London girl whose occupation has

THE MORNING ARGUMENT

AUNT HET By Robert Quillen



"A woman thinks she hates her husband's friends because they're tough, but mostly it's because she's jealous of 'em." (Copyright, 1923, Publishers Syndicate.)

POOR PA By Claude Callan



"I wish relatives that are touring wouldn't send cards to Ma. Every time she gets one she begins comparin' me with other husbands." (Copyright, 1923, Publishers Syndicate.)

been that of tylist, but who has figured in women's swimming in the past two years. Last October she claimed to have swum the English channel in fact a time than Gertrude Ederle made it but she was denied official credits because no recognized swimming officials or newspapermen were present. She has also swum the Straits of Gibraltar.

Tides and currents through the North Channel are said in effect to multiply the original distance of 21 1/2 miles by two or three times by those sponsoring Miss Gleits' swim. It is claimed the handicap is much greater than that of the English channel though there the distance is somewhat longer.

ONE DEATH FROM HEAT

Eugene Reports Casualty Despite Drop in Temperature

EUGENE, Ore., July 25.—(AP)—Although the temperature here dropped five degrees today, one death was laid directly to the heat. E. M. Anderson, a cook of Seattle, who collapsed in a restaurant here last night, died at a hospital today. The man's temperature ranged from 108 to 109 degrees.

The maximum temperature today was 97 degrees. Yesterday the 102 degree mark was established.

CHAMPION WAYER

PARIS, July 23.—(AP)—Paul Genty, Paris coiffeur, holds the record here for speedy permanent waving. His time was 18 minutes and 25 seconds.

HEAT WAVE WILL KEEP ON, REPORT INDICATES

(Continued from page 1.)

weather bureau here brought out the information that the present hot spell is the first on record in which the maximum temperature has exceeded 95 degrees on four successive days. Today was the fifth consecutive day in which the mercury has equalled or gone above that mark.

And still the bureau promised no relief. There were a few signs of a change in the weather but they afforded little ground for real hope.

One death from the heat was recorded in the state. E. M. Anderson, a Seattle cook, died in a hospital in Eugene today after a heat prostration. His tempera-

ture ranged from 108 to 109 degrees. Pendleton and Arlington today shared the dubious honor of being the hottest points in the state. Each reported 114 degrees.

Next in line was Grants Pass with 107; Roseburg with 103; Medford and Salem with 102, and La Grande an even 100 degrees.

Walla Walla, Wash., reported that never in the history of the city had there been such a hot July day. The mercury climbed to 111.7 degrees. Work was suspended on many ranches and hundreds of people were sleeping to-night in their yards.

Heat records for the past 14 years melted away at Pendleton as the government thermometer soared to 114.

SEATTLE, July 25.—(AP)—The Pacific northwest felt no relief from the scorching heat when thermometers held close to the marks of yesterday which were the highest in years in many Washington, Idaho and Oregon cities.

The mercury at Spokane reached 104.3 today, within one-tenth of a degree of the 47 year heat record since the establishment of the Spokane weather bureau.

Representative temperatures in the region were: Walla Walla 112; Yakima 110; Olympia 97; Seattle 88. The temperatures were within a degree of two of yesterday's records.

Harvesting operations in many parts of Eastern Washington were suspended during mid-day, while the forest fire hazard in western and central Washington where close to a score of blazes were being fought, was increased materially.



THE MODERN OIL A STANDARD OIL PRODUCT