

Employment Held Need of Prison Inmates

Warden A. M. Dalrymple Believes in Keeping All Prisoners Busy and at Work—Politics Barred in Management of Institutional Activities



Oregon State Penitentiary

"Every prison and reformatory, and even jails, should provide employment of some kind for every person committed even for one day," said A. M. Dalrymple, warden of the Oregon state penitentiary, when asked what he thought about penitentiary matters in general.

He holds that it is a crime to keep able-bodied men in confinement with nothing to do and that it is at the same time unfair to the taxpayer who has to work long hours to provide the means for keeping up the expenses of the institution.

Most of the time during the past year the prisoners have been kept fairly busy, from 75 to 125 having been employed in the flax mill and drying field. Aside from these about 30 are employed on the farm, in the barns, hog houses, chicken yards and lawns.

When Warden Dalrymple took charge of the prison on October 8, 1923, just three weeks after the most disastrous fire in the history of the prison, he found the flax mill and the furniture factory, the only two industries that the prison had, a heap of ruins. All stock and machinery had been destroyed and only the blackened, tottering walls of the industrial building stood staring him in the face.

Winter was coming on and more than 400 men with nothing to do.

The outlook was anything but cheerful and the Warden told Governor Pierce that it would take at least two years to get the prison back on the same level as before the fire.

But he didn't wait; he secured the services of a first class mechanic, John Quinland, whom he appointed to the position of Chief Engineer and things began to move.

The brick walls of the industrial buildings were torn down by the prisoners and every inmate was put to cleaning bricks to be used in the construction of new walls.

Less than 15 months have passed and the wreckage that strewed the prison yard has given place to substantial new buildings in one of which is housed eight flax breakers and 22 scutching machines, making this the largest flax scutching mill in the world. These machines are all running at present and orders are being received every day from all parts of the country for flax fibre and tow which are being produced in greater quantities than ever before.

The Warden believes there is a great future in western Oregon for the flax industry and is cooperating with Governor Pierce

and other interested ones to demonstrate that fact beyond a doubt during the coming year.

A large machine shop is being equipped which will enable the prison to make all repairs to trucks, automobiles and farm machinery of its own and like machinery belonging to other state institutions. The Warden says hundreds of dollars may be saved the state yearly by this plan.

At this time the prison shoe shop is working half a dozen of the inmates who make all shoes worn by the prisoners and do the repair work for the institution. The Warden says there is no reason why the prison shoe shop can not be enlarged with very little expense enabling it to turn out shoes and slippers for the inmates of the other state institutions who now purchase these supplies in the open market. This plan, he says, will also save money for the taxpayers.

Nothing in the line of clothing, with the exception of underclothing, socks and hats is bought by the Warden for the inmates of the penitentiary, all suits, shirts, coats and overalls being made in the prison tailor shop where a dozen men are employed.

What the Warden says is the best piece of property that the state owns, is the electric lighting plant which has been installed at the prison during the past year and which is now furnishing light and power for the institution and flax mills. The Warden says, Governor Pierce is entitled to all the credit for this, as he had planned for a light and power plant at the prison from the day he became governor. All the machinery connected with this plant is housed in a concrete building that is absolutely fire-proof and which was built by the inmates during the past year, directed by Engineer John Quinland.

The warden says he thinks that Governor Pierce is the only governor on record who does not try to run the prison from the state house. According to Warden Dalrymple, the governor is deeply interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of the prison as one of the important state institutions, but never dictates as to appointment of guards or others. In an interview, the Warden made the statement that the nearest Governor Pierce ever came to dictating an appointment at the prison was when he asked that, everything being equal, preference be given those who served in the world war. The Warden declares this wish of the governor has been complied with and that there are at this time ten world war and four Spanish war veterans now on the prison payroll.

"Do you run the prison on the political plan?" the Warden was asked.

"No, it can't be done," he replied. "I am a democrat and always have been; but I'm too good an American to tell an employe how he has to vote, or to exclude him from service here because he does not happen to vote my ticket. I do, however, expect him to be loyal to me, and when I find an employe who is not, I begin to look for one who is. The penitentiary is out of politics and the present force of employes is just about equally divided between democrats and republicans. I want to know that a man is a good American citizen before I hire him, and that is the first question an applicant for a position is asked. I want to know that he is honest and reliable and that he does not absorb moonshine."

There are 462 in the Oregon state penitentiary today as against 409 on Jan. 1, 1923, and 397 on the first day of January, 1924. Of this number 10 are women—eight of whom are Federal prisoners and two state. Three men are under death sentence awaiting execution.

There has been practically no sickness at the prison during the past two years and the general conditions were never better according to the Warden's statement.

"A prison," reflected the Warden, "is a queer place." Every day we have comedy and tragedy here. I am often disappointed in some man or boy who serves his time or gets a parole and goes out and fails to make good. But at that, most of them do make good, and it is always a source of satisfaction and pleasure to me to know that maybe I have done something to help a boy who has gone astray or said some word to cheer the heart of some mother who comes to visit her son in prison and always believes him innocent. Aside from this there is little pleasure, though plenty of thrills in running a penitentiary."

of the profession. This practice was done under the personal supervision of the most distinguished and skillful dental surgeons obtainable. Only the higher lines of work were covered, especially in plate work, Roentgenology (X-ray), crown and bridge work. The course also stresses preventive dentistry. The care of the teeth so as to avoid the necessity of surgical attention. The research laboratories are especially active in perfecting serums which will prevent decay, and an intensive study of the relations of mouth hygiene to the general health. Without reference to the size of any individual mouth, it is a wide field and the scientific world is exploring it with every known instrument, microscope and test tube, X-ray, radium, electricity in various forms. Every nook and cranny of this vast field is being centered upon it the concentrated activity of modern science to discover and unlock the many still hidden doors and unexplored avenues where lurk the causes of human disease and suffering. Science has demonstrated its ability to obliterate disease when once its hiding place has been discovered. It has wiped yellow fever from the face of the earth. It has mastered many other diseases which have scourged the human race. The dental world has faith that it will in time master the mouth and tooth

diseases which now form such a serious menace to the health and happiness of mankind.

Some 15 years ago Dr. Mayo, of the famous Mayo brothers at Rochester, Minn., made the statement that the next great achievement in medicine must be in the field of dentistry. This, says Dr. Pound, is no longer a prophecy, it is a fact. And the greatest step taken during those 15 years has been the tracing of focal infections to the teeth and mouth. So rapid is the advancement along all lines of dentistry that the practitioner can only keep abreast of the times by continual study and frequent post-graduate work. Dr. Pound states that more than half the time spent in the Army Dental School was put in on medical subjects, such as antiseptics, bacteriology and immunology.

Immunology, he explained, is the science and art of making people immune from disease and infections.

Dr. Pound combined pleasure and business on this trip. He was accompanied by his wife and two children and Mrs. Pound's father. They left Salem by train for San Francisco. Their journey took them through Los Angeles, Yuma, Ariz.; El Paso, Texas; Kansas City, Chicago and to Toledo, Ohio. Here they deserted the train and bought a new Hudson Coach in Detroit which they drove the remainder of their trip. From Detroit they went through Columbus, Ohio, along the old National

turnpike to Wheeling, West Va.; Uniontown, Pa.; Cumberland, Md.; to Washington, D. C. After completing his six months post-graduate work in Washington they journeyed to Gettysburg, Philadelphia, Trenton and Princeton in New Jersey to New York City. They then drove up the Hudson to Albany and along the route of the old Erie Canal to Niagara Falls. Dr. Pound pronounces Cleveland, Ohio, the most modern city in the United States and the most attractive in its appearance of unlimited wealth as expressed in its vast residential districts.

From Niagara the party travelled south to the old National Pike again. Followed it through Terre Haute and Indianapolis to St. Louis. At St. Louis the doctor could not refrain from taking another turn at post-graduate work and so joined a class in Exodontia, or the extracting of teeth, under Dr. George Winters. In a class of 30 in this school 19 different states were represented. Leaving St. Louis the party travelled the Lincoln Highway to Kansas City, and on to Cheyenne, Wyo. Here they detoured north through Yellowstone park. They drove from the west entrance of the Yellowstone park to Salem in four days. Since coming home Doctor Pound has been searching for some kind of anti-travel serum which would have a salutary reaction on the travel germs which seem to have inoculated his entire family.

tion from the schools of Shelton, Pa. While going to school he began his business career selling newspapers. After graduation, in 1888, he worked a year and a half in a steel plant at Steelton, Pa., and worked his way up to a position in the chemical laboratory of the company employing him.

The lure of Oregon got hold of him finally and in June, 1890 he landed in Oregon. Having got started west he decided to go as far as possible and remain in Oregon so he stopped at Gerhart where he went to farming. This was to demonstrate that a steel working chemist could also farm if he made up his mind to do it. The next move he made in carving out his fortune was to accept an appointment as deputy clerk in the office of F. I. Dunbar who was recorder for Clatsop county. During the following eight or nine years he was employed in various clerical capacities. Six of those years were spent in the various county offices at Astoria. In 1899 his friend, Mr. Dunbar was elected Secretary of State and Sam Kozer made his first entry into the State House as auditing clerk under Mr. Dunbar. Sam Kozer had a faculty of absorbing knowledge of whatever business he was engaged in as a sponge absorbs moisture and this job in the office of Secretary of

State enabled him to open the door for opportunity before the old man had time to knock. So when F. W. Benson succeeded Mr. Dunbar as secretary of state he appointed Sam Kozer his chief clerk. After about two years in this position his chief, Mr. Benson became ex-officio governor in 1909 and Sam was promoted to be Insurance Commissioner. He held this position with such distinguished ability as to indelibly stamp his ideas and suggestions on the insurance laws of Oregon to the benefit of the public which he served.

F. W. Benson died while secretary of State and Ben W. Olcott was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Sam Kozer Quite Energetic

Secretary of State, Born in Pennsylvania, But is Lured to Oregon While Still a Young Man

Sam Kozer did not wait for fate to carve out his fortune or for old man Opportunity to knock at his door. He took no chances on a mistake. He decided to use a carving knife of his own design and to meet Opportunity in the middle of the road. Sam recognized Pennsylvania as a good state in which to be born, also as a good state to get away from if he meant to meet Opportunity in the middle of the road. He selected October 19, 1871 as the date of his birth. He experienced with infantile colic, stone bruises, whooping cough and measles in and around West Hill, Pa. He absorbed his educa-

tion from the schools of Shelton, Pa. While going to school he began his business career selling newspapers. After graduation, in 1888, he worked a year and a half in a steel plant at Steelton, Pa., and worked his way up to a position in the chemical laboratory of the company employing him.

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Sam A. Kozer, Secretary of State.

An Educational Landmark

Capital Business College Plays Important Part in Salem History—High Efficiency Standard

No other institution has played so prominent and valuable a part in directing the business interests along the high standards of business ethics characteristic of Salem as the Capital Business College.

Founded in 1889, when Salem was but a struggling village, it has set the pace and maintained the lead in the business circles of the city which have contributed in no small degree to the present city of Salem.

Hundreds of the most successful business men of the city received their early business training in this school. It was here they were taught the principles of business integrity as well as business methods of procedure. The vicissitudes of a growing pioneer community it has shared with other business institutions that have weathered the financial storms of the past 30 years. Its fortunes have ebbed and flowed with the tides of circumstances which have marked the times in which it has been an active factor in the community. But it has always been found steadfast to the best interests of the business life of the city. It has steadfastly adhered to its one course of training its graduates for responsible positions in the business world. It has never run to fads or side lines which might attract greater patronage but would also detract from the high standard of excellence it had set for itself.

It started with a definite idea that it would train its pupils for special activities either in the commercial field or that of stenography and typewriting. In order to supplement the work it was doing along those two lines it has maintained a course in English, in order that its graduates might be all the better prepared for their other work.

In its stenographic department it teaches two systems. For its standard work it uses the well known Gregg system. This is without a rival in the field of stenography where the pupil is required to fill responsible positions. The Karam system is taught for the benefit of those who wish a short course which will enable them to take notes on lectures, make notations for their own personal information and such work where the more rapid work of the Gregg system is not required.

W. I. Staley took charge of this school in 1896, a year after it started, and is still at the head of the institution. He has not only made the school a notable and important unit in the business life of Salem, and the Willamette valley, but outside his school work he has contributed largely of his time and talent towards the work necessary to make Salem a worthwhile city. He has for the endorsement of his work the fact that many of his pupils now are children of those who attended his school in the early days. No higher compliment can be paid to the character of the Capital Business College and its management than that. It is testimony unimpeachable of the steadfast, earnest and substantial character of the work accomplished.

Modern Health Resort

How a Sanitary Grocery Store Contributes to Health and Happiness

People are inclined to associate the idea of a health resort with hot springs and sanitariums and doctors and such. But a modern grocery contributes as much to the general health and happiness of the community as any other factor. Science has so far determined the laws of hygiene and sanitation in handling food material and a knowledge of those laws has become so generally diffused in the public mind that purveyors of food materials have begun to vie with each other as to which may most fully comply with such known principles of sanitation.

Manufacturers and dealers alike expend vast sums in devising and using methods which protect their products from contamination of any kind or source. Mechanical handling with sterilized tools and machines has been substituted wherever possible for hand handling. Many lines of food products are wrapped in sanitary wrappers of waxed paper so sealed as to prevent its being touched by human hands or coming in contact with infection of any sort in the air or other conditions.

The groceryman who most closely observes the principles of

sanitation and hygiene is soon known to the public and the public and the public readily responds with its patronage. Such a place in Salem is located at 456 Court street. It is the former C. M. Roberts store but the past two years has been owned and operated by the Pickens & Haynes company. This firm during its two years operation has increased the business in a most satisfactory manner by reason of its strict adherence to the policy of conducting the store along the most sanitary and hygienic lines possible. It buys from manufacturers who observe these principles of sanitation and enclose their goods in sanitary packages. In its bread cases will be found the "Better-Yet," "Dixie" and "Butternut" brands, all enclosed in sanitary air tight wrappers. Other bakery products and breakfast foods are all similarly wrapped in sealed containers. Butter from the Oregon Creameries is likewise protected from any form of contamination, that might injure either its healthfulness or palatability. The "Pickens & Haynes" brand of butter is one of the leaders.

Another feature of this store is its policy of handling as far as possible Oregon made goods. They take great pride in "Oregon Quality" products and on their shelves and display case are found Oregon canned goods of all kinds, Oregon prunes and other fruits, Oregon nuts, Oregon cheese from Tillamook, Oregon salad oils from Portland. In fact it is an intensely Oregon firm and every dollar spent with them aids in making a market for Oregon products, helps build bigger cities, makes bigger payrolls and helps to bring more people and more capital into Oregon and Salem.

Do you know sheep? This is the place for the medium woolled breeds.

PICKENS & HAYNES

Extend Thanks for Patronage the Past Year

and

WISH EACH AND EVERY ONE A
HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS
NEW YEAR

Dental Surgery is a Science

Dr. B. F. Pound, Salem Dentist, Spends Months in His Post-Graduate Work in Big Hospitals

(By Edward T. Barber)

"Man is of few days and full of trouble," has all the old-time marks of having been written while the author was suffering from tooth ache or some similar tooth trouble. For the tooth history of the human race up to the present records that sooner or later in life every one is as certain to need the services of a dentist as an undertaker.

Since the dentist can not be eliminated from our lives it behooves us to know what manner of men are leading this important branch of surgery and in what direction are they leading—towards better things or not.

Dr. B. F. Pound, whose offices are in the U. S. National Bank building, having recently returned from an extensive and intensive post-graduate course in the U. S. Army Dental School at Walter Reed College, Washington, D. C., was prevailed upon to give an interview as to the latest developments in dentistry.

Dr. Pound offered his skill as a dentist in Uncle Sam when the great war started and served with

such distinction with the Dental Corps at Camp Lewis, which coupled with his subsequent interest in the military affairs of the nation, secured for him the privilege of being the only civilian ever permitted to attend the Army Dental School. His course began in January, 1924, and extended over a six months period. Prior to that, in 1917 and again in 1920 Dr. Pound had taken post-graduate courses under Dr. Arthur Smith of Chicago. Dr. Smith is recognized as the leading authority in the nation on block anesthesia. His books are standard texts in all dental colleges.

Dr. Pound acquitted himself under Dr. Smith as to receive from his instructor, as a mark of appreciation, an autograph copy of Dr. Smith's most important book on Block Anesthesia. It is needless to state that Dr. Pound prizes this token very highly.

When asked as to the nature of the work covered by the Army Dental School Dr. Pound stated that each student was required to spend three days each week in actual practice of the various phases

of the profession. This practice was done under the personal supervision of the most distinguished and skillful dental surgeons obtainable. Only the higher lines of work were covered, especially in plate work, Roentgenology (X-ray), crown and bridge work. The course also stresses preventive dentistry. The care of the teeth so as to avoid the necessity of surgical attention. The research laboratories are especially active in perfecting serums which will prevent decay, and an intensive study of the relations of mouth hygiene to the general health. Without reference to the size of any individual mouth, it is a wide field and the scientific world is exploring it with every known instrument, microscope and test tube, X-ray, radium, electricity in various forms. Every nook and cranny of this vast field is being centered upon it the concentrated activity of modern science to discover and unlock the many still hidden doors and unexplored avenues where lurk the causes of human disease and suffering. Science has demonstrated its ability to obliterate disease when once its hiding place has been discovered. It has wiped yellow fever from the face of the earth. It has mastered many other diseases which have scourged the human race. The dental world has faith that it will in time master the mouth and tooth

Do you want to establish a great business? Salem is the place for you. If you can command the capital, or if you have organizing ability, to organize our growers. There is a chance to build up a gigantic asparagus industry here. Some experiments being carried on now. If you are interested, here is the place for you.

Do you want to build up a great grape juice industry? Salem is the place for you to come. Exaggeration is not necessary; the truth is good enough for the Salem district.

Do you know how to run a pickle factory? Salem is the place for you.

He appointed Sam Kozer his deputy. Later Mr. Olcott became governor by reason of the death of Governor Withycombe and Sam Kozer became acting secretary of the state. At the primary election of 1920 he was nominated by the Republicans for secretary of State and Governor Olcott then appointed him secretary of state. He was elected that fall and again in the fall of 1924 was elected for another term.

Mr. Kozer knows the people of Oregon and they know him. They know that he is perhaps better posted on the general conditions regarding the business of the state than any other person and that his judgment and advice to legislators and others is sound and wholesome. He is a writer of no mean ability when it comes to telling the people of Oregon the facts about their state government which they should know. His reasoning and logic are always clear and understandable. The people trust him and he takes them into his confidence as a fellow citizen. His heart is in his work and the people know it and that is why they have kept him in the state house all these long years. It is not at all improbable that they won't some time insist upon his stepping into a still higher office in the state house.

There is a chance to build up a gigantic asparagus industry here. Some experiments being carried on now. If you are interested, here is the place for you.

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Do you know how to run a pickle factory? Salem is the place for you.

The Pacific Expert School

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The Pacific Expert School

Salem, and Silverton, Oregon